"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Light snow today; cold; Tuesday fair and cold; northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,877. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

COAL RECEIPTS HERE INCREASE; MORE ON WAY

Schley Says There Will Be 25,000 More Tons in the City Today.

WEATHER ONLY BARRIER

Some Difficulty in Delivery Is Feared Because of the Street Conditions.

SEES AMPLE SUPPLY SOON

Fuel Being Thawed Out and Rushed Here in Barges—Hotels Now Conserving Lights.

Unless weather conditions interfere with transportation, coal men here, who are interested in the movement of fuel, said yesterday that the situation has been mastered. Reeve Schley, Federal Fuel Administrator for Manhattan, declared that by working all night and day 20,000 tons of coal had been thawed out of the cars and carried on barges to New York yesterday.

"There are 75,000 tons of coal now at tidewater," said Mr. Schley yesterday, "and the movement is free to port. We will have 25,000 tons in New York by tomorrow morning. If the weather permits we will soon have enough here to supply all needs. Distribution of the coal depends largely upon the weather."

The coal coming in now is being used to supply emergency needs, keep hospitals and other institutions supplied, and to reach the poor as much as possible through the agency of the small distributer. The two great difficulties that have to be surmounted now, Cyrus Miller, Fuel Administrator for the Bronx, said yesterday, was the thawing out of the coal and its delivery.

Although the railroad men are confident that the situation will be met and the shortage soon relieved, thousands of families are unable to get more than a limited supply of coal. Hundreds of men, women, and children wait almost every day at the coal yards for a chance to get a bushel or two of fuel. It is said that users of coal do not share the feelings of the coal handlers. To the latter the situation is a pressing one and it is declared that those who have coal cannot look forward with any great assurance that they will be able to replenish their bins when empty. New York is conserving her coal supply through absolute necessity, and even the large users of fuel who are supplied by contract and who were stocked up in the Spring are "going slow."

Thawing Out the Coal.

In the Lehigh Valley yards at Perth Amboy 500 men are working night and day to thaw out and dump into barges the 47,000 odd tons that are on the rails there. The officials in charge of coal distribution for the railroads are using a special car as an office and they are directing their men personally. There is no shortage of coal barges and the Lehigh officials say that the coal is coming in in a satisfactory manner. Members of the wrecking crews have reinforced the regular workers and are assisting in steaming out the coal.

"I am fairly optimistic over the coal situation," said E. E. Loomis, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, yesterday. "With the closing of navigation on the Great Lakes, the anthracite operators are in a position to flood New York with coal. There is no reason for a panicky feeling."

Railroad men say the weather will be a determining factor in deciding whether New York gets enough coal within the next few days to relieve the shortage. At the Lackawanna, Erie, and other railroad yards handling coal there was the same scene of activity yesterday as at the Lehigh Valley yard and the same report of progress was made.

All day yesterday a force of clerks in the office of Burns Brothers, at 50 Church Street, was looking after the distribution of the coal. Burns Brothers, as well as some of the other large dealers, intend to devote their energy now to distributing coal in small quantities to those in the greatest need.

"If it does not snow again," said Frank Burns, "I believe the situation will take care of itself. It is improving right along and without another storm we will be able to supply enough to prevent any actual suffering."

Distribution in Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn the coal deliveries yesterday were estimated at 2,000 tons, and when this estimate was made another barge was reported near one of the distributing points.

In the Bronx five barges arrived early in the day, and others were expected. Men worked all night putting the loads into the coal pockets as fast as the barges arrived. Fuel Administrator Miller said that he expected, from reports received, that coal would continue to arrive in satisfactory volume during the next few days, and that his force was prepared to ship it to distributing points as quickly as it could be thawed out and reloaded.

"The Bronx today is in very good shape," he said. "We have more than 2,000 tons of coal now moving, and this will supply the emergency cases. The snow has hampered distribution, and in the outlying districts, where the drifts

Continued on Page Four.

DEWEY'S ASSORTED HOLIDAY CASES. GRAPE JUICE AND OTHER LUXURIES. 138 Fulton St., N. Y. 'Phone 3001 Cort.—Advt.

American Troops Train For Capture of "Pill Boxes"

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 16.—(Associated Press.)—Intensive training in the science of attacking "Pill Boxes" has begun at one of the largest training grounds. Numerous concrete structures identical with those used by the Germans have been erected, and the troops are being taught how the British take them.

The system of attack involves automatic rifle fire from a number of points into the slots, a sufficient number of rifles being used from various points to assure a continuous stream of bullets entering every slot from each direction from which the pillbox is attacked. Under this fire bombers crawl to the pillbox and the firing ceases. The bombers then quickly hurl grenades inside the minute forts. This system, if faithfully carried out, seldom fails to bring about the capitulation of the largest of the pillboxes.

17 ENGINEERS LOST IN BATTLE

Americans Killed or Captured on Day They Voluntarily Helped the British.

'FIGHTING COP' AMONG THEM

Frank Upton Was a New York Policeman—Several Others from This City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—General Pershing today sent to the War Department a casualty list in which appeared the names of seventeen American army engineers recorded as missing as a result of the action of Nov. 30 last. The report did not say whether these men were killed or whether they had been taken prisoners by the Germans. Nor did it say where they were "missed," but in view of the known fact that it was on Nov. 30 that a large number of army engineers got into the action at Cambrai in the German counterattack on General Byng's army, it is reasonably certain that it was there these men were taken or killed.

Fifteen days having elapsed without any of the missing engineers reporting for duty, General Pershing has listed them as missing in action. Previously he had reported fifteen engineers of the same unit, mostly New York men, as having been severely wounded in the same action.

The casualty list, which also includes three deaths from natural causes, and one wounded, follows:

DEATHS.

WOLF, HERBERT J., bugler, headquarters troops, Dec. 11, scarlet fever septicaemia; emergency address, Morris Wolf, (father,) 77 Waumbeck Street, Roxbury, Mass.

MINKLER, CLARENCE M., private, first class, field hospital, Dec. 11, scarlet fever nephritis, acute; emergency address, Ira B. Minkler, South Street, Proctor, Vt.

SCHENKMAN, GEORGE, private, infantry, Dec. 14, tuberculosis chronic pulmonary; emergency address, Mrs. Yetta Schenkman, (mother,) 7 West 113th Street, New York.

MISSING.

IN ACTION.

UPTON, FRANK, Corporal, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Mrs. Jane Upton, (wife,) 411 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York.

GOLDWETTER, SOLOMAN, private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Miss Rose Perlstein, (friend,) 62 119th Street, New York.

SEAMAN, GEORGE H. J., private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Mrs. Anna Seaman, (mother,) 1,032 Emerald Street, Woodhaven, L. I.

RANLET, DALTON, private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Daniel M. Ranlet, (father,) 115 Forty-fourth Street, Corona, N. Y.

GEOGHEHAN, CHARLES A., private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Mrs. Michael Geoghehan, (mother,) 511 West 185th Street, New York.

ANDREWS, HAROLD T., private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Frank Bradford, (uncle,) Union Montreal Building, Portland, Me.

McGRATH, ALPHONSO J., private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Timothy McGrath, 1,168 Boylston Street, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

VAN DE MARK, MYRON, private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Mrs. A. R. Van De Mark, (mother,) New Paltz, N. Y.

BROOKS, FRANK, private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Mrs. B. Warshopsky, (sister,) 949 Fox Street, New York.

MANEY, ULRICH N., private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, John M. Maney, (father,) 1,792 Amsterdam Avenue, New York.

LALLY, JOHN, private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Michael Lally, (father,) Golden Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y.

LOVELY, LUKE A., private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Thomas Lovely, (father,) 101 North Stevens Avenue, South Amboy, N. J.

MASON, HARRY J., private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Mrs. C. Mason, (mother,) 357 Eighth Street, Jersey City, N. J.

SWENSON, PAUL M., Sergeant, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Mrs. J. E. Swenson, (mother,) 366 Wadsworth Avenue, New York.

DINA, MICHAEL, private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, James Dina, (father,) 147 East Fourth Street, New York.

TINGO, PETER J., private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Mrs. Anthony Tingo, (mother,) 2,419 Arthur Avenue, New York.

ULTZ, HERBERT F., private, engineers, Nov. 30; emergency address, Mrs. A. Karl, (mother,) 78 Union Street, Newark, N. J.

WOUNDED.

BOYLE, H. C., First Lieutenant, M. O. R. C., attached British forces, severely wounded, Dec. 7; emergency address, Mrs. Margaret Boyle, 260 Main Avenue, Luzerne, Penn.

Upton a New York Policeman.

Corporal Frank Upton mentioned in the list of missing is Francis Joseph Upton, one of New York's best known policemen, who immediately enlisted in the service after obtaining an indefinite leave of absence from Police Commissioner Woods when this country entered the war. His wife and three children

Continued on Page Three.

PINEHURST, N. C., NOW OPEN. Splendid Place for the Holidays.—Advt.

MEANS ACQUITTED OF KING MURDER; MAY BE TRIED HERE

Jury in Concord, N. C., Frees Agent of Wealthy Widow Who Was Shot.

DOOLING RETAINS EVIDENCE

Prosecutor Comes to New York with Documents Seized in Means's Rooms.

SWANN PLANS NEW MOVE

Says He Will Go Before the Grand Jury in Connection with Financial Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. C., Dec. 16.—Gaston B. Means was acquitted here this morning of the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, a wealthy widow who was shot at Blackwelder Spring, near Concord, on the night of Aug. 29. Means was Mrs. King's business agent, and had had charge of her affairs for the last few years.

The jury's verdict was returned at 10:22 o'clock to Judge E. B. Cline in the presence of the defendant, his wife, father and mother, and other relatives and friends. The case went to the jury at 7 o'clock Saturday night, when Judge Cline concluded his charge of two hours, marking the end of the third week of the trial. At 9:30 o'clock this morning, through Sheriff Caldwell, the jury sent a message asking that Judge Cline go to the Court House.

To the crowd that had assembled the Judge said that he did not know whether a verdict had been arrived at, but if it had there must be no demonstration when it was made known. He instructed Sheriff Caldwell to arrest any one violating this order. The Judge also warned that none of the jurors should be approached by any one after the verdict was announced until they had been discharged. His instructions had the desired effect, and there was no demonstration whatever when the decision was announced.

When the jurors filed into the courtroom Judge Cline said to them that in his charge Saturday afternoon he had inadvertently referred to the time of the tragedy at Blackwelder Spring as in the "evening," and asked whether any of the jurors had interpreted that as an expression of opinion on his part as to the fact of the time Mrs. King was shot. The jurors replied in unison that they had not. Clerk Stonestreet then asked the jury the formal questions and J. Frank Goodman, foreman, announced the verdict.

Means Regains Liberty.

Frank Osborne of counsel for the defense asked Solicitor Hayden Clement if he had any further charge against the defendant, who replied: "I have not." Mr. Osborne then made formal request for the release of the defendant, which Judge Cline granted.

Counsel and friends crowded about Means to extend congratulations. The smile he had worn almost constantly throughout the three weeks' ordeal broadened perceptibly. He threw his arm about his wife, and, surrounded by friends and relatives, they left the courtroom. Near the door they met a sister of Means, and she and Mrs. Means fell into each other's arms weeping.

For the first time since early in September, when he went to jail rather than attempt to get bail, Gaston Means walked upon the streets of his boyhood home a free man. Accompanied by his father-in-law, W. R. Patterson, who was associated with him in some of the financial transactions for Mrs. Means that were aired in the trial, he went about shaking hands with friends and receiving congratulations. To Mrs. Means, upon whom the possible fate of her husband rested heavily throughout the long trial, the verdict brought instant relief, and the sober look she had worn gave way to joy.

The verdict did not occasion much surprise in Concord, and to Means, his counsel, and friends was only the result they had predicted from the beginning. Means apparently never wavered in his conviction that he would be found innocent, although there was evident disappointment last night when the jury failed to bring in a prompt verdict of acquittal. Means expects to remain for a visit at his parents' home in Concord, but has given no intimation of what he intends to do later, although it is the general understanding that he will return to New York.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling, who left for New York last night, took with him the mass of papers and documents seized in Means's apartments in that city, and which were produced at the trial. Asked if there would be any action against Means by the New York authorities, Solicitor Clement said he did not expect any, but could not speak with authority.

Killing of Mrs. King.

Mrs. King was killed at Blackwelder Spring, a lonely spot in the country near here, Aug. 29 last, when, with Means and a party of his friends, she had stopped on an automobile drive to practice pistol shooting. Means and she were alone at the time, Captain W. S. Bingham and Afton Means, a brother of Gaston Means, having walked down the road to shoot at rabbits.

A Coroner's inquest accepted the

Continued on Page Five.

TELEGRAFO CIGARS FOR CHRISTMAS. New Creation—Very Mild. [illegible] [illegible] and everywhere.—Advt.

Kaiser Puts Submarines In Special Department

LONDON, Dec. 16.—An imperial decree prescribing for the duration of the war the formation of a new section in the German Imperial Navy Department to be called the U-Boat Department has just been published, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to Reuter's, Limited.

The new department deals solely with U-boat affairs, which heretofore have been handled by the dockyards section of the Navy Department.

CUT HARBOR NET TO SINK THE WIEN

Rizzo, with Two Launches, Torpedoed Austrian Battleship and Sister Craft.

SAWED CABLES IN DARK

Italians Braved Trieste Batteries and Mines and Escaped Without a Scratch.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VENICE, Dec. 13, (Delayed.)—There are men and deeds which shine athwart the fog of war, across its dreary routine and staleness, like a sunbeam through the clouds. Such men and such deeds came to light when two little ships and their crews gnawed their way through the bombs and nets which guard the inner harbor of Trieste and sank the battleship Wien where she lay moored to her buoy, with her sister ship, the Monarch, slumbering alongside of her, behind steel nets fringed with mines, and with sentries yawning by their guns on the mole and breakwater.

Italian sailors under Lieutenant Rizzo, of the Italian Navy, worked at the cables of the nets, within earshot of the forts and ships till they sawed them apart and could run in and do their work. It was more than a great feat of arms; it was a lark.

The Wien was one of three ships launched in 1806. Her sisters were the Monarch and Budapest. She carried four 10-inch guns and six 6-inch guns and a crew of 441 officers and men. The Italians almost got her a month ago when she was shelling the Lower Piave line and motor boats went for her with their torpedoes. She had other narrow escapes, too, and now she lies on the clean sandy bottom of Trieste harbor in about eleven fathoms of turquoise-blue water.

Feat Accomplished by Two Launches.

Lieutenant Rizzo and the crews of his two launches—craft not much bigger than a ship's lifeboat—are the men who put her there. Rizzo is one of those men in the Italian Navy who make a weird specialty of tickling the Austrian in his bed. He is 30 years of age, a Sicilian, with the strong, masculine good looks of his race. In charge of his second boat was a tough fire-eater of sixty-two years.

The thing had been well prepared, after careful study of the mined area. It seems that the Austrians had devised a system of combined nets and mines, so that Rizzo's chances were great, at best, of being blown to pieces. One of his chief problems was that of the huge steel cables attached to the nets; but he cut these handily asunder on the night of the 9th.

When the two little boats set out there was a mist on the sea. It was past midnight when they crawled in toward the coast, where lies the white city of Trieste, cascading in snowy traces down its radiant hillside to the piers and docks of its port. The two boats crawled in toward the harbor mouth.

Trieste harbor is an affair of three piers jutting seaward, making thus two channels, one on either hand of the central pier, which is also a breakwater. These channels were closed by booms and nets, with their mines all linked to the piers by great steel hawsers.

The boats glided alongside one pier and Rizzo climbed up its concrete side and reconnoitred the situation. There was nobody on that pier. On the middle pier, however, was a guardroom. There could be heard a confusion of voices and barkings of dogs, and from the railway station ashore the noise of an engine screaming vociferously, and between whiles the slapstep feet of the sentry patrolling the middle pier

Sawed Cables in Silence.

Lieutenant Rizzo crawled back and gave the order, and up came his men, crawling on hands and knees over the concrete, passing the big cutting tools from hand to hand, groping their way to the cables. Some set to work to cut them, while two men scouted inshore lest some sentry should arrive. I shouldn't have liked to be that sentry if that sentry had come, with those big, wet sailors lying armed behind the mooring bollards and waiting to silence that sentry.

The cutting instruments worked well. It needed only a strong jar to set the mines exploding, but the cutters bit their way through strand after strand of twisted steel wire. Three cables above water were severed without trouble; then five more below water were grappled and hauled to the surface and cut in their turn.

At last came the moment when the weight of the net and its attachments tore the last remaining steel strands asunder, the whole great cobweb of metal and explosives sank, and the harbor lay open. Rizzo and his men crawled back to their boats, and those boats moved like shadows into the Vapione di Muggia, where the Wien and Monarch lay nosing their buoys. Near-

Continued on Page Two.

SHAKE-UP IN ARMY FORESEEN UNDER NEW WAR COUNCIL

Gives Baker a Chance to Shift General Crozier and Other Bureau Chiefs.

MOVED BY SENATE INQUIRY

War Secretary's Action Follows Ordnance Revelations and White House Conference.

CROZIER TO TESTIFY AGAIN

Committee to Hold Open Hearing Today Regarding Equipment of the Troops in France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Washington began today to see additional significance in the announcement by Secretary Baker last night that he had issued an order forming a War Council within the War Department, with himself at the head and the Assistant Secretary of War and five general officers composing the additional personnel.

In some quarters the creation of the War Council is looked upon as a direct outgrowth of the revelations made to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs by the Chief of Ordnance concerning lack of guns and small arms, and the prospect that there will be additional revelations in regard to other delinquencies in military preparation as the inquiry proceeds. But interest was centred today in the significance of a sentence in Secretary Baker's statement, indicating that the general officers assigned to the War Council, all of whom are bureau chiefs of the War Department, would be freed from "administrative duties and responsibilities."

In addition to the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of War, the members of the War Council are General Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of the General Staff; Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Quartermaster General; Major Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Artillery; Major Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, and Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General and Provost Marshal General.

It is known that the Secretary of War has a high opinion of the ability and capacity of several of these officers, but the idea is prevalent in Washington that the council was formed partly to permit the assignment of other officers to corps or bureaus in order to bring about a new deal in the administration of the military establishment.

Although Secretary Baker says in his statement that the plans for the creation of the War Council have been under consideration for some weeks, this has not served to dissipate the view that the announcement of its formation was directly the result of the developments before the Senate Military Committee. It is likely that before the committee's hearings have proceeded very far Senators will begin to ask what measures were taken to co-ordinate the work of the War Department or to provide for conferences between the Secretary of War and those high ranking officers in charge of war activities. The creation of the War Council would partly meet criticism arising from inquiry along that line.

General Bliss, who returned to this country yesterday with Colonel E. M. House, attended the Paris interallied war conference as the principal military adviser to Colonel House, the direct representative of President Wilson. He will reach the retiring age on Dec. 31, and it is generally understood that he will not be continued in active service as chief of the General Staff. Under the order issued yesterday the Chief of Staff will be a member of the War Council by virtue of his office. It is supposed here that Secretary Baker's notice that "while any officer is detailed to the council provision will be made to free him from administrative duties and responsibilities," means that the Chief of Staff will devote all his time to the business of the War Council. In fact, according to one sentence in Secretary Baker's statement, he will be the principal executive member of the council. "The council will act through the Chief of Staff," Mr. Baker says.

General Crowder has received much praise for his great work of carrying out the selective draft law. He has been a military observer in wars and has a high reputation as an administrator. His duties as Judge Advocate General of the Army could be transferred to another officer in order to give him the opportunity to devote his talents of organization and initiative to the work of the War Council. Other officers assigned to the new council have also earned much praise for their ability, and it is felt that they will be able to aid the Secretary of War greatly in determining military policies.

At the same time, the formation of the council will enable the Secretary of War to meet an embarrassing situation with reference to the demand for a reorganization of the Ordnance Department, sure to follow the current investigation by the Senate Military Committee, by relieving General Crozier from his administrative duties as Chief of Ordnance and directing him to devote all his time to the work of the War Council.

The announcement of the creation of

Continued on Page Four.

Christmas Presents.—Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry. Credit to reliable people. American Watch & Diamond Co., 8 Maiden Lane. Phone Cort. 5467. Open Evenings.—Advt.

ARMISTICE IS SIGNED BY BOLSHEVIKI; PEACE NEGOTIATIONS TO BEGIN AT ONCE; TROTZKY THREATENS TO USE GUILLOTINE

Germans Now "Long for Conciliation"; Foes Urged to Avoid Victor's Heavy Hand

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 16.—Commenting on Lloyd George's speech, the Lokal-Anzeiger says:

"The British Prime Minister is vying with Wilson in forceful language, and their ideas are so completely identical that it is difficult to tell one from the other. 'Victory first; negotiations afterward,' is their motto; they know no middle way. With us it is just the contrary. Some of us are longing for a middle way of conciliation, and they are anxious that the enemy should not feel the heavy hand of the victor.

"Even the prospect of prolonging the war for years does not frighten Lloyd George. We only ask how long the 'busy minorities' which he deplores so impressively will leave him a free hand in his peculiar bridge-building task. To bait Russia once more he will find very difficult, and Italy will feel her defeat no less intensely because the English Prime Minister has the kindness to call it only a passing misfortune.

"We, too, believe that the present hour is not a happy one for the Entente, and our leading Generals will take care it does not improve in 1918. Then England will probably reconsider the question of a premature peace, and perhaps look at it more closely than Lloyd George has been pleased to do until now."

Calls on Germany to Move Openly for Peace.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16.—The Berlin Socialist paper Vorwärts, commenting on the alleged attempt to open preliminary peace discussions between Great Britain and Germany, demands that the Government tell the German people what it intended to communicate to Great Britain.

Attacking secret diplomacy, the paper suggests that both Governments are afraid to take the initiative, lest it be considered a sign of hidden weakness.

"When will it be realized," the paper asks, "that it is a great honor, instead of a disgrace, to strive with the enemy for a means for reconciliation with freedom and self-respect to end this insane human slaughter?"

The Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"Balfour did not say whether Britain was still willing to discuss the question, but there is no apparent reason why there should be a change. It is worth something that Britain formally declares her readiness for such discussion."

GERMAN PRINCE WARNS OF FAILURE

Max of Baden Declares Empire's Sword Alone Will Never Bring Triumph.

TIRPITZ STILL HAS HOPE

Relies on U-Boats, but Admits That Up to the Present Britain Has Won.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 16.—Prince Max of Baden, President of the Baden Upper Chamber, in his address to the House yesterday, said:

"Wilson has no right to set himself up as judge of the world. Let us not, however, deceive ourselves. The American people does believe that the war must be continued in behalf of the ideal set up by Wilson.

"The democratic legend of our opponent has proved itself a colossal lie. In France and England influences are at work opposing a peace obtained by violence. Power alone can never secure our position, and our sword alone will never be able to tear down the opposition to us. The enemy must obtain the knowledge that behind our power stands an ecumenical conscience. This sign Germany must bear upon her standard, and in hoc signo vinces."

Prince Max of Baden, whose warning has created a sensation in Germany, has the reputation of being one of Germany's sanest and ablest democratic statesmen.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16.—The German papers contain lengthy accounts of the speech of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz before the Hamburg Branch of the Fatherland Party, in which the Admiral said:

"Up to the present in this war Great Britain has won, rather than lost. Peace based on the status quo ante or on renunciation, therefore, is out of the question for Germany."

With reference to the rumor that Germany would give up Zeebrugge and Ostend if the British evacuated Calais, von Tirpitz said:

"The evacuation of Calais would never be equivalent to the loss of such first-class security. Moreover, the Channel Tunnel will become a fact after the war. For real security, we should have, besides Flanders and Antwerp, Calais and Boulogne. The rumor in question is a screen behind which the question of Flanders might be permitted to disappear.

"The pretext that we cannot coerce Great Britain and America falls to the ground when we consider the growing scarcity of the cargo space of our ruthless arch-enemy. The time for final decision will come when real distress begins to take the place of merely threatening distress. That time will come. It is only a question of keeping cool."

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT PAYMENTS. 8 Months to pay.—Illus. Catalog FREE. L. W. Sweet & Co., 170 Broadway, 9th floor.—Advt.

ALLIES MAY TREAT WITH BOLSHEVIKI

United States Said to Have Counseled a More Tolerant Attitude.

MAY LONG RETAIN POWER

Entente's Aim Now to Furnish Relief to Russia From Economic Collapse.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—While the Russians were continuing to make progress in the ratification of an armistice arrangement with the Germans, the Entente Governments apparently were approaching an agreement for more sympathetic dealings with the Bolshevist Government. The adoption of a more tolerant attitude toward Russia is said to have been urged by the American delegates to the recent Paris conference, and this viewpoint now apparently has been adopted by all the members of the Entente. Lord Northcliffe's Weekly Dispatch says today:

"The belief here is that the Bolshevist Government is likely to remain in power for a long time. The principal aim of the Entente henceforth will be to try to assist in every effort to bring Russia relief from an economic collapse."

Dispatches during the last twenty-four hours from Petrograd tell of further efforts by the Bolsheviki to consolidate their Government in civil life and with the army, church and the courts and with regard to railway communication.

The railway men's union for the district around Petrograd has voted to and consented to transport Bolshevist and consented to transport Bolshevikist troops to the south to operate against General Kaledine. The union also has sent delegates to the front to arrange for the transportation of demobilized troops homeward. Two regiments, fresh from the front, paraded Petrograd Saturday, and the newspapers say the task of demobilization is proceeding rapidly, though in disordered fashion. In many cases companies have been reduced to the strength of 25 to 30 men by gradual departures of soldiers who demobilized themselves.

The railway situation, despite the brave front of the trade unions, is precarious everywhere. Many strikes are threatened, owing to the non-arrival of funds for the payment of wages.

The serious fuel question in Petrograd has now been complicated by strikes of employes in the Fuel Department, who refuse to work under the Bolshevist commissaries. A similar cause has been responsible for a strike of the employes in the Petrograd City Hall, who quit work on the appearance of the new Bolshevist Mayor, who formerly was a day laborer.

The Russian Church, which was one of the most powerful institutions under the old régime, now has received attention at the hands of the Bolsheviki, which has directed the confiscation of all church property, lands, money, gold, silver, and precious stones, and the abolition of religious instruction in the schools.

Little is heard from the Constituent Assembly in the day's dispatches. One

Continued on Page Two.

TRUCE "PROTECTS" ALLIES

Only Transfers of Troops That Had Begun Can Be Carried Out.

APPEAL MADE TO PEASANTS

With Workmen's Councils, Are Urged Not to Balk Success of Revolution.

WANT EX-CZAR IN CAPITAL

Soldiers Demand That Nicholas and Family Be Imprisoned There or at Kronstadt.

Trotzky Tells Opponents They May Expect Guillotine

PETROGRAD, Dec. 16.—The Executive Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, by a vote of 150 to 104, today approved a decree declaring the Constitutional Democrats enemies of the people. The Peasants' Congress, by a vote of 360 to 321, denounced the arrest of members of the Constituent Assembly, and called upon the country and the army and navy to defend the Delegates with all their forces.

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, in an address to his opponents, said today:

"You are perturbed by the mild terror we are applying to our enemies. But know that within a month this terror will take the terrible form of the French revolutionary terror—not the fortress, but the guillotine."

BERLIN, Dec. 16, (via London.)—An armistice agreement between the Bolshevist Government in Russia and the Teutonic allies was signed at Brest-Litovsk yesterday, according to an official communication issued today. The armistice becomes effective at noon Monday and is to remain in force until Jan. 14. A provision in the agreement is that peace negotiations are to begin immediately after the signing of the armistice. The text of the communication follows:

An armistice agreement was signed at Brest-Litovsk yesterday by plenipotentiary representatives of the Russian upper army administration on the one hand and those of the upper army administrations of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey on the other hand.

The armistice begins at noon, Dec. 17, and remains in force until Jan. 14, 1918. Unless seven days' notice is given it continues in force automatically. It extends to all the land, air, and naval forces of the common fronts.

According to Clause 9 of the treaty, peace negotiations are to begin immediately after the signing of an armistice.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 16.—Announcement was made today by the Bolshevist official news agency that Russia and Germany had agreed upon the terms of an armistice. The Russian delegates constituting the Armistice Committee at Brest-Litovsk advised the Bolshevist authorities at the Smolny Institute that the agreement reached concerning the transfer of troops was to this effect:

"Both sides signing this agreement bind themselves until Dec. 30, 1917, (Jan. 12, 1918,) not to carry on operative military transfers on the front from the Baltic to the Black Sea, except such transfers as were already begun up to the moment of signing this agreement."

Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister, declared at a meeting of the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates last night that peace negotiations would be begun immediately after the armistice had been signed. The Foreign Minister announced that for a time a break in the negotiations seemed imminent because General Hoffmann, the German negotiator, insisted on the right to transfer troops in small units. The German commander finally accepted the Russian formula.

"We can't and won't aid militarism in any way," M. Trotzky said. "This question of transferring troops was most fundamental. I think our formula is considered by our allies to be satisfactory."

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A Russian Government wireless message received here says:

"Ensign Krylenko, Commander in Chief of the army, in a proclamation addressed to all the army commands on all the fronts and the Military Revolutionary Committee, announces that in consequence of the signing of the armistice, which begins Dec. 17, 'I propose, until receiving the full text of the treaty, to cease all military operations.'"

An official Russian statement received here by wireless from Petrograd says that the following proclamation signed by the Commissioners of Agriculture and War and the Bolshevist Premier

Lenine has been addressed to the Executive Committee of the Peasants' Deputies and the Military Council at the front:

"For the sake of closer unification of all the revolutionary forces of the laboring people, which forces are a guarantee for the victorious conclusion of the revolution, we propose to all peasant organizations and sections and to the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates that they shall interpose no obstacles, but shall render every possible aid to the work of developing and strengthening the peasant organizations at the front."

A dispatch from Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says that yesterday at about the same time that it was reported that former Emperor Nicholas had escaped, a meeting of the Ismailovsky and Petrogradsky Regiments was passing a resolution demanding the immediate removal of the former ruler "with Alice and family" to Kronstadt or to the St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress for strict confinement and the cancellation of all theatre privileges.

The meetings of almost all units of the Petrograd Garrison have sided with the People's Commissaries and the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates against the Constituent Assembly in the form originally intended. Three Cossack regiments quartered in Petrograd have offered to send detachments against General Kaledine.

The newspaper Isviestia, organ of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, says that the Maximalists, Socialists, and Social Revolutionaries of the Right must be classed with the Right parties and the counter-revolutionaries. Since the ejection of members of the Constituent Assembly from Taurida Palace by armed sailors attempts to meet there have been abandoned. The Bolshevist Red Guards broke up a meeting for the defense of the Constituent Assembly and made forty arrests. Uproarious scenes in the Peasants' Congress have followed clashes between the supporters and opponents of the Constituent Assembly.

The destruction of wine stores in Petrograd continues, accompanied by orgies and shooting.

GERMANS AND RUSSIANS TRADING AT THE FRONT

Metal Goods Bartered for Food—Germans in Petrograd Restaurants and Streets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 15.—A painful impression has been caused here by the suicide at Brest-Litovsk of General Skalon, attached in the capacity of technical adviser to the Russian delegation. Middle class opinion generally commends his act as a protest. The Bolsheviki on the whole are silent on the subject.

Everybody believes peace, and probably a general peace, will be the outcome of the present negotiations. It is clear that Russia, if nobody else, will soon have peace with Germany. Both Russian and German signs are plentiful on the front, especially in the Minsk region, that trading already has begun. The Germans, with their usual systematization, had prepared large stocks of metal goods at easily accessible points, and are now bartering these for food.

In Petrograd the German language is regaining its lost popularity. One frequently hears obvious Germans, probably released prisoners, speaking in the restaurants and streets. Von Lucius, previously a German embassy official, has returned to Petrograd, apparently with the knowledge of the Bolshevist Government. A neutral legation here is taking a large number of flats in the central part of Petrograd and offering generous rents.

Ten days ago the looting of the Winter Palace cellars was revived by soldiers calling for drink. Since then the wine stores have been systematically raided, the result being much drunkenness and disorder. Intoxicated soldiers firing wildly at everything are now common objects. There have been a great many casualties during the least few days.

The Soviet is doing its utmost to check the disorders by sending Red Guards and armored cars manned by sailors to disperse the looters. The trouble, however, is likely to continue while drink remains in Petrograd. The drunken soldiers even hold up the Soviet cars to see whether the occupants are carrying bottles. This indiscipline is leading to bitter enmity between the soldiers, almost all of whom are of peasant origin, and the Red Guards, who are factory hands.

It must not be supposed, however, that the latter are models of discipline, as cases of looting by them are also frequent. Restaurants, cafés, and hotels are raided every now and again, ostensibly to find persons suspected of speculating in food or hiding from arrest. Sometimes the results justify such raids, but generally the sufferers assure one that something valuable is noticed to be missing afterward.

On the other hand the Petrograd bourgeoisie is distinctly lacking in fighting spirit and submits with extraordinary tameness.

The civil war in Don towns apparently is proceeding favorably for the Bolsheviki. Taganrog, Rostov, and Nakhitchevan are in the hands of the Black Sea Fleet. Kaledine and his Cossacks are holding on to Novo Tcherkask, higher up the river, but it now appears that his position is somewhat precarious.

The fact is Cossacks are divided among themselves. A part, consisting principally of small landowners in the lower ranks, are inclined to follow the Bolsheviki, and the part containing the higher ranks follow Kaledine, but a great many desire merely to be left alone.

The Cossacks on the northern front are largely permeated with the Bolshevist ideas, even to the point of forming an important unit of the Bolshevist armed forces. Korniloff is said to have been wounded in his last unsuccessful encounter with the Red Guards. Startling news is expected from Ukraine shortly, where trouble is certainly brewing.

TO ACT AS BOLSHEVIST AGENTS

Dutch Revolutionary Socialists Accept Invitation by Lenine.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16.—The Tribune, which is the organ of a small Dutch party of Revolutionary Socialists, announces that it has been officially invited by the Maximalists to undertake telegraphic correspondence with revolutionaries in Petrograd on the subject of peace movements among the proletariat and among the bourgeoisie in Europe and America, and keep the Russian revolutionary movement informed regarding political events in the Central Powers and Entente countries. The Tribune has accepted the task.

David Wynkoop, editor of the Tribune, in an interview said that the informa-tion to be supplied would relate particularly to the Entente nations, as naturally the Russian Government was better acquainted with affairs in the Central Powers than in the Entente countries.

GET MANCHURIAN RAILROAD.

Consuls Report Bolsheviki in Control—Want China to Oust Them.

PEKING, Dec. 14.—Bolshevist forces have taken over the Chinese Eastern Railway and the administrative area in northern Manchuria, according to a telegram from Harbin received by the foreign legations here. General Horvath, the Russian commander at Harbin, who was forced to work in with the Bolsheviki for the purpose of maintaining order, is said to have informed the consular officials that in the future it would be impossible for him to be responsible for the conduct of affairs. The foreign consuls at Harbin suggest that the Chinese, supported by the Entente powers, take over the railway and railway zone.

Four battalions of Chinese troops have arrived at Harbin and are assisting the non-Bolshevist soldiers to maintain order. The situation in northern Manchuria is said to be precarious.

ALLIES MAY TREAT WITH BOLSHEVIKI

Continued from Page One.

group of the Constituent delegates has gone to Kiev to hold sessions there.

News from the Russian provinces is fragmentary. The All-Siberian Workmen's and Soldiers' Council is trying to form a Congress at Irkutsk. The Constitutional Democrats announce the formation of a Constitutional Democratic Government in Poland.

MAY RELEASE CHICHERIN.

British Government Expected to Accede to Bolshevist Demand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 17.—The Daily Chronicle is authorized to state that the Government is reconsidering the circumstances attaching to the internment of Chicherin, whose release was recently demanded by Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevist Foreign Minister.

In unofficial circles, says The Chronicle, the belief is expressed that his release may almost immediately be expected.

A dispatch from Petrograd on Nov. 27 announced that Trotzky had written to Sir George W. Buchanan, the British Ambassador, demanding the release of Chicherin and Petroff, characterizing them as "stainless and self-sacrificing men of high ideals."

CZAR'S RUMORED ESCAPE.

His Family's Popularity in Tobolsk Known to be Great.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 15.—A report reached Smolny Institute, the Leninite headquarters, last night of the escape of former Czar Nicholas from Tobolsk. The source of this statement is not given, but it is probably true. During the last few weeks reports have repeatedly been arriving indicating the undeniable popularity of members of the ex-imperial family with the Tobolsk inhabitants.

A few weeks ago the Military Revolutionary Committee decided to replace the soldiers guarding Nicholas with Red Guards, a trainload of whom were dispatched from Petrograd. Moreover, it is generally believed that Germany is keenly interested in the restoration of a monarch so susceptible to German influences.

The Bolshevist Government regards the report seriously enough to justify sending 5,000 sailors immediately to Cheliabinsk, on the Trans-Siberian railway, 360 miles northeast of Orenburg, presumably to prevent Nicholas from meeting the anti-Bolshevist troops under General Dautoff in the Orenburg district. The report of the escape makes no reference to the ex-Czar's family.

Official denial was made at the Smolny Institute on Saturday that the former Czar had escaped, according to a Petrograd dispatch received yesterday.

PIERCED HARBOR NET TO SINK THE WIEN

Continued from Page One.

est lay the Wien; the Monarch slumbered 200 yards beyond her. Rizzo edged in to investigate, and then backed off till he had his enemy at 150 yards. His second boat, commanded by an old petty officer, shifted out upon his beam to get a line which cleared the Wien's bow and commanded the Monarch's great steel flank. Rizzo raised his arm in that gloom and saw the answering gesture of the petty officer. It was the moment to let her go. In a second four long steel devils were sliding through the water for the enemy.

Torpedoes Struck Home.

A roar, a blast of flame, a waterspout raining on them, and a second roar as the Monarch, too, got her dose. In the motor boats the men yelled involuntarily as the torpedoes landed on their targets.

A searchlight flashed out from the Wien and sawed at the darkness. A scream sounded over the water: "Wer da?" There were shoutings and stampings along the deck of the wounded ship, searchlights waking along the shore and on the breakwaters, and anti-aircraft guns arousing everywhere. No one in Trieste knew whence the attack had come, whether from the air or the sea. The sky was festooned with bursting shrapnel, while the ships in the harbor opened with their guns toward the harbor mouth, shelling the mist of the Adriatic at random. By the light of that furious illumination the Italian sailors saw the great bulk of the Wien listing toward them.

By this time they were making for the harbor mouth, shells spouting around them, but none hit them, and both boats saw before they left that last subsidence, that wriggle and resignation with which a great ship goes under. The Monarch still floated, but the Wien lay at the bottom.

The conquerors breakfasted at home. Every man of them was very hungry.

The Italian Embassy in Washington has already announced the torpedoing of two Austrian warships in the harbor of Trieste. The Austrian authorities have admitted the sinking of the Wien, without details, but have said nothing of the fate of the Monarch.

Austrian War Loan Subscriptions.

VIENNA, Dec. 16, (via Amsterdam.)—According to provisional estimates 5,601,000,000 kronen have been subscribed to the seventh Austrian war loan.

AUSTRIANS INCREASE MOUNTAIN GAINS

Storm Italian Positions South of Col Caprille, Taking Many Prisoners.

MENACE ROAD TO PLAINS

But Italians Still Hold Heights Flanking San Lorenzo Valley, the Enemy's Objective.

BERLIN, Dec. 16, (via London.)—Austro-Hungarian troops have pushed their advance south of the recently captured heights of Col Caprille, (in the mountains between the Brenta and the Piave,) and have taken by storm other Italian positions. Several hundred prisoners fell into their hands, according to the afternoon report of the War Office, which follows:

> Continuing their successes, the Austro-Hungarians have taken by storm Italian positions south of Col Caprille and captured several hundred men, including nineteen officers.

Heavy Guns Pound French Lines.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 15, (Delayed.)—(Associated Press.)—Colonel Ferréol François Bel was the first high French officer to fall in Italy. He was buried this morning in a tiny village at the foot of Monte Tomba, close behind the front where he was killed by a shell while inspecting the line.

The funeral of Colonel Bel was attended by General Fayolle and British and Italian officers from adjacent regiments. A German airplane that was flying over the scene at the time of the burial was put to flight. For two years prior to taking over the command of a Chasseur regiment in Italy, General Bel was on the Headquarters Staff of Marshal Joffre.

Parts of the French lines yesterday were under the heaviest bombardment they had experienced since the Allies came to Italy. This fact has led to the belief that the Germans and Austrians at last have been able to get their heavy artillery into position. The town of Crocetta was bombarded by 400 shells of heavy calibre, while other points in the neighborhood were under a violent fire.

Foe Nears a Road to the Plains.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 15, (Delayed.) (Associated Press.)—After a heavy sacrifice of men and five days of continuous fighting, the enemy has succeeded in making another slight advance, bringing his position up to Col Caprille, just east of the Brenta River. This represents an advance of about three-quarters of a mile, its chief importance being that Caprille is one of the dominant heights at the head of the San Lorenzo Valley, leading southward to the plains toward which the enemy is persistently exerting all his pressure.

As his chief effort the previous week was to gain command of the passes west of the Brenta River, so all his attention in the last week has been given to the passes on the east bank. The fighting during the last five days has been heavy, and at times desperate, for control of strategic positions.

The struggle yesterday and today took on a double aspect, with the Italians attacking on the right of Monte Pertica, occupied by the enemy, while the Austrians concentrated their attacks on the left, around Col Della Beretta, and its neighboring hill, Caprille. The Alpini again distinguished themselves in charges up the slopes of Pertica in an effort to take the hill, but, while all reports agree that heaps of enemy dead marked the course of the assaults, they were unable to maintain their position at the summit, exposed to the sweep of enemy batteries.

Austrian attacks on the left were twice repulsed, but late yesterday, with a large addition of fresh troops, the Austrians got to the summit of Caprille, while the Italian lines were correspondingly drawn back. Although Caprille is at the head of the San Lorenzo Valley, the passage along this valley is controlled by the heights on both sides, held by the Italians.

MONITORS PROTECT VENICE FROM SHELLING

Patrol the Flooded Piave District, Preventing the Austrians from Building Bridges.

ON THE LOWER PIAVE RIVER, NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 15, (Delayed,) (Associated Press.)—Countless square miles of desolate marsh land, intercepted and cut into numberless islands by sluggish lagoons and inundated to the depth of several feet, line after line of stationary batteries of guns of from three to fifteen inches in calibre, and deep, muddy trenches filled with men determined that the enemy shall not advance any further—such are the impressive and apparently well-nigh unassailable defenses of Venice.

The character of the warfare all along the lower Piave line, and particularly the methods employed to defend the "Queen of the Adriatic" from the Austro-German invasion, undoubtedly are unique even in this war of novelties. Nature has placed a barrier in the path of the invader apparently more insurmountable even than the mountains which the enemy has fought his way across, and these natural obstacles have been fortified as probably has no other region in Europe.

Human ingenuity has outdone itself to provide floating fortresses armed with huge guns which, camouflaged and concealed cunningly from spying airplanes, can slip from point to point, never offering a mark for the invaders and yet always able to bombard the enemy as he attempts nightly to build pontoon bridges across the Piave.

Skilled engineers have ferreted out every bit of solid mainland in the vast swampy area north of Venice and have planted batteries, large and small, according to the distance from the Austrian lines. They never relax their vigilance in watching for the enemy. The same engineers have cut away the dikes that formerly controlled the water to irrigate the fertile Italian plans, creating a vast lake.

A Thousand Peasants Homeless.

The inundation has made a thousand peasants homeless, but it presents an almost insurmountable barrier to the Austrian artillery from its scores of vantage points and frustrates every attempt of the Austrians to steal across unnoticed. Finally, in addition to the foremost infantry lines in the inundated section, big and little batteries are scattered everywhere, and floating monitors are constantly on patrol. Thus far the enemy has been prevented from bringing his big guns up to a position from which he might bombard Venice.

The trip through the defense system of Venice and along the lower Piave which The Associated Press correspondent, though accredited only to the French armies, was able to make through the courtesy of the Italian naval and military authorities, began at Venice, from which city a speedy naval motor boat ploughed its way at sunrise into the confusing maze of canals that intersect the vast marshland area to the north. The grumbling of the big guns, constantly growing louder, could be heard in Venice, where it sounded like thunder.

Virtually all signs of life were left behind as the boat worked its way into the narrow channels running between islands rank with great weed growths through which a man could hardly force his way. Even the customary animal life of any wilderness seemed to be lacking except for a few ducks seen flying occasionally around some corner.

Suddenly the press boat almost ran into a grayish steel hulk secured to the shore by chains and ropes. The vessel, on which was mounted a huge gun, had taken up its position on this spot the night before. It had successfully thrown shells to the Piave River and many times had defeated the efforts of the Austrians to complete a pontoon bridge to the southern shore. In case enemy airplanes were seen during the day, the monitor was prepared to slip its cables at nightfall and steam away to some other spot where the Austrian shells would be unable to reach it, but from which point it could continue its work of destruction.

The monitor was only the first of a series. Others with lighter guns and lighter draft were lying in reserve, ready at a moment's notice to slip through the winding channels to some point nearer to the enemy and from there direct an unexpected fire on his positions.

The armament of the monitors generally became lighter as the press boat approached more closely to the front lines, and similarly smaller guns began to make their appearance as the tortuous lagoons merged either in the Sile River or in the Sile Canal, far to the north of Venice.

District Under Four Feet of Water.

The artificial waterway runs almost due east and west from Porto Grande to the sea, while the New Piave, several miles to the north, flows eastward to the sea. The area between this waterway, composed of the Sile Canal and the Old Piave, and the course of the New Piave, which normally is fertile and productive, is that which has been inundated, and as far as the eye can see the trees, houses, and farms are standing in about four feet of water. Some peasants, whose homes abut the canal, still occupy them, using boats to reach the canal bank. Most of them, however, have departed because of the impossibility of obtaining food.

The Austrians have occupied the entire northern bank of the New Piave, and here and there have been able to put little detachments across, which have struggled through the inundated territory and occupied isolated farmhouses. The main body of the troops, however, has been unable to cross because of the activity of the monitors and stationary batteries, and is unable to inflict any serious damage because it is too far away from Venice for the big guns to be effective. The Austrians have reached San Dona di Piave, which is about 16¾ miles as the crow flies northeast of Venice, but the Italians hold Musile, on the south bank of the river opposite San Dona di Piave, and have been able to prevent the Austrians from bringing any heavy artillery up to that point, from which Venice possibly might be bombarded.

At Capo Sile the correspondent temporarily left the naval escort for a military escort, so as to inspect the infantry positions, which were indescribably muddy and bleak. They bisect the ruined town, the houses of which have been destroyed by the Austrian artillery. The infantrymen were cheerful, and, not disheartened by the uncomfortable conditions, were busy bettering them, despite the unceasing whine of Austrian shells.

Later the press boat again plowed through seemingly endless mazes of canals, meeting with more monitors and new and cunningly located batteries, which, as the afternoon approached, began to get into activity, especially against airplanes that were circling about. The canals and lagoons were resounding with the explosions of shells of all calibres as the correspondents steamed off to the huge shore batteries that gave the final touch to the defenses of Venice. The guns here made even those of the biggest monitors look like playthings.

To make the trip complete the correspondents were treated to a glimpse of the British monitors, which were in operation in unison with those of the Italians. The sunset had turned the waters of Venice into what looked like a sea of blood as the press boat steamed back into what probably is the best protected city threatened by the war.

ITALY GETS 60 AMBULANCES.

Three Sections of American Red Cross Corps Presented to Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Dec. 15, (Delayed.)—A profound impression was created here today by the presentation of the first three sections of the American Red Cross Ambulance Corps for the Italian Army. The presentation was made by Major Vernon S. Prentice, representing the American Red Cross, to General Gastaldello in the presence of the American Consul and a large number of Italian military and civil officers.

The three sections, comprising sixty cars, were lined up in the great courtyard of the Ancona Barracks. Two American volunteer drivers in khaki stood in front of each car. As the reviewing General passed the young men stood at attention, exciting general admiration. It was the first time so many American boys in khaki had been seen here. They drove out of the barracks and, as they paraded the Piaza del Duomo with American flags flying, were greeted with frantic cheers and cries of "Viva America!"

The presentation, coming at a time when the nation was rejoicing over America's declaration of war on Austria, gave tangible proof of the assistance which is coming to Italy from the United States.

In his presentation speech Major Prentice said:

"On behalf of the American Red Cross, which represents the whole people of the United States, and with the deepest feelings of affection, I have the honor to present to you, the representative of the heroic Italian soldiers, the first three sections of the American Red Cross Ambulance Corps for Italy. The Americans who operate these cars have volunteered their services. It will always be their pleasure and distinction to remember that in furthering the effort which America will make in helping Italy to combat the common enemy they are the first American unit to reach the front. From the bottom of my heart I cry with them: 'Long live Italy! Long live the Italian Army!'"

General Gastaldello expressed the deep gratitude for this latest evidence of American sympathy and co-operation.

One of the sections started immediately for the front; the others will follow within a week. George von Utassy of New York heads the first section, with L. G. Hunter of New York second in command. Those in charge of the second are I. N. Gillespie and A. C. Collenson of New York, and of the third C. O. Griffin of Philadelphia, and C. L. Welch, Jr., of Pittsburgh.

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BRITISH REPULSE RAIDS NEAR CAMBRAI

Berlin Reports That Germans Gained Ground at Poezelhoek, East of Ypres.

FRENCH CHECK GERMANS

Break Up Attacks North of the Chemin des Dames and On the Champagne Front.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Minor German attacks on the Cambrai front last night and today were repulsed by the British, Field Marshal Haig reported tonight. South of the Scarpe there was artillery activity on both sides. The German batteries developed a more intense fire north of Langemarck, on the Flanders front.

Following is the text of the night report:

> During the night a hostile party attacked one of our posts west of Villers-Guislain, but was driven off by our fire. Today an enemy bombing attack northwest of La Vacquerie was repulsed after sharp fighting.
>
> We improved our position slightly last night east of Ovion. An enemy attempt at a raid early this morning south of Armentières was successfully repulsed.
>
> The artillery was active on both side today at a number of points south of the Scarpe. There was increased hostile activity north of Langemarck.

The text of the official statement issued this afternoon is as follows:

> We captured a few prisoners and a machine gun during the night in patrol encounters south of Cambrai. There was nothing further of special interest to report.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—German forces last night attacked the French positions north of the Chemin des Dames, on the Aisne front, and east of Cornillet, in Champagne. The French War Office in its statement issued this afternoon reports that both attacks were repulsed. On the right bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun region, there was an increase in the artillery fire.

The text of the statement reads:

> Between the Aisne and the Oise Rivers there was great activity by the artillery of both sides. We repulsed an enemy attack north of the Chemin des Dames.
>
> In Champagne the Germans last night attempted to attack our positions east of Cornillet, but were repulsed by our fire.
>
> There was lively artillery activity on the right bank of the Meuse, notably in the sector of Chambrettes.
>
> There was nothing to report on the rest of the front.
>
> Aviation.—Our chaser airplanes displayed great activity on the day of Dec. 15, bringing down five enemy machines. It has been confirmed that three other German airplanes were smashed on the ground as the result of engagements which took place on Dec. 12 and Dec. 14.

The War Office announcement tonight reads:

> There was intermittent artillery action over the greater part of the front, quite violent north of Caures Wood. (Verdun sector.) An enemy raid last night on our trenches south of St. Quentin completely failed.

Berlin Reports Gain Near Ypres.

BERLIN, Dec. 16, (via London.)—German troops advanced their lines east of Ypres yesterday, after repulsing a British attack, according to the War Office report, the text of which follows:

> At the Park of Poezelhoek Castle, after repulsing a partial attack by the enemy, we advanced our lines and took prisoners.
>
> There was lively artillery activity on the Scarpe as far as the Oise. Near Monchy and southwest of Cambrai it assumed considerable intensity. British attacks near Monchy and Bullecourt failed.
>
> Prisoners were brought in as a result of reconnoitring engagements at many points on the French front.

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HELD BY U-BOAT NET; SUNK.

Pilot Boat While Entangled Rammed by Steamer Berkshire.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Dec. 16.—The Maryland pilot boat Pilot, while caught in a submarine guard net off this port, was rammed and sunk by the steamer Berkshire of the Merchants and Miners Line. No lives were lost. The Berkshire was only slightly damaged.

The Pilot was bound to the city early today for coal and supplies, and became entangled in the submarine net in trying to enter the inner harbor. The Berkshire, inbound from sea, in a mist rammed the Pilot nearly amidships and sent her to the bottom in about sixty feet of water. A Custom House launch took off the Pilot's crew.

TWO DISASTERS IN GERMANY

Explosion at Friedrichshaven and Another Near Kiel Kill Many.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Two disasters in widely separated parts of Germany are reported in Zurich dispatches received here today.

An explosion occurred in the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshaven, and resulted in the death or injury of many. The second explosion occurred near Kiel, destroying a factory where bombs were prepared for Zeppelins and airplanes. Many of the employes in this plant were killed.

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Q. How soon after a will is probated can legacies be paid without liability to the executors?

A. Legacies may be paid as soon after the date of letters testamentary as the six months' advertisement for debts has been completed. If such advertisement has not been published, a year must elapse before legacies may be paid.

Further plain facts about the settlement of estates will be found in booklet "What Every Foresighted Business Man Should Know." For a copy simply address our nearest office.

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PARIS CROWDS BUY BONDS.

No Figures on Third War Loan to be Announced Before Christmas.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The crowds at the banks and Post Offices, where subscriptions were being received for the third war loan, were larger on this, the last day, than on any previous day.

No figures will be given out respecting the subscriptions before Christmas. It will require ten days to get in the results from all the colonies, protectorates, and departments, and it was said today at the Ministry of Finance that any estimate made before Dec. 25 would be purely imaginative.

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GORHAM GIFTS

It is better to give than to receive!

THERE are a thousand transitory offerings which may serve to remind the recipient of your sentiments this Christmas, but it is the peculiar charm of a gift of Gorham Silverware that it remains as a permanent reminder, not only of this Christmas, but of many Christmases to come, renewing the sentiment annually regardless of whether you supplement it with future giving.

The Gorham Company

Silversmiths and Goldsmiths

Fifth Avenue at 36th Street

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BAKER THINKS FOE WILL FAIL IN WEST

Doubts if Increased Strength of Germans Will Give Them Any Permanent Advantage.

CALLS IT A PEACE DRIVE

Declares Berlin Is Eager for Us to Believe That a German Victory Is Near.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—While in no way attempting to disguise the importance of the situation along the western battlefront, where Germany is massing troops drawn from the Russian front, Secretary Baker, in his weekly review of the war, issued tonight, is more optimistic than he was in his statement of a week ago.

He asserts that there is no element in the military situation that "should lead us to conclude that the initiative in the west has passed from the Allies to the enemy," and that while the German military leaders are seeking to obtain peace through victory by threatening to break through the French front and roll back the allied forces on a broad scale, it is not the American official military belief that the Germans will succeed.

Secretary Baker says that "the enemy is apparently very eager to have us believe that he is about to win such a victory," and that the "bold advertising of an imposing offensive on the part of the enemy, which, while in the realm of possibility and therefore should not be neglected or overlooked, must in no wise be interpreted to mean that the increased strength of the hostile forces will result in any permanent strategic advantage to the Germans."

The German Offensive.

Here is Secretary Baker's statement:

"During the period of the review the general military situation in the west has remained unchanged.

"Rumors of great preparations on the part of the Germans, with a view to achieving some major strategic success in the west, continue to reach us.

"Reports of massed hostile concentrations in those sectors where the enemy proposes to break through the French front and roll back the allied line on a broad scale are numerous.

"The German higher command seeks peace through victory. The enemy is apparently very eager to have us believe that he is about to win such a victory.

"No element in the military situation should lead us to conclude that the initiative in the west has passed from the Allies to the enemy.

"For the last two years the Germans have been on the defensive in the west. The bold advertising of an imposing offensive on the part of the enemy, which, while in the realm of possibility and therefore should not be neglected or overlooked, must in no wise be interpreted to mean that the increased strength of the hostile forces will result in any permanent strategic advantage to the Germans.

"Surveying the outlines of the general war strategy on all fronts, we find that both belligerents have been on the offensive during the last six months.

"The Central Powers have taken the initiative in the eastern and Italian theatres; the Allies, along the major front in the west, in Palestine, Mesopotamia, and East Africa.

"The enemy has confined his efforts to advancing his lines along the Russian front, resulting in the capture of Riga, and then by a well-conducted offensive in Italy, with the assistance of an intensive political drive, gained a marked strategic success in this sector.

"The Allies in the principal theatre of operations, the west, have been able to record an almost uninterrupted series of tactical advantages, and in spite of the concentration of a preponderant majority of the most efficient German divisions, have gained considerable terrain and taken a large quota of prisoners.

"In the outlying areas of Mesopotamia and Palestine the British have driven the enemy before them, and their offensive culminated during the week in the capture of Jerusalem.

"Though the capture of the Holy City cannot be held a principal military objective of the campaign so vigorously pursued by General Allenby in this theatre, the conquest of Jerusalem will have a wide influence throughout the Turkish Empire.

"The Turkish forces have been unable to check the victorious advance of the British and Jerusalem fell into their hands after a brief encounter.

"The results achieved by the British forces in Palestine are of significant importance and will go far toward reaffirming the prestige of the allied powers throughout the Orient.

"Germany realizes the danger attendant upon the waning of her influence in the East, and will, therefore, be more anxious than ever to conclude a speedy peace before the 'war map' becomes less favorable.

"In the west engagements of increasing scope and intensity took place. Fighting of a local character occurred in the Cambrai area and the enemy made several raids in the neighborhood of La Bassée and Ypres. A successful reconnoitring thrust in the Cambrai salient was carried out by a British detachment and resulted in the capture of an enemy outpost east of Boursies.

New Stroke Near Cambrai.

"A hostile attack in force was launched between Bullecourt and Queant, northwest of Cambrai, and succeeded in penetrating British positions. Fighting continues furious east of Bullecourt. The persistence and increasing violence of the German destructive fire apparently indicate that a further offensive is contemplated in this area.

"Hostile artillery fire of a demonstrative character was noted northeast of Ypres, more especially in the neighborhood of Passchendaele.

"Southeast of Polygon Wood the enemy developed a strong reconnoissance assault in the vicinity of Polderhoek Château. He succeeded in gaining a foothold in certain British advance positions on a front of approximately 300 yards.

"Along the French front numerous patrol encounters took place, and the customary raids and violent artillery duels are reported in the region of the Aisne and Oise, in Champagne, on the right bank of the Meuse and in Upper Alsace.

"Owing to the clear weather which prevailed in the west, the activity of the allied aircraft was greatly increased. The British carried out a very successful raid against hostile works in the area of Valenciennes.

"The raiding of German towns of the interior, more especially the industrial centres of the Rhineland, by allied aircraft, as reprisals for the repeated bombardment of open towns in France and Great Britain by the Germans, has been successfully initiated.

Raids Depress Germany.

"Reports of observers recently out of Germany, who were present during previous air raids, state that these raids have had a very depressing effect on the civilian population, and have heightened the growing discontent among the German people, who now for the first time are being brought face to face with real war conditions.

"In the Italian theatre the Austro-German forces are continuing their pressure against the Italian lines in the mountain area between the Brenta and the Piave.

"As the result of repeated hard driven offensive thusts, the Italians have been forced to abandon a part of their first line along the Asiago Plateau.

"The enemy is continuing his effort to break through the Frenzela Valley Ridge and pour down into the plain. The Italians are stubbornly defending their positions in this area; British and French forces are now in the firing line.

"In the region of the Beretta the enemy has gained some terrain. There are no indications of slackening of hostile pressure.

"Unusually mild weather has hitherto greatly assisted the enemy in his advance. Now snow is falling, and it is believed that the enemy operations will be considerably hampered by the difficulties of maintaining his position in the high mountain area.

"On the Lower Piave the enemy made an attack in force and advanced in the Piave delta east of Capo Sile. After achieving a temporary success, the Austrians were driven out and all the lost ground was recaptured.

"East Africa has been cleared of all hostile forces, and the shattered remnants of the German detachments have fled into Portuguese East Africa.

"The armistice concluded by the Russians with the enemy now includes the entire eastern front from the Baltic to the Black Sea. Negotiations are not proceeding smoothly. The German demands, as reported to us, specify, among other points, the immediate opening up of channels of commercial intercourse between Russia and Germany."

Air Fleet Raids Bulgar Lines.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The following report of operations in Macedonia was issued today by the War Office:

"Eastern Theatre, Dec. 15.—The artillery was moderately active along the whole front. It was quite lively north of Monastir. Thirty allied airplanes bombarded storehouses and the railway station at Chestovo, eighteen kilometers northwest of Doiran. An enemy airplane was brought down by our artillery."

CAILLAUX CHARGES A PLOT BY ENVOY

Declares Charges Against Him Result from Personal Quarrel with Ambassador Barrere.

HIS IMMUNITY IS WAIVED

Committee Acts on Demand by Clemenceau and Threat of Government Crisis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—In the "hall of lost footsteps"—the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies—the Caillaux affair is naturally the chief topic of conversation. As a result of his appearance before the committee appointed to report on the suspension of Caillaux and the parliamentary immunity of Clemenceau and Caillaux himself, there exists considerable division of opinion. On the one hand it is urged that the Government's case is sufficiently strong against the ex-Premier to insure his trial by court-martial. On the other hand, Caillaux's friends declare that the allegations in the report of General Dubail, Military Governor of Paris, are not sufficiently substantiated to justify even a high court procedure, must less a military court of justice.

As stated in a previous dispatch, Joseph Caillaux has numerous and devoted adherents, and they are sparing no efforts to influence opinion in the ex-Premier's favor. Thus the Echo de Paris states today that it is assured by Deputy Ribeyre, one member of the committee, that there is no truth in the statement attributed to him on Friday on leaving the committee room to the effect that the result of Caillaux's first hearing before them was "a pitiable collapse of the accusation." Yet this statement was widely circulated yesterday, and printed triumphantly in the Caillaux-phile or anti-Government press.

In point of fact, the impression in the Chamber lobby today is that Caillaux's attempt to reply to the Government charges regarding his action in Italy by the counterclaim that the whole thing is trumped up by Camille Barrère, French Ambassador in Rome, for reasons of personal enmity, is not particularly happy or convincing. There is a general expectation that the committee will report in favor of the suspension of parliamentary immunity, a point of view rather less firmly maintained yesterday as the result of the activities of Caillaux's friends.

The character of Premier Clemenceau is a guarantee that no compromise or evasion will be permitted. The old "tiger" is not the man to withdraw from the task to which he has set his hand, and from a political viewpoint it is unquestionable that his position will be enormously strengthened if he can break the Caillaux organization, once and for all. He will never have another such opportunity for, rightly or wrongly, public opinion is convinced that Caillaux is the head and fount of what Lloyd George called "Boloism."

Despite the extreme gravity of the case and the very great public interest it can be safely said that nothing in the nature of an "affaire Dreyfus" is to be dreaded. The France of three and a half years of war declines utterly to be stirred by an political case, however important it be to the persons involved.

The moderation of the press has been very striking, although the censorship restrictions have practically disappeared. Only the Figaro shows a not unnatural venom in quoting in big black letters the concluding words of Caillaux's desposition before the committee yesterday:

'I have been too friendly with all sorts of people. My wife often warned me, saying, 'be careful, you will end by getting yourself assassinated.'"

The Figaro comments bitterly: "In that respect, Mme. Caillaux certainly knows what she is talking about."

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Premier Clemenceau appeared today for the second time before the committee of deputies examining the Caillaux case and declared that, if the former Premier's immunity was not waived, the Government would not remain in power another hour. The committee then decided to waive Parliamentary immunity. Nine of the eleven members voted favorably, while two refused to vote.

Calliaux defended himself yesterday before the Committee or Eleven, appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to report on his proposed suspension and that of Deputy Loustalot, declaring that a plot had been concocted against him, the leader of it being Camille Barrère, the French Ambassador to Italy, with whom M. Caillaux was unfriendly as the result of a personal matter.

M. Caillaux denied that he had made any unpatriotic speech while on his visit to Italy and in support of this he appealed to the statements made by Signor Martini, former Italian Minister of the Colonies, and to the letter which Former Premier Briand wrote to him when he, (Caillaux,) returned to France from Italy. On leaving the Chamber M. Caillaux told the journalists he had refuted all the allegations contained in the letter of General Dubail, the Military-Governor of Paris, some of which he declared to be absolute forgeries.

"The forgery industry," he added, "has not made progress since the days of Dreyfus. It rather has declined in quality, judging from some of the forgeries in the accusations. They are so enormous that they surpass probability."

The Figaro explains that the strained relations between Ambassador Barrère and M. Caillaux arose from the fact that when Mme. Caillaux arrived in Rome Mme. Barrère did not receive her. Caillaux complained to the French Foreign Minister, telegrams were exchanged, and Ambassador Barrère had to send a secretary to apologize to Mme. Caillaux. The secretary went in the morning, when it was unlikely Mme. Caillaux could see her.

PERSHING OPENS WAY TO WIN PROMOTIONS

Man in the Ranks May Get Temporary Appointment—Merit Will Make It Permanent.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 16, (Associated Press.)—Every enlisted man in the American Army now carries the stars of a General in his knapsack. Orders just issued by General Pershing and a plan announced today so provide for promotion from the ranks that any private may win a commission, and, having won it, may climb rapidly up through successive grades.

The latter feature is made possible by a section of the general orders which says that hereafter all temporary appointments and promotions on the American expeditionary force will be on a selective plan, as in the British Army. Recommendations for appointments and promotions must be based solely on demonstrated fitness and capacity of the man. The system of temporary appointments is one which the American Army has not had previously.

Under it a First Lieutenant who had demonstrated special qualities and fitness may find himself a temporary Captain or even a temporary Major. He would hold that position until he had proved himself worthy of the new rank, when the appointment may be made permanent. The British have found this method excellent, and by it have secured a great number of efficient officers.

17 ENGINEERS KILLED OR TAKEN IN FRANCE

Continued from Page One.

live at 254 West Twenty-second Street. At the time he enlisted he was attached to the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

Upton, who had been a policeman seventeen years, serving most of the time in plain clothes for special work, assisted in the capture of the murderers of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler. He arrested Dago Frank Cirofici, who was one of those put to death for the Rosenthal crime. He also caught a confidence man named Wolf and furnished the evidence which sent him to prison for twenty years.

In an encounter with a burglar at the Abingdon Square Hotel, Upton nearly lost his life. He jumped from a fire-escape to the one below, but fell through an opening, breaking several ribs and suffering concussion of the brain. He was laid up three months in St. Vincent's Hospital. Upton was successively a member of the loft, pickpocket and strong-arm squads, and because of his bravery and determination in the pursuit of criminals he was known to his fellows on the force as "the Fighting Cop."

Mrs. Jane Upton, his wife, said the cablegram undoubtedly referred to her husband. She feared he had been killed and not captured, as his fighting temperament would not be likely to lead him to submit easily to being made a prisoner.

"Just before my husband enlisted he had remarked that as he had assisted in clearing out the gangs here he was in good practice for the foreign enemy, and would try to get 'over' quick for a good fight," said Mrs. Upton.

The Uptons' children are Leo, 16 years old, a student in a high school; Hazel, 14, who won a scholarship in the Manhattan Trades School, and is now a student in the School of Applied Design, and Frances, 12, who is learning ballet dancing, and has appeared in benefits at the Majestic Theatre, has danced for Red Cross benefits and more recently danced at Hero Land.

Upton, who is 40 years old, was born in Greenwich Village and is of Irish descent. According to Mrs. Upton, he spoke German, French, Italian, and Hungarian. His father, William C. Upton, lives in West Ninth Street.

Charles A. Geoghegan's parents at 511 West 185th Street told last night of the success their son had as a student at the College of the City of New York, after which he had taken a course at the High School of Commerce and then had entered the employ of the Newman, Andrews Wire Company at 26 Cortlandt Street. Geoghegan was in the sales department of the firm when he enlisted on May 5. He was last at home on July 4. He is 23 years old. When his command reached England it was changed to the Railway Engineers, it was said.

"I am hopeful for my son's safety," said Mrs. Geoghegan. "Anyway, I am proud of him."

In the last letter received from her son he wrote that "things are fine at our front." His father is employed by C. K. G. Billings.

John N. Maney, father of Ulrich N. Maney, at 1,792 Amsterdam Avenue, said his son had written him a cheerful letter on Nov. 15, stating that the American boys in France were getting excellent training. Ulrich Maney was a bookkeeper in the office of the Southern Pacific Railway at the time of his enlistment.

At the home of Harry J. Mason, 357 Eighth Street, Jersey City, where his mother, two sisters and four brothers live, it was said he had been employed as a machinist by the Edison Company. He was a graduate of Public School 32 in Jersey City.

Luke A. Lovely was in the plumbing business with his father at 101 North Stevens Avenue, South Amboy, where the boy graduated at St. Mary's School. Mr. Lovely said he had last heard from his son on Nov. 21, when a package arrived with postcards.

Herbert F. Ultz lived with his mother, Mrs. Anna Karl, at 78 Union Street, Newark, before he enlisted in the engineer regiment. He was 25 years old, and had worked as a machinist until he went into training at Fort Totten.

His regiment went to France on July 14. His mother received a letter from him a few days ago, and before the news of his capture came had had a premonition that he had been taken prisoner by the Germans.

Paul M. Swenson lived with his mother, Mrs. Jennie Swenson, at Wadsworth Avenue and 191st Street, before he left for France in October as a non-commissioned officer in the 11th Engineers. He was 23 years old, and Mess Sergeant of his company.

Dalton Ranlet was in the construction department of the Interborough before his enlistment. He was 20 years old, and lived at 24 Janet Place, Flushing. In recent letters to his family he had spoken of his anxiety to "have a try at the Huns."

Peter J. Tingo lived with his mother at 2,419 Arthur Avenue, the Bronx, before he enlisted in the Engineers after six unsuccessful attempts to get into other branches of the service. A defective left eye barred him on several attempts to get into the army. He was 19 years old and a chauffeur.

"It's hard to lose him if he's been killed," said Mrs. Tingo, "but if we learn that he has been killed I will be proud of him because he has died an honorable death."

Phoenix Silk Hose 55c, A Low-Priced, Luxurious Gift

YOU don't surrender quality or dignity, nor practise parsimony, yet you *save your money* and *serve your country* through prudent economy.

Phoenix Silk Hosiery (Men's) in dainty Holiday Boxes—55c, 80c, $1, $1.50 pair. All colors.

Phoenix Wool Hosiery (Men's) in dainty Christmas Boxes—65c, 80c, $1 pair. All colors and heather blendings.

Phoenix Women's Hosiery (Silk) in dainty Christmas Boxes—90c, $1.25, $1.65 pair. All colors.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Gift giving without extravagance.

Inexpensive Boxes of FLOWERS

Daintily and Tastefully Arranged
Within Two Hours we can deliver flowers for you in New York or any City in any State.
Call New York's Flower 'Phone Plaza 7241

Max Schling, Inc.
785 Fifth Avenue New York
Cor. 60th Street

Join the Red Cross
TO-DAY

A Wise Man's Christmas Thought

INSTEAD of giving large sums of money outright, many prudent men are putting such funds in trust with this Company, making the income payable to the beneficiary. The principal amount can be paid over on a specified date.

Might it not be wise as well as kind to establish, as a Christmas gift, a trust for each of the persons dependent on you, or for some other person or object you wish to support? Thus they would have the satisfaction of knowing that their maintenance will be assured, no matter what your own circumstances might be, because under the law their incomes would be entirely separate from your own.

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16 Wall Street Fifth Ave. at 42nd St.

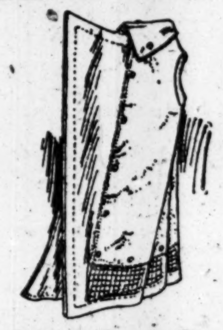
The Stores Where Women Can Buy Practical and Useful Gifts for Men

Weber and Heilbroner

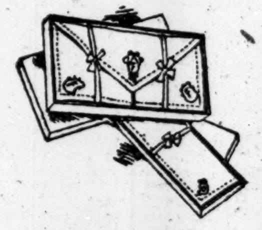
Holiday Gifts for Men

Both Civilian and Military

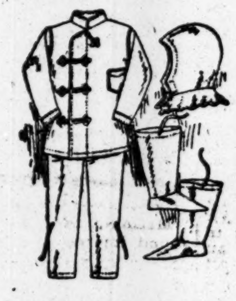
This season it is specially desirable to select gifts for which men have actual and practical use. In no other stores in New York are the tastes and daily needs of men better understood. We make a special feature of assisting women in the selection of gift articles which will be most appreciated by their men friends and relatives. All these articles are moderately priced and represent the utmost in value.



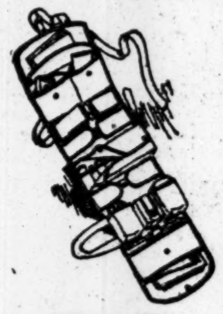
Officers Trench Coat
Waterproof Gabardine; Oiled Silk Interlining and Separate Fleece Shell, $57.50
Large Variety of Leather and Gabardine Trench Coats
$50 to $110



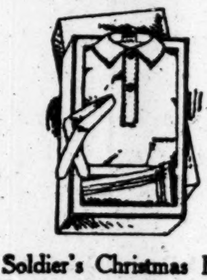
Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs, of Imported Irish Linen
Box of Six—$1.50
Also Sets in Boxes of Six, $2.00 to $6.00



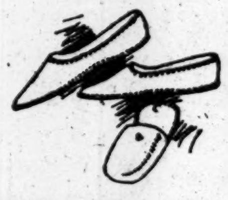
Soldier's Sleeping Suit
Domet Flannel Pajamas, Helmet and Boots, $5.00



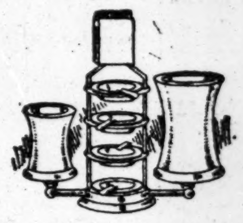
Khaki Military Toilet Case
$8.00
Contains Hair, Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Comb, Tooth Paste, Soap, Darning Cotton, Bachelor Buttons, Adhesive Tape, Trench Mirror, Pencil, Wash Rag, and Extra Pockets.



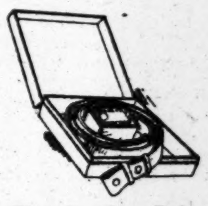
Soldier's Christmas Box
Contains Regulation Army Shirt, O. D. Wool, 4 Khaki Cross-Bar Handkerchiefs and Regulation Black Barathea Four-in-Hand $5.75



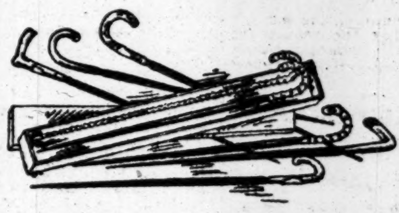
Khaki Travel Slippers in Case
$2.50



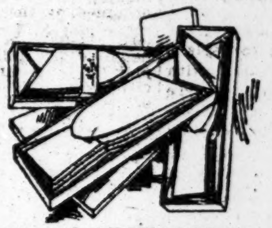
Nickel and Enamel Smoking Sets
From 75 Cents for Single Pieces, to $28.75 a Set



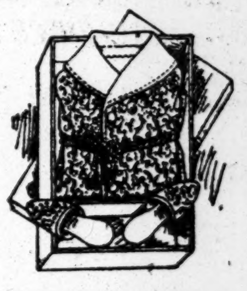
Fine Leather Belt
With Sterling Silver Buckle
(Space for Monogram)
$3 to $5.50



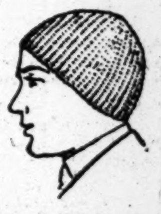
Men's Taffeta Umbrellas
Sterling Silver Trimmings, $2.15
Other Silk Umbrellas, up to $12.00
Combination Cane and Umbrella Set, $6.50
Canes, $1.50 to $12.00



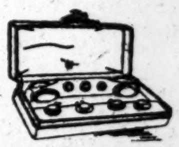
Natural All-Wool Hosiery
65 Cents a Pair
Full-fashioned Silk Thread Hose, with Lisle Soles, Heels and Uppers—12 Different Colors.
75c. a Pair



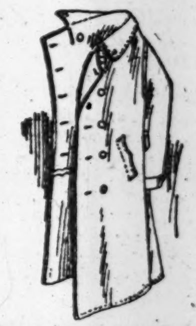
Silk Dressing Gown
Beautiful Brocade Pattern;
With Slippers to Match, $22.50
Others, $16.50 to $85



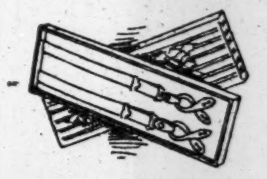
Worsted Skull Caps
For Motoring, Aviation and sleeping, $1.00
Wool Reefers, $1.65 to $2.50



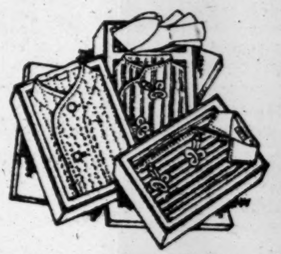
Evening Dress Jewelry
Combination Sets—Vest Buttons, Cuff Links and Studs, Mother-o'-Pearl with Platinoid Border, $3.75
Other Sets up to $12



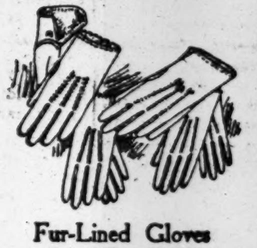
Reversible Leather and Gabardine Coat
For motorists and officers, $75



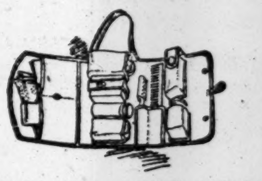
Silk Suspenders in Christmas Box, 50 Cents, Others to $1.50



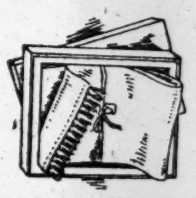
Christmas Box of Domet Flannel Pajamas and 3 Pairs Wool Socks, $3.50
Silk-and-Cotton Pajamas
$4.00 and $5.00
Others, $1.65 to $15.



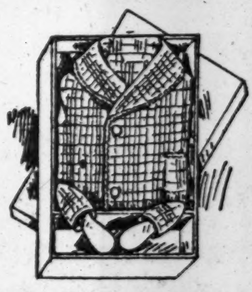
Fur-Lined Gloves
$6, $7 and $8
Gray Mocha Gloves, $2.75
Washable Cape Gloves
$2 and $2.50
Gray and Khaki Buck Gloves, $3.75



Khaki Military Toilet Case
$5.00
Contains Shaving Soap, Tooth Paste, Comb, Hair Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Soap Box, Trench Mirror, Wash Rag, and Extra Pockets.
Others, up to $15



Special Accordion-Ribbed Silk Reefer, in Six Two-Tone Color Combinations, $3.65
Other Reefers, $2 to $13.50



Blanket Robe—Extra Heavy
With Slippers to Match, $6.50
An Assortment Also at $7.50

The Great Christmas Sale of Neckwear

Comprising the entire Weber and Heilbroner stock of Fancy Silk Four-in-Hands, known from coast to coast—probably the largest assortment in America—is now in progress, offering material reductions.

Full assortments of Leather Novelties, Smokers' Articles, Suit Cases, Traveling Bags and Dreadnaught Wardrobe Trunks.

Christmas Merchandise Bonds, redeemable for their face value in any of these stores, are sold in amounts from $1 up—permitting the recipient to make his own selection of a gift.

Eleven Stores in Manhattan

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44th and Broadway
20 Cortlandt
345 Broadway
1363 Broadway
30 Broad
775 Broadway
58 Nassau
1185 Broadway
150 Nassau
42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clysmic Ginger Ale

Actually Aged

Triumphantly Superior to the traditions of the imported

MADE WITH CLYSMIC SPARKLING TABLE WATER

FOUNDED·1880·LONDON

A Gift for "Prep" School and College Men

Blankets and Pillows, in the correct colors, blazoned with either the insignia or name of the school or college, always prove an acceptable gift to a student.

They add much to the attractiveness of dormitory rooms and are constantly used at athletic games.

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By HORACE WYATT

Illustrated after Tenniel by W Tell.

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POWERLIGHT CO., New York.

OUR MONEY AND THE STATE

BY HARTLEY WITHERS.

We are all paying war taxes, and it is to everyone's interest to understand clearly on what principles tax money is raised and distributed. Especially interesting at present is the author's explanation and discussion of the question whether war expenses should be met by loans or by taxes.

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USEFUL XMAS PRESENT

Give your children and friends six best quality Pencils, printed with their OWN NAME, in a fancy box. RED, WHITE and BLUE colors and gold-tipped rubbers. Send 50 cents in stamps or money order and name wanted—we will do the rest.

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ALL ORDERS FILLED IN 24 HOURS.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

WIRELESS PLOTTING MUFFLED BY MUSIC

German Cruiser at Honolulu Kept Band Playing While She Relayed Messages to Japan.

TOLD IN CAPTAIN'S DIARY

Bernstorff, Boy-Ed, and Others Figure in Journal Taken From Commander of the Geier.

HONOLULU, Dec. 16.—While the ship's band was playing lively tunes to drown out all tell-tale sounds, the wireless apparatus of the German cruiser Geier, at the time she was interned in this harbor, relayed messages between German agents in the United States and Japan in furtherance of a plot to embroil the two countries in war, according to an article printed in The Star-Bulletin here.

The article, which is published, with the authority of the United States Naval Intelligence Bureau, declares that the seal placed on the Geier's wireless by the American Government was broken by the Germans in order that the messages might be transmitted. This information was obtained from the diary of Captain Grasshof of that vessel, the article states.

Grasshof's diary says that, in November, 1914, and February, 1917, messages ordering widespread promulgation of reports that Japanese forces were to land in Mexico and German forces in Canada, were handled by the Geier's wireless, the operators working night and day in order that there would be no delay in the transmission of these radiograms.

According to the diary, Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, and Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, his principal aids, figured prominently in the plot. George Roedik and H. A. Schroeder, former German Consuls at Honolulu and Manila, were also implicated. Both pleaded guilty in San Francisco recently to complicity in a plot to establish a revolutionary government in India.

A German secret agent known as "K-17" was said in the diary to have aided in the transmission of these messages, and also to have advised the German Government of the sailing time of Danish vessels from here and elsewhere. The diary hints at a plot to stir up revolts in China against the British, in furtherance of which quantities of arms were supposed to have been secretly buried in Shanghai and Manila. It also reveals supposed orders from the German Embassy at Washington following the destruction of the Lusitania to destroy German vessels in American and insular ports, as immediate war was feared. The diary states that these orders were canceled subsequently by a certain "H. V. B." presumed to be von Bernstorff, but such cancellation came only after the machinery in these vessels had been destroyed. Orders to the sailors of the Geier to return to Germany through the use of false passports also were issued, the article states.

The article says that Grasshof was court-martialed after the discovery of the diary, and is now in solitary confinement pending his removal to Fort Douglas, Utah.

On Feb. 4, 1917, the Geier was set afire by her crew and badly damaged. Afterward she was towed to the Pacific Coast for repairs.

BROADWAY IS DIMMED BY 'LIGHTLESS NIGHT'

Few Signs Still Blazed in Spite of the Order of the Fuel Administrator.

Broadway was without its usual brilliancy last night because of the order of "lightless nights" on Sundays and Thursdays by the Fuel Administrator. Practically all the large electric advertisement signs were darkened, but here and there one was aglow either through defiance or a misunderstanding of the order. All the principal hotels and theatres were darkened, retaining only the necessary signs over the doors. Several hotels not only reduced the lights on the exterior, but cut down from one-third to one-half the lights in the public rooms and corridors.

While the "lightless night" order was observed in all parts of the city, nowhere was it more noticeable than around Times Square, where most of the big display signs are centred. With the exception of a few cabarets, all the restaurants on Broadway were dimmed. Many of the small directional signs which did not come within the order remained lighted.

MRS. HARRIMAN IN INQUIRY.

Swann Seeks Interview With Her in Ambulance Investigation.

Among the persons District Attorney Swann has requested to call at his office to tell what they know about the activities of the American Ambulance in Russia is Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Acting President of the Junior Patriots of America. The request for an interview with Mrs. Harriman was sent in a note addressed to her home at 34 East Fifty-second Street. In an inspection of the records and financial affairs of the American Ambulance Assistant District Attorney Kilroe found that it had participated with the Junior Patriots, and it was said that large commissions had apparently been paid to solicitors for contributions.

The financial records of the American Ambulance in Russia, which are being considered in the general investigation of war charities by the District Attorney's office, were so involved as to total amounts received, and differed so widely from the audited report, that Mr. Kilroe has decided to call in the official auditor at the Criminal Court Building to straighten out the accounts.

WAR WITH TURKEY CALLED A MISTAKE

Nor Would Action Against Bulgaria Be Wise, Says Dr. Barton of Mission Board.

WOULD BE AID TO GERMANY

Excuse for Teutons to Spur On Fresh Turkish Atrocities and Americans Would Suffer.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Dr. James L. Barton, Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, today made public a letter he wrote to Senator Lodge of the Foreign Relations Committee, on the occasion of the Senator's recent speech in favor of a declaration of war on Turkey and Bulgaria.

Stating that the Senator's characterization of the Turk and the atrocities he has committed were "none too strong," Dr. Barton said that, after conversations with scores of responsible Americans who had returned from Turkey since diplomatic relations were broken off, he had been inevitably led to the following conclusions:

"Both Bulgaria and Turkey are under the military rule and domination of the Germans, without power of throwing off that rule. In Turkey, for instance, the Minister of War, Enver Pasha, is thought to be now and to have been for years an agent of Berlin. It was through him that Turkey was involved in the war without a vote of the Cabinet and without the approval and knowledge of the Grand Vizier, or even the Sultan himself.

"Second—There has been almost a universal protest among the Mohammedans of Turkey against the alliance of Turkey with Germany, and absolutely universal protest by the non-Moslems of Turkey. The intelligent Turk is quite aware of the fact that if Germany wins all that she contemplated at the outset of the war, Turkey's sovereignty would be sacrificed. We all know that Germany began the conflict with her eyes directed to the East, and not to the West, and that 'Berlin to Bagdad' did not mean simply a rail connection between Berlin and Bagdad, but German sovereignty across the whole area.

Friendly Toward the United States.

"Recent reports—as late as into October of this year—make it clear that the Turkish officials are increasingly friendly toward the United States. They see the impending ruin of their country. The sending of Bernstorff to Constantinople is interpreted as an endeavor on the part of Germany to stem this rising tide of friendship and convert this friendly spirit of the Turks into a spirit of hatred.

"If the United States should declare war on Turkey there is every reason to expect that German officials would at once seize the large plants of American colleges and institutions in Constantinople, Smyrna, Beirut and elsewhere and put them to military uses, thus materially increasing their military equipment.

"There is grave danger that upon the declaration of war by the United States, the remaining non-Moslem population in Turkey—the Armenians, the Syrians, the Greeks, and the Jews—under German insistence, would be savagely maltreated, if not generally massacred.

"It is a matter of history that Germany desired to rid the country of these people in order that the 'Berlin to Bagdad' domination might not have the problems of various unassimilated nationalities to deal with. Turkey acted at the beginning under the advice and direction of Berlin in starting deportations and in perpetrating the atrocities which have shocked the civilized world. But in spite of German pressure these have become less and less during the last few months. If, however, war should be declared by the United States against Turkey, Germany would have a new argument to use to arouse again the Turks, even if Germany herself did not take a more direct hand in completing the work of destruction of these non-Moslem races.

Jeopardize American Lives.

"It would be impossible for the United States under present conditions to send an expeditionary force against either Turkey or Bulgaria. The declaration would simply stir up new disturbances within Turkey, and would jeopardize American lives and American interests, as well as the lives of millions of helpless non-Moslems, for whose protection nothing whatever could be done.

"On the question of declaring war against the United States there was only one member of the Turkish Cabinet that was strongly in favor of such a step. This demonstrates what has already been said, that Germany was eager to have Turkey declare war against the United States unquestionably for the purpose of giving Germany an absolutely free hand in Turkey in dealing with American property and American interests and for the purpose of carrying out her original plan of eliminating the non-Moslem population from the eastern part of the Turkish Empire.

"Whatever may be the necessity for the future, a large number of patriotic friends of our country, who believe in the necessity of prosecuting this war to its logical and final conclusion, are of the opinion that to declare war upon Bulgaria and Turkey now would be not only of no aid in the prosecution of the European war and no help whatever to our allies or to the cause of America in this conflict, but would be destructive to American interests in Turkey and to the innocent people of the empire who are suffering at the hands of their overlord, almost as much as the people of Belgium, Serbia, and Russian Poland suffer."

SWITZERLAND TO GET WHEAT, CORN, SUGAR

54,000 Cars of Cereals Provided for in Agreement Ratified at Berne.

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 16.—The Swiss Government has ratified an agreement with the United States by which the American Government will furnish Switzerland 24,000 cars of wheat and 30,000 cars of other cereals, corn, and sugar.

Announcement was made on Dec. 5 of the signing of an agreement between American and Swiss delegates for the rationing of Switzerland.

GIVE $1,000,000 IN BONUS.

Crane Company Will Also Again Increase 12,000 Employes' Wages.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Twelve thousand employes of the Crane Company in its Chicago and Bridgeport (Conn.) shops and elsewhere will celebrate their first war Christmas with a bonus of 10 per cent. of their annual earnings and two 10 per cent. wage increases. In addition, each will receive a thrift stamp booklet containing a few stamps. The 10 per cent. bonus will approximate $1,000,000, according to President Richard T. Crane, Jr. Of the employes affected about 7,000 live in Chicago, 3,000 are employed in the shops in Bridgeport, and the remainder in the concern's sub-offices in various parts of the country.

On the first of last month every employe received a 10 per cent. wage increase. Mr. Crane today announced that on Jan. 1 all shop employes would receive another 10 per cent. wage increase. He also declared that after Jan. 1 a system of death benefits would be instituted.

A bonus of $110,000 has been distributed among 3,200 employes of the Elgin National Watch Company.

WAR COUNCIL MEANS AN ARMY SHAKEUP

Continued from Page One.

the War Council followed a protracted interview yesterday afternoon between President Wilson and Secretary Baker. No statement concerning the interview was forthcoming from any official quarter.

CALLS CROZIER AGAIN.

Senate Committee to Ask Him About Supplies for Men in France.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The investigation of the Senate Military Affairs Committee into the country's military status will turn, tomorrow, to the equipment of American troops in France with bombs and other appliances of modern warfare. General Crozier, who testified for two days before the committee, in secret session, after his earlier revelations concerning delay in equipping the troops with rifles and machine guns, will again take the stand, giving his evidence publicly.

Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, said tonight that General Crozier's secret evidence before the committee had convinced the Senators that the War Department was doing all it could to speed up military operation in every way. While much delay was occasioned in the early stages of preparation, the Senator said it was evident that the department was devoting its full energy toward thorough equipment of the men in the field.

"The War Department has worked so fast in the last few months," said Senator Chamberlain, "that the troops may be said to be adequately equipped with fighting material. The department could not equip 1,000,000 men at once, but there were not 1,000,000 men to equip. By the time the army reaches that aggregate there will be enough of everything for every man in it.

"It is true that the War Department has had to rely upon Great Britain and France for its machine guns, and much of its ammunition, but that has been no deprivation to either France or England, for those two countries have had more than they needed for their own armies. When the United States has 1,000,000 men in France the United States will either have the ammunition for them or will easily be able to get what is needed from France and Britain without in any way depriving them.

"The committee wants to know something about the manufacture of bombs and other modern appliances of warfare, and General Crozier is prepared to tell of that. He has told us, privately, of the output of ammunition, rifles, and other war equipment.

"After we have thoroughly gone into the ordnance equipment the committee intends looking into the delay in supplying clothing and blankets to the army in training at home."

The Military Affairs Committee will inquire into the delay by manufacturers, as indicated in yesterday's statement by the Quartermaster General, and also of the railroads in transporting materials for the army.

Senator Chamberlain expects the committee to adjourn toward the middle of the week, until after Jan. 1.

COAL RECEIPTS HERE INCREASE

Continued from Page One.

are high, we have been unable to use the heavy trucks. There was also danger of the trucks stalling and becoming useless for further work. For this reason the distribution has been limited. The Fuel Administration has been endeavoring to supply the regular channels, and especially those dealers who sell to the poor or institutions and hospitals. They are supplied with coal at least for present needs, and we intend to see that they are supplied, for we wish to reduce suffering to a minimum."

Some of the yards in New York were closed yesterday. In the Brownsville and other sections of Brooklyn men went to the coal yards with pails and bags, but could get no supplies. In some instances it was necessary for the police to keep order and explain the situation. When a small dealer in Eighth Street, Brooklyn, appeared in front of his place of business with a small supply of coal, all he had, two women claimed it first. Others also asked for some of the fuel. Two policemen assisted in selling the coal and it was divided between the first two claimants.

Hospitals are conserving their coal and have been able to keep a fair supply on hand.

Hospitals that have notified the authorities that they had need for coal have been instantly supplied. This was so in the case of St. Luke's Hospital, which was supplied within a few hours after it was found the fuel was practically gone. General Superintendent O'Hanlon of Bellevue Hospital said that there was no shortage at that institution. At present there are 1,400 patients in the hospital, which is not above the normal average. There are 2,000 reserve tons of coal at Bellevue.

Conditions at Hotels.

Inquiry at the hotels disclosed that they were keeping sufficiently ahead of their supply, so as to allay fears of a famine. Every hotel is enforcing a strict conservation, and guests have been asked to assist whenever possible.

J. G Warburton, a coal operator of Wellington, Ohio, who is a guest at the Hotel Majestic, has formed a coal conservation league among the guests. In the ballroom of the hotel he made an address on the seriousness of the coal situation. He said that every hotel guest can help by conserving lights in their rooms. More than 100 guests were pledged to use as little light as possible.

More than 2,000 guests at the Biltmore found this notice under their doors yesterday morning: "As an act of common defense, save coal by turning out the lights when leaving the room." The hotel has also darkened the 10,000 lights on top of the hotel, on the sides of the building, and at the entrances.

The Commissioner of Charities reported that his department had enough coal for the present, and there had been no suffering on account of a shortage. This would indicate that it is in the apartment houses, the office buildings, and in private homes where the pinch is felt the most.

Many apartments, a railroad man said yesterday, were well stocked with coal, as were some private homes. Those who have been following the situation, he said, had laid in a plentiful supply of coal early in the Spring, and, realizing the seriousness of the situation, they have been conserving coal. However, in a majority of the smaller apartments, he said that those who do not buy by contract were somewhat inconvenienced, and in some instances tenants had held protest meetings. The shortage among private families is due, it is said, to the fact that the owners either depended on the promise of the Fuel Administrator that there would be an ample supply or did not go elsewhere when their own dealers began to put them off. Complaint is heard of the poor quality of the coal in many quarters, but Cyrus Miller of the Bronx said that it was no time for such complaints, as the consumer should be glad to get any kind of coal.

Overcoat and oil stove parties are popular, and in many places down town late on Saturday the office force worked with their overcoats on. In the section of Brooklyn beyond Flatbush there was an oil scarcity three days last week, and those who depended on oil to heat their apartments were hard put for a time.

Health Commissioner Emerson repeated yesterday that the increase in sickness, and especially pneumonia, was due to the shortage of coal in New York. Dr. Thomas J. Riley, General Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, said that sickness in the district which the bureau served had increased one-tenth over this time last year. He blamed the coal shortage for the increased illness, and asserted that unless coal was brought into the city in sufficient quantities conditions among the poor would grow worse.

Patrick Jones, Superintendent of Supplies of the Board of Education, said that unless coal was received within the next two or three days it may be necessary to close the schools until after the holidays. Steps are being taken to increase the supply for the schools.

Inquiry at the Interborough brought the report that there was coal enough on hand at present, and it was expected this supply would be replenished right along.

The record of the Municipal Lodging House yesterday showed that on Saturday night 198 men, twenty women, and five children were sheltered. The capacity of the house is about 800.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston yesterday said that 8,300 of his men worked all day in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx removing the snow, and that the contractors had about 1,700 laborers at work. In addition, there were 1,000 trucks hauling snow. The Commissioner said that the total number of men at work decreased from Saturday, and explained this by saying that the men were paid off on Saturday and did not work yesterday. Commissioner Fetherston expected to have a large force on hand early this morning. South of Fourteenth Street was the territory handled in Manhattan yesterday, as the Commissioner explained that the principal avenues and streets north of Fourteenth Street had already been cleared.

Mrs. Kate Hickie, the only woman snow shoveler, worked all day yesterday in Fifth Avenue.

In the Bronx Deputy Commissioner MacStay said he had about 2,350 men at work and about 500 wagons. He expressed the opinion that conditions would be nearly normal by this morning.

LACK OF CARS KEPT COAL MINES IDLE

Loss of Production in Bituminous Field Last Week Put at 4,000,000 Tons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The United States Fuel Administration continued its efforts today to obtain emergency coal for districts where suffering was reported and wartime industries were in danger of being forced to shut down. To State Fuel Administrators a free hand was given in their efforts to meet conditions brought about by lack of transportation facilities and the severe weather conditions, with orders to fill domestic needs at all costs.

The National Coal Association, representing an annual output of 300,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, issued a statement asserting that the coal famine, with the resultant suffering in Ohio and other districts, was due almost entirely to car shortage and the inability of the railroads under present operation methods to meet transportation conditions.

The association made the flat statement that, because of car shortage at the mines, production in the bituminous fields of the country had shown a loss of approximately 4,000,000 tons in the last week. The mines, the association said, were hit harder by the failure of the railroads to deliver enough cars for lading than in any other week of which the association has a record. The loss in production due to car shortage since Nov. 1 was put at 15,000,000 tons.

"The distress caused by the fuel famine already in some sections," the statement by the association read, "is certain to spread throughout the country generally and will continue, probably with increasing severity, until the mines are supplied with sufficient railroad cars to permit them to produce the coal they are capable of producing."

Blame Lack of Priority Order.

Coal operators, it is said, are inclined to blame a good deal of the present trouble on the fact that no priority order was issued giving coal preference when a request was made for such an order about three weeks ago by Fuel Administrator Garfield. This phase of the transportation problem, as it would have affected coal and other commodities, has been the subject of much dispute, with officials holding opposing views.

Government officials said tonight that the general conditions throughout the country were no worse in any district than they were yesterday in New York, and that in a few districts a decided improvement was reported. These officials were of the opinion that the present emergency would be met and suffering alleviated within a reasonable time if storm conditions abated. Enough coal was on cars, ready for delivery, it was said, to supply present needs and prevent a famine of large proportions that would cause a wholesale shutting down of factories, if the railroads could clear up the traffic congestion, especially in the "blizzard zone" of the Middle West.

What the future held in store, unless means were devised for a more efficient and speedy movement of coal, officials of the Fuel Administration refused to predict. It was pretty generally admitted, however, that another heavy snowfall and low temperatures in the near future might create a situation even graver than that now faced.

Government direction of the railroads and a Government pooling of all coal were again being urged by several officials as the only permanent solution of the problem. In the meantime, efforts are being made to bring about a voluntary pooling of bituminous coal in the eastern district along the lines of the plan adopted by the Coal Shippers' Terminal Pool Association in the central district. These voluntary pools, officials in favor of Government pooling say, will form the nucleus of regional coal pools throughout the country, which eventually will be controlled by the Government.

Loss of Production.

The statement of the National Coal Association took up the situation from the viewpoint of the operators in some detail.

"Mines in Ohio, where the shortage of coal has caused acute distress during the last week," it said, "were heavily handicapped by failure of the railroads to supply them with cars enough to permit them to run full time. The loss of production in one district alone approximated 200,000 tons. At the moment the people of Ohio were in the grip of a fuel famine, the Ohio mines were running part time because of lack of cars.

"The following reports from one Ohio field alone show the extent to which the mines were thus crippled: On Monday mines that could have produced 722 carloads of coal received only 242 cars; on Tuesday mines that could have produced 956 carloads were supplied with only 270 cars; on Wednesday mines that could have loaded 998 cars were given only 366 cars, and on Thursday mines that could have produced 1,158 carloads of coal received from the railroads only 320 cars. While details of Friday and Saturday's operations are not complete, indications are that car shortage and congestion caused production curtailment fully as great as on other days of the week.

"In the Pittsburgh field alone car shortage and congestion, rendered more acute, as in Ohio, because of weather conditions, caused a loss of approximately 500,000 tons in bituminous coal production. On Saturday, Dec. 8, lost production was 53,700 tons, and seventeen mines, with a production of 17,600 tons, stood idle all day for lack of cars; the following Monday, with lost production of 76,550 tons, thirteen mines were idle for the same reason; Tuesday's report shows lost production, due to car shortage, of 80,000 tons; Wednesday's report shows lost production totaled 88,000 tons, and that twenty-eight mines were idle for lack of cars; Friday production loss was 81,000 tons; forty-two mines that could have produced 53,500 tons were unable to turn a wheel because there were no cars to take away the coal as it was mined.

"These instances are typical of the situation which prevails in bituminous coal fields all over the country. Take the great producing fields in the Fairmont-Clarksburg section of West Virginia, for instance. Here is what they report in the way of lost production because of inadequate car supply at 120 mines for the week: Monday, 15,000 tons; Tuesday, 33,600 tons, 55 mines idle all day; Wednesday, 33,700 tons, 49 mines idle all day; Thursday, 30,800 tons, 38 mines idle all day; Friday, 40,000 tons, 74 mines idle all day; Saturday, 36,000 tons, 47 mines idle all day."

Report Some Improvement.

Car shortage continues as the chief factor checking a maximum production of coal, according to statistics made public today by the Geological Survey. Labor shortage and mine disability are given as other causes. Bituminous mines, the tables show, are producing only about 75 per cent. of what they are capable of putting out. Transportation, it is declared, is improving slowly.

"A general easing up in the shortage of cars was reported," said a statement accompanying the statistics, "from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky. In West Virginia, on the other hand, losses due to inadequate transportation were severe."

CLEVELAND GETS COAL.

Lake Boats, Fighting Ice, and Trains Relieve Fuel Famine.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 16.—With the arrival here today from Lorain of two boatloads of coal after a battle through the ice, with the arrival of two trains of approximately 125 cars of fuel, made up from Sandusky and Ashtabula, Ohio, and the coming of a third heavily coal-laden vessel from an Ohio point, the coal crisis confronting this city, which had closed down hundreds of factories working on war orders and thrown out of employment thousands of workmen, was broken.

The City Coal Committee will meet tomorrow to arrange for the distribution to domestic consumers of an additional 16,000 tons of coal from several lake boats, which have been unable to proceed to northern ports, because of the ice, and thus 15,000 to 20,000 families will be relieved.

"The Xmas for me!"—
Bobby

BEGINNING THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30

UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE OF EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTANCE

At the American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York

THIS (MONDAY), TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS AT 2:30

Prof. Commendatore Elia Volpi's REMARKABLE COLLECTION of RARE AND BEAUTIFUL ITALIAN ART TREASURES AND ANTIQUITIES

RECENTLY BROUGHT TO AMERICA BY THEIR OWNER ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by

MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY

and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the

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Mourning Specialty House

Special Holiday Discount of

20%

Gowns, Waists, Scarfs, Neckwear, Bags
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All Goods Marked in Plain Figures

375 Fifth Avenue at 35th St.

B. Altman & Co.

Choice Oriental Rugs

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTATION

Few gifts convey as much pleasure and satisfaction to the recipient as an Oriental Rug of fine quality. The prices asked for such rugs in the Department on the Fifth Floor are sufficiently moderate to commend them to discriminating purchasers.

ORIENTAL RUGS

In small sizes . $24.00 to 90.00
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In many instances these prices are less than the present cost of importation.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, New York

THE GIFT

Of Beautiful China

Of Sparkling Crystal

There are no Christmas remembrances dearer to the feminine heart than those which contribute to the adornment of the home.

The superb displays in this establishment afford countless suggestions of this character—whether you have decided upon an expenditure of one dollar or one thousand dollars.

HIGGINS & SEITER INC.

CHINA AND GLASS MERCHANTS
9-11 EAST 37TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

"If anyone asks you what to send me, tell 'em candy—and then some more."
Huyler's SWEET CHOCOLATE

Are you sending a weekly package of candy to *your* soldier?

The men in camp crave sweets constantly, because of the energy they supply. For Christmas, tell your soldier that you have placed a standing order for a package to be sent him every week, through

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ARMY DELIVERY SERVICE

Our representatives at practically any training camp will deliver your gift in perfect condition, and regularly. Leave a standing order at any Huyler store or agency.

McGIBBON & CO.

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs

To close 1918 year and prior to stocktaking we offer a real benefit to every Buyer, for example.

FOR MEN—200 dozen Men's pure linen Hand Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs
$3.00 a dozen, were $3.75

250 dozen Men's pure linen tape bordered Handkerchiefs with Hand Embroidered Initials
$3.00 a dozen, were $4.25

FOR WOMEN—100 dozen Women's Appenzell Hand Embroidered Corner Handkerchiefs
50 cents, were $1.00 each

These prices will only last this week.

West 37th St., Near Fifth Ave.

JEWISH FUND FAR BEYOND $5,000,000

At Least $75,000 More to be Added by Belated Contributions.

BROOKLYN KEEPS UP WORK

500 Collection Boxes in That Borough Still to be Opened—National Campaign a Success.

Jacob Billikopf, Executive Secretary of the Jewish War Relief Fund, said last night that he expected belated receipts today to bring the total at least $75,000 above the $5,000,000 total reached Saturday night. It is known that a number of contributions which were sent to the committee were not received Saturday night and there are a large number of smaller contributions in the mail.

On Saturday night, when the $5,000,000 mark was $41,000 away, Jacob H. Schiff, Chairman of the committee, announced that it would give him pleasure to make up the supposed deficit. When it became apparent that the $5,000,000 would be passed without Mr. Schiff's emergency donation, which was in addition to his initial gift of $200,000, he was told last night that his $41,000 would be refunded.

"Oh, no," was his reply, "my contribution stands."

Alexander S. Kempner, Executive Secretary of Team 18, reported last night that he expected to receive additional donations of from $5,000 to $10,000 for his team, the Chairman of which is William Fox. He also announced that when Mischa Elman, the violinist, learned that he would not be able to return to New York in time to give a concert benefit for the fund he had sent his check for $1,000.

It was also announced last night that the 150 Jews in Sing Sing Prison had contributed $200 to the fund, and wished to give their earnings for the rest of the year. This would require the consent of the State Superintendent of Prisons, and Rabbi Samuel Buchler, visiting chaplain to Sing Sing, will make an effort today to get that permission.

In an attempt to bring the Brooklyn total up to the allotment of $500,000, the campaign was extended over today. Yesterday contributions were received, it was reported, to the amount of $50,000, bringing the borough total up to $275,000. Max Abelman, Secretary of the Brooklyn Committee, said yesterday that the committee was not discouraged by the failure to raise the allotment and that the campaign would continue until $500,000 was raised.

"There are 500 collection boxes yet to be opened," he said, "and no doubt their contents will swell the fund considerably. Already we have obtained more money than has been contributed to any Jewish charity in Brooklyn in the last fifty years."

The amounts in the boxes will be counted at the offices of the Manufacturers Trust Company and the amount raised will be announced at a meeting at the Unity Club tonight, when Jacob H. Schiff, Chairman of the New York Committee; Henry Morgenthau, and Nathan S. Jonas, Chairman of the Brooklyn Committee, will speak. Sophie Braslau will sing. Captains of teams, individual workers, representatives of lodges and societies will attend.

Mrs. S. T. De Lee, captain of Team 41, said yesterday that a mistake had been made in reporting the receipts of her team. The figures given out at the headquarters of the committee Saturday night credited Team 41 with a total of $26,155, and it was stated that Team 47 was first among the women's teams with a total of $27,694. Mrs. De Lee said the total for Team 41 should have been $29,615, thus placing it first among the women's teams. Team No. 18 was first among the men's teams.

The success of the New York campaign insured the success of the national campaign for $10,000,000. In making up the total is a contribution of $1,000,000 from Julius Rosenwald, who promised to give $1 for each ten raised in the nation. Mr. Billikopf last night related an interesting circumstance of the obtaining of Mr. Rosenwald's gift. He said that he asked Mr. Rosenwald at 11:48 on a night in March for the promise, and at 12:03 o'clock the promise was given.

JEWS LAUNCH PLANS TO OCCUPY HOLY LAND

Zionists at Baltimore Start Movement to be Supported by $100,000,000 Fund.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 16.—Two hundred leaders of the Zionist organization of the country launched at a convention here today the great movement to realize Jewish national entity as a result of the recapture of Palestine from Turkey.

"An historic gathering," Nathan Straus of New York termed it, amid cheers. It was the first concrete step toward the achievement of the national character taken by the Jews of the world, and intimation was given at the meeting that a practical re-occupation of the Holy Land would be under way within a month or two.

A cable was received from London stating that physicians and nurses and medical units could go to Palestine within another month, and it was informally announced that the American Jewish unit, organized by the Hadassah, the women's Zionist organization of the country, was ready to begin work in Palestine at once.

The outlines of an international Jewish fund of $100,000,000 to make the Jewish reoccupation real and practical were given, and within a few minutes $85,000 was raised toward an initial $1,000,000 of the international fund with which to begin the reassimilation of the "promised land."

The $100,000,000 fund is to be used for constructive and administrative work in the new Jewish State. The delegates were primed to return to their homes to form local organizations to raise funds for the national treasury.

A resolution of gratitude to Great Britain for the liberality of its declaration indorsing the re-establishment of Palestine as the national home for the Jews was passed.

Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the Supreme Court of the United States appeared unexpectedly and extended his congratulations to the Zionists for the prospective realization of their dreams.

The conference adopted unanimously the following resolution, introduced by Judge Julian W. Mack of the United States District Court:

> This conference of American Zionists rejoices that the leadership of the cause of the allied nations is vested in part in the President of the United States. He has formulated the aims of the Allies with such power and nobleness as to command the assent thereto of the leaders of the associate peoples, and as to move the American people to the unfaltering determination that this war shall be waged to a triumphant conclusion on behalf of the fundamental principles of democracy and justice.

Another resolution adopted unanimously was addressed to the Arab people, as follows:

> The American Zionist Conference congratulates the Arab people on the splendid achievement which they have made in the direction of an independent national life.

Nathan Straus, in a short address, called upon the Jews of the world to unite in the face of the eminent realization and the great hope for the restoration of Israel in its own land.

A resolution was adopted at the night session naming the $100,000,000 "Constructive and Administrative Fund," the "Palestine Restoration Fund," and arranging for the raising of the initial $1,000,000 within sixty days. To handle this fund a National Finance Commission of five was chosen, as follows: Eugene Meyer, Jr., Chairman; Louis Robinson, Administrative Chairman; Nathan Straus, Vice Chairman; E. W. Lewis-Epstein, Treasurer, and Henry Alsburg, Secretary. All of them are from New York.

In addition to Justice Brandeis and Mr. Straus, the speakers included Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, Chairman of the Provisional Committee, who presided, and Clarence de Sola, President of the Canadian Federated Zionist Societies. There were delegates from the Federation of American Zionists, the Federated Societies of the Middle West, the Hadassah, the Order B'nai Zion and the Mizard.

ARREST 106 IN PISTOL FIGHT

Bridgeport Police Besiege Negro Club's Rooms for Three Hours.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 16.—A pistol battle lasting three hours between the police and frequenters of a negro club on Water Street was fought here early this morning, resulting in the wounding of one policeman, two white citizens, and three negroes. Of the injured two are likely to die. The proprietor of the club "Baby Doll," William Thomas, and 105 others are under arrest.

The fight started shortly after 2 o'clock. Thousands of shots were fired from pistols and from riot guns in the hands of the police. Virtually the whole police force was at one time engaged in the siege of the quarters held by the negroes, and the final battle took place when Superintendent Redgate and four or five patrolmen forced their way into the clubroom and fought those inside face to face.

A white man had made complaint to a policeman that he had been roughly handled at the Thomas quarters. The policeman summoned two others and went to investigate. When they attempted to get in the door was slammed in their faces and shots were fired through the door. Policeman Thomas McNamara was hit in the leg and the others sent in a call to headquarters for help. The men inside then barricaded the doors and, opening the windows facing the street, threatened to shoot any one approaching by that thoroughfare.

The police tried to force their way into the building and were met with a volley of shots. The Superintendent of Police called in nearly all of his men and the place was surrounded, one detail taking station in a freight house across the way, from which they fired into the windows of the club with riot guns, thus stopping the negroes from shooting into the road. Chief Redgate got into the clubrooms from the rear with five others. In the smoke-laden clubroom they found five men, who surrendered only after they had emptied their weapons. Thomas was captured in the cellar of the adjoining building. He is held without bail to await the outcome of the injuries inflicted upon those shot. Others were captured on fleeing from the clubrooms.

Of the 106 under arrest, twelve are white men and twelve are young white women, the rest being negro men and women. Those injured are:

George Harris, Bridgeport, negro, shot in back when negroes fired in Water Street.

Maurice Dannio, white, Bridgeport, shot in body; expected to die.

Thomas McNamara, policeman, shot in thigh.

William Green, negro, Bridgeport, shot in eye; will probably die.

Harry Morris and William Johnson, negroes, Bridgeport, slightly wounded.

SIX MONTHS FOR HISSING.

Disapproval of Russian War Film Leads to Disorder Charge.

Paul Kulikoff, 30 years old, of 208 East Twelfth Street, who was arrested on Friday last, charged with disorderly conduct for hissing Russian war pictures at the Strand Theatre, was sentenced to the Workhouse for six months by Magistrate Ten Eyck, in the Men's Night Court last night.

The sentence followed a report by Probation Officer Louis Bergman, who said that Kulikoff had lived at 208 East Twelfth Street two months and that his room was barren of everything but a mass of literature on anarchism. He said Kulikoff had told him he had been a college student at Odessa, Russia; had come to this country nine years ago, and had a registration card in a leather case in his room. Neither case nor card was found, the officer said.

ROADS WANT LANE FOR RAIL DICTATOR

Taft and Brandeis Also Mentioned for Post of Supreme Transportation Control.

EXPECT ACTION VERY SOON

Executives Would Like to See Railroads' War Board Continued as the Operating Body.

Railroad executives expect President Wilson to name a railroad dictator today, tomorrow, or Wednesday. It is their belief, expressed yesterday, that the President will name a man to have supervision over the carriers of the whole country, with the Railroads' War Board continuing in direct and active charge of the operation of the roads. That the war board, as the best body of railroad men available, should continue in charge of the physical operation of the roads was the one big point emphasized to the President by the railroad executives of the Eastern lines, who held a conference in New York a week ago yesterday, and they believe that they have carried that point. They argued that it would be useless to try to get a better equipped body of railroad managers than the war board.

Of all the names mentioned for the post of railroad dictator, or supervisor, that which has perhaps the most favor in the syee of the railroad men themselves is that of Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior. Mr. Lane was for years a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which gives him a knowledge of railroad affairs held by few. In addition, railroad men have a wholesome respect for Mr. Lane, not only from a general aspect, but also from the fact that they got to know him last March, when, pending the Supreme Court decision on the Adamson law, he got the roads to agree to give the eight-hour day at a time when the unions were threatening a strike if they didn't get it. They still remember the appeal to their patriotism he made to them one Sunday night after receiving the news of the sinking of three American ships by German U-boats.

Ex-President Taft has been mentioned as a possibility for railroad dictator, as has Justice Brandeis. Railroad men would rather have Mr. Lane.

No Action by Congress.

It is generally conceded that the President will not deem it necessary to have any action by Congress prior to his naming a dictator to supervise the running of the railroads. There would have to be action by Congress to effect the $1,000,000,000 loan to the railroads which has been proposed. Incidentally, with a Government dictator, it is believed that there will be less opposition in the Senate and the House to such financial aid than there would be with the railroads still completely under private management.

There will also have to be action by Congress, in all probability, to permit the pooling of all of the roads of the country, which is proposed. But with a Government dictator or supervisor in charge, it is probable that the passage of these laws will follow the actual pooling arrangements.

Some railroad officials contemplate feelings of relief at the appointment of a Government supervisor, in so far as it would relieve them from the conflict of Government orders, such as was recently experienced when one Government board ordered priority for coal and another ordered priority for food. The railroads had no power to decide which to obey. That decision would be up to the Government dictator.

Another wholesome effect of the creation of a dictator is seen in that his approval of the orders of the war board would give the effect of Government support to its orders. While there has not been a great deal of unwillingness on the part of the roads to obey the orders of the board, there have arisen circumstances when the force of a Government fiat back of its orders would have produced more efficient results.

The action of the State Railroad Commissioners in stating to the Newlands Commission in Washington on Saturday that the State control of roads should not be taken away from them also points out a field for the activity of a Government dictator. The railroads have been for three years conducting a campaign to bring about exclusive Federal control, instead of control by the Federal authorities and the authorities of forty-eight States. When the roads first started to curtail passenger traffic they were compelled in a number of States to get the assent of the State commissions before they could take off trains.

It has been suggested that this country follow the example of England in increasing passenger fares 50 per cent. in order to discourage passenger travel. This is an instance in which State commissions could cause difficulties. The Supreme Court has rather consistently held of late that the national authorities were supreme in matters affecting the railroads, but it is contended that with a Government dictator the roads could effect war changes much more expeditiously.

Most railroad officials do not share the belief held by some economists that "Government control" is a step toward Government ownership. They believe that with the unification of the roads under the war board, with a Government director, the roads will be able to accomplish the utmost maximum, and they believe that President Wilson shares that belief. They are quite confident that the President intends to take no step toward Government ownership.

TOBACCO FACTORY BURNED.

$500,000 Factory Loss at Norfolk Attributed to an Incendiary.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 16.—Fire tonight destroyed, with a loss of about $500,000, the plant of the British-American Tobacco Company, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of cigarettes for exportation to England and France. Officials think it was the work of an incendiary.

For a time the Federal Custom House nearby was threatened, and a guard of marines was called out.

FOR MUNITION SHIP CONVOY.

Warned by Halifax Disaster, New York Moves for Protection.

To lessen still further the danger of a munition ship explosion in this harbor such as wrecked Halifax, the Merchants' Association is asking additional precautions, among them a regulation for the convoying of munition ships to warn approaching vessels to keep at a safe distance. S. C. Mead, Secretary of the association, has written to the Secretary of War on the subject. After calling attention to the Black Tom explosion in 1916, he says:

"The recent explosion in Halifax indicates the danger which may attend the movement of vessels carrying explosives. On this point we have received a letter from one of our members which says:

"'The terrible loss of life in Halifax due to the explosion should be a warning to us. Precautions should be taken immediately in the port of New York to convoy all munition ships, warning approaching vessels far from their course. Should an explosion take place here like in Halifax, the destruction would be appalling. We trust that the association has taken action to prevent such an occurrence.'

"We assume that your department has given full consideration to this important subject with a view to reducing to a minimum the danger from explosives, but, nevertheless, submit to you the foregoing suggestion for such consideration as in your opinion the subject deserves."

$2,000 More to Help Halifax.

A fund of $2,000 for the relief of the Halifax sufferers was raised last night at a benefit in Thomas Healy's restaurant, "Golden Glades," at Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street. All the money taken in was put into the fund, Mr. Healy said, none being retained by the management for the cost of food or service. In addition to the usual cost of the food and entertainment each guest was asked to pay an admission fee of $5 to go to the fund.

Drop More Names from Blacklist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The War Trade Board today announced that the following names have been removed from the enemy trading list recently issued by the United States Government: La Vanguardia, Buenos Aires, Argentina; F. J. Alvarado & Co., San José and Port Limon, Costa Rica; Correiro da Manha, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Harold Denniston, La Paz, Bolivia.

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367 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.
160 Main St., Wh. Plains, N. Y.

MEANS ACQUITTED OF KING MURDER

Continued from Page One.

statement of Gaston Means that Mrs. King shot herself accidentally. It was not until her body was taken to Chicago for burial that charges of foul play were made. There a Coroner's physician declared that the wound in the back of the head could not have been self-inflicted.

The investigation shifted to New York, where Mrs. King had lived for several years, and where Means had handled her business affairs. A search of the apartments there of Mrs. King and her sister, and Mr. and Mrs. Gaston Means, disclosed, according to New York officials, that Means had misappropriated the woman's money, and also that he was connected with German agents.

Mrs. King had inherited approximately $1,000,000 from her second husband, James C. King of Chicago, and at the trial New York and Chicago witnesses declared nearly all of this sum had "vanished" during the time Means was connected with her affairs. It also was asserted Means was preparing to offer for probate an alleged second will of James C. King which would give an additional $2,000,000 to Mrs. King.

North Carolina officials reopened the investigation, and at a hearing here last September Means was bound over to the Grand Jury, his indictment following. At his trial, which began here Nov. 26, the State contended that Means had taken Mrs. King's fortune and killed her to escape an accounting. Witnesses asserted Means had kept her a virtual prisoner in the Chicago Beach Hotel. The defense denied this, and offered evidence to show that Mrs. King approved Means's speculations with her money.

Means testified that he had investigated alleged neutrality violations for German interests before the United States broke relations with Germany, but always was loyal to his country and turned over to officials information he thought of value to America.

The defense contended Mrs. King's death was accidental; that she stumbled, fractured her ankle, fell and fired the pistol.

Mrs. King's mother, Mrs. Anna E. Robinson of Asheville, and her sister, Mrs. Mary C. Melvin, took opposite sides in the case, the mother appearing as a witness for the prosecution and the daughter siding with Means.

Swann Plans New Charges.

District Attorney Swann said last night that he did not feel at liberty to express his opinion of the verdict in the Means case, but he made this statement:

"It is a remarkable condition of affairs down there."

It was intimated by the District Attorney that he had no intention of dropping prosecution against Means here based on investigations concerning financial affairs of Mrs. King's estate.

"I will go over the whole case with Mr. Dooling, starting tomorrow, and decide just what matters to put before the Grand Jury," Mr. Swann said. "We have evidence of acts committed by Means in this county. It may take a day or two to prepare the evidence to ask for indictments."

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Tuxedo Coat and Trousers,	$25 to $45
Dress Vests,	$3.50 to $12

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Tailored of warmth without weight overcoatings and heavy fleecy fabrics in Oxford, green, brown, tan and heather mixtures. The models include Double-Breasted Ulsters and Ulsterettes, Great Coats, Cape Overcoats, and English Slip-Ons. Of course, the prices are "Lowest-in-the-City."

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Men's Sweaters at Savings

All Worsted, Heavy Weight, V-neck, coat style, full fashioned with two pockets. Colors include light gray, Oxford, navy and maroon, also black and white. $7.74

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Men's Silk Robes From Japan, $10.89

Ordered by our own representative on his recent trip to the Far East. Hand quilted silk with down cotton interlining, cut full and roomy. Blue, olive, brown or black.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Woven Madras Shirts at $2.44

A good assortment of woven madras shirts with laundered cuffs attached. Negligee model with turn down collars to match. Plain blue, helio, tan and green. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Smokers' Goods at Real Savings

All well known brands of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco at prices lower than elsewhere, also Pipes, from 24c up. Tobacco Pouches, 24c to $2.49 Cigar and Cigarette Cases, of leather, 49c to $6.49

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way, and Fifth Floor, 35th St.

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Of Felt—warm, easy-fitting slippers, with soft leather soles, several shades. 98c to $2.24 Of Leather—a complete assortment in Romeo, Faust, Cavalier, Everett and Opera styles, various colors. $2.49 to $5.94

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

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At $29.50
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Coats of Salt's Esquimette Plush in two very charming models with collars of Skunk-Opossum or self material. Also coats of Salt's Arcadian Lamb with large collars of Coney or Skunk-Opossum. Lined with Silk or Satin.

At $39.50
Regularly $49.50 to $65

Stunning coats of Salt's Velour de Nord, Salt's Sealette, Esquimette and Arcadian Lamb, beautifully lined with Silk, Skinner's Satin or Peau de Cygne. Many have collars, cuffs and border of Coney; others have large collars of Skunk-Opossum.

At $50
Regularly $65 to $80

Coats of Baffin Seal, Velour de Nord, or Esquimette Plush. Some with collar, cuffs, and border of Skunk-Opossum. Others with large collars of Natural Raccoon, Nutria, Australian Opossum lined with Peau de Cygne or Fancy Silk. All sizes.

Women's Fur-Trimmed Coats Greatly Reduced for Prompt Disposal

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Sweaters, gloves, sewing kits, toilet kits, mess kits, woolen shirts, leather puttees, spiral puttees, folding pails and buckets, khaki handkerchiefs, writing kits, bed rolls, clothing rolls, first aid kits, unfilled kits, folding lamps, money belts, soldiers' diaries, Sam Brown belts, duffle bags, laundry bags, swagger sticks, trench mirrors, flashlights, army shoe brushes with polish combined, army ponchos, army slickers and the much wanted sheep-lined coats.

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Agreement with Union by Shipping Board an Obstacle—Transports Delayed by Sailors' Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The dispute existing between the Navy Department and the Shipping Board as to the manning of merchant vessels promises to be the most complex problem to come before the sub-committee of the House Naval Affairs Committee appointed to investigate the Navy Department's conduct of the war. The committee will hold its first session tomorrow and then decide whether this matter shall be included in the inquiry.

Members of the committee who were seen tonight expressed themselves as none too willing to enter upon such an inquiry because of the opposition, already strong, against the proposal made by the Secretary of the Navy that the merchant vessels shall be operated and manned by the navy. It appears that the Shipping Board some time ago made an agreement with the Seamen's Union governing the pay of the men who enter the Government service to operate the merchant vessels under the direction of the Shipping Board. Subsequently the Navy Department made its demand upon the Shipping Board that for the sake of efficiency and unified direction all Government ships should be under the control of the navy. The proposition came after the Shipping Board had completed plans to train sailors for the merchant ships.

Developments since that time, and especially the accident in the harbor at Halifax, have convinced members of the Shipping Board that legislation should be enacted giving complete authority to the navy to operate and man all Government vessels during the period of the war, even merchant vessels. But the agreement made with the Seamen's Union as to the pay and training of seamen makes it impossible for the board to agree to the request of the navy for control of the merchant ships. Legislation, it is asserted by those familiar with the situation, is needed to properly and satisfactorily solve the dispute, as otherwise there will be divided authority, which is certain to cause great trouble as overseas shipping increases in the next ten months.

Opposition of Labor.

It is admitted that the real obstacle to turning over the merchantmen to the navy is the opposition of labor. The agreement with the union provides that sailors who enter the merchant service shall receive wages of $60 a month and a bonus of $30 a month for going through the war zone, Captains and officers to receive pay exceeding the pay of relative officers in the navy. Sailors who man the transports and other ships under the direction of the navy will receive the ordinary pay of an enlisted man, which is $30 a month. Representatives of the Seamen's Union have been very active in upholding the arrangement already made, and their activity has now been turned into a lobby to guard against the enactment of legislation which might disturb the agreement.

In the opinion of navy officials and members of the Shipping Board the divided authority will lead to clashes and militate against the efficient operation of ships intended to carry supplies and other necessities abroad. Some of them say that the sailors on the merchantmen will be less efficient and not as capable, therefore, of performing the hazardous service in the war zone as enlisted men in the navy. Conservative opinion favor complete control by the Government of shipping, but, apparently, Congress and officials are slow to take a stand openly for such legislation because of labor's opposition.

While admitting the importance of action on this subject not a single member of the subcommittee would say tonight that the committee would include this in its scope of investigation. One member said that the resolution creating the committee was not designed to cover such controversial subjects. Secretary Daniels, however, is expected to present the issue himself and suggest to the committee that it call witnesses, including navy men and members of the Shipping Board, with the idea of bringing before Congress the necessity of legislation to give the control of all Government shipping to the navy.

Representative Oliver, Chairman of the subcommittee, declined tonight to venture an opinion as to the course of the committee on the dispute. He said:

"We expect to go into everything that will show what has been done, and what is being done by the navy and all its departments. The purpose of the inquiry is not to cast discredit upon the navy nor to make it appear the navy has been derelict in any part of its duty, but rather to ascertain how far it has been able to proceed with its program, with a view to determining whether there is need for additional action by Congress. It is probable that the investigating committee will be able to recommend certain legislation which it will find is needed to strengthen the Navy Department's power in the war."

Trouble the Army Meets With.

A new element to the controversy is added by Quartermaster General Sharpe, who in his annual report, made public tonight, urgently recommends immediate legislation to bring the crews of transports, minelayers, and other army vessels into the military service. Continual difficulties with civilian crews are described, with the conclusion that grave danger can be averted only by making officers and men subject to military discipline.

General Sharpe probably will appear this week as a witness in the Senate Military Committee investigation of army war preparations, and his testimony, with its proposal of still another plan, may result in a general airing of the subject before the committee.

Ever since the war in Europe created an abnormal demand for seamen, General Sharpe's report says, there has been trouble. The chief difficulty encountered for several years was with the constant changing of crews as men were drawn away by offers of higher pay in the merchant service, interfering with the speed and precision of such important duties as harbor mining and troop movements. The army transport Sherman was tied up for some time in March, 1917, when under orders for Honolulu with military building materials, by a demand for higher pay by the crew.

"That increase had to be granted," says the report, "before the ship could sail."

"Since the United States entered the war," it continues, "the need for a firm control over transport crews has increased, difficulties with certain members of crews arising at almost every sailing of an army transport, and the same conditions multipling on the harbor boats, mineplanters, and cable steamers."

In April of this year with war at hand, the crew of the army transport Thomas refused to sail without an increase in pay, while at Newport, R. I., the army vessel crews were about to resign to get better pay in the naval reserve.

"With the rate of wages fixed by law," the report says, "the department has found itself seriously embarrassed and handicapped in undertaking to accede to the demands for increases, and in several instances an adjustment to meet the requirement of the crew has only resulted in a similar request from the same crew in a very short period, so that the department has been placed at the mercy of its employes."

The General's recommendations follow:

"At present, when delays are liable to result seriously and when the successful carrying out of certain lines of operation are essential, depending upon efficiency in every department, it seems absolutely essential:

"First—That the crews shall be of the best type of American citizens available, who are experienced in the work of maintenance and operation of vessels of this service.

"Second—That the tenure of services of such employes shall be of such duration that they cannot be terminated at the will of the employes.

"Third—That all members of the crew shall be subject to military discipline, thus enabling a prompt and strict compliance with such orders as may be given.

"No other plan than an enlisted service can possibly be suggested under which crews of vessels of the army transport service, the mine planters, and the harbor boats can be controlled, with fixed rates of pay in different grades, and it is urgently recommended that, in view of the unusual conditions now existing, a law be enacted along the lines heretofore proposed for the commissioning, warranting, and enlisting of the crews of the entire service."

GOMPERS TO SETTLE CLOTHING TRADE ROW

30,000 Women Workers Want Opportunity to Make Soldiers' Uniforms.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, came to New York yesterday to try to settle the differences between the unions in the clothing trade which are at odds over the manufacture of uniforms. The organization of the workers in the men's clothing trade is known as the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; that of the workers in the women's clothing industry is the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Because of the curtailment of the women's clothing industry through war economy of women there are about 30,000 members of the International out of work. By reason of difficulties experienced in their efforts to get some of the uniform work, contracts for which have mostly been let to men's clothing shops, some members of the International have protested of unfairness on the part of the Board of Control and also unfairness on the part of the Amalgamated in that the union tried to keep all the work.

Mr. Gompers presided at a conference yesterday at the Hotel Continental which was attended by representatives of both the clothing unions and of the Central Federated Union. He was told by Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International, that the meetings at which charges of unfairness had been made did not express the sentiment of a majority of the members of the International, who did not wish to make any attack upon the Board of Control, headed by Mrs. Florence Kelly. Mr. Schlesinger said that the women garment workers were anxious to participate in the uniform work and asked Mr. Gompers to do what he could to bring it about.

Later in the day a committee representing unemployed workers in the International called to see Mr. Gompers and asked him to use his influence with the authorities at Washington to help settle conditions of unemployment among 30,000 workers by getting them a part of the uniform work. All of the local labor officials told Mr. Gompers that the unemployment of the workers on women's clothes was due to the fact that American women were wearing their last year's clothes in many cases and that therefore the demand for women's clothes had materially decreased. Generally, at this time of the year the women's garment industry is at peak.

The representatives of the unemployed workers pointed out to Mr. Gompers that the work on army and navy uniforms had been let at the outset to men's clothing shops, which are unionized by the Amalgamated. The delegation repeated the charge that the Board of Control had favored the Amalgamated, which is not affiliated with the Federation of Labor. Mr. Schlesinger repeated to Mr. Gompers that he did not take this view.

At the close of the conference Mr. Gompers assured the representatives of the unemployed workers that he would take the matter up with the War Department with a view to getting the International workers a share of the uniform work.

BREAK MIND TEST RECORD.

Two Officers at Camp Dix Win at Mechanical Assembling.

CAMP DIX, Wrightstown, N. J., Dec. 16.—The psychological tests of the officers at the cantonment have just been completed, and it shows that two of the officers here broke the record. The test is commonly referred to as the "mechanical assembling test," and each candidate is required to assemble ten objects in thirty minutes. If he fails he does not qualify. How many, if any, of the officers failed is not announced.

The record time, it is said by officers here, for the test was seventeen minutes, but Captain Van Winkle did the work in thirteen minutes, and Captain Wilber took one minute more than that.

One of the mechanical devices that the men are required to assemble is a common mouse trap. Just why this object is selected as part of the test is not explained, but it is said to be used all over the country. This, with mechanical toys, picture puzzles, &c., make up the test, and from the way the officers tackle the work they appear to enjoy it.

SEES LAND NATIONALIZATION

F. C. Howe Talks on Problems After the War.

Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration, spoke at the Forum of the Church of the Messiah last night on the subject "After the War, What?"

"A getting back to the land will be the political and industrial salvation of peoples and of nations," he said. "One problem will be getting the returned soldiers back to ten or twelve hours' work a day after the kind of life they will have been accustomed to at the front.

"It seems to me the best way to get the people back to the land will be to make this earth belong to all the people, when we can go from this island to the surrounding country and build our bungalows or houses and pay only ground rent to the proper official, life will be worth living, for man is like the animals, he knows the land is his, although a comparatively few persons seem now to own it."

AERONAUTIC SHOW PUT OFF.

Fear Transport of Exhibits Might Add to Rail Congestion.

The following statement was issued last night from the office of Henry Woodhouse, one of the Governors of the Aero Club of America:

"The Organization Committee of the second Pan American Aeronautic Exposition announces that, in order to keep clear of any possibility of adding to the congestion in transportation facilities of the country, it has decided to postpone the exposition which was to be held at the Grand Central Palace on Feb. 16 to 23.

"As the entire purpose of holding the show was to assist in carrying out aerial progress by the process of education and creating enthusiasm, outlined in the first announcement of the exposition, the committee feels that it can carry out such a program by holding a series of aeronautic conferences instead of holding the show."

BENOIT INJURED IN FLIGHT.

American Aviator Breaks Both Legs at a French Aviation School.

PARIS, Dec. 15, (Delayed.)—Leo Benoit, an aviator of Attleboro, Mass., fell with his machine on Thursday while making a flight over the grounds at a French aviation school. Both Benoit's legs were broken. He was taken to a hospital, where he is reported to be doing well.

Charles J. Biddle of Andalusia, Penn., and Phelps Collins of Detroit, both members of the Lafayette Flying Squadron, have each brought down a German machine within the last week.

SHIPBUILDERS NEED WORKMEN'S HOUSES

Huge Plants Expanding Faster Than Housing Facilities for Those Employed.

SKILLED LABOR SCARCE

Fleet Corporation Contractors Report Some of the Difficulties in the Way of Quick Construction.

If the building of ships is to take place on the scale hoped for, it will be necessary for the Government to finance the building of workingmen's homes around the plants of new or expanded shipbuilding concerns, according to shipbuilding companies in and near this city which have reported to the Merchants' Association. The lack of additional local railroad facilities and the shortage of labor are other obstructions to speedy work on ships under the Emergency Fleet Corporation contract in shipyards in New York harbor.

Another cause of the failure of some yards to reach a maximum of efficiency has been the delay in getting tools and parts of ships. Other problems which builders report as serious are the difficulty of preventing the shifting of labor from yard to yard, long delays by exemption boards in deciding industrial claims of shipbuilding employes, lack of realization on the part of labor and the public of the importance of building ships, and the necessity for a larger supply of ship workers with special skill. In its report on the problem the association says:

"One shipbuilder states that his one great problem is to get 2,000 workmen, but he thinks this problem could easily be solved if he could provide housing accommodations for them. The immense amount of capital which shipbuilders have had to put into plant enlargement absolutely prevents most of them from investing in houses. On the other hand, private builders will not construct houses enough because of the high cost of materials, scarcity of workmen and future uncertainty. Shipbuilders are practically unanimous in stating that the Government must finance the building of workmen's houses, if the required ships are to be produced. There are indications that the Government has already given careful attention to this matter.

"Several of the new shipyards are being constructed in undeveloped sections where housing facilities are not available, and where existing transportation facilities to the residential sections must be improved in order to care for the great demands which the shipyards will put upon them. This is particularly true of the Newark Bay section, where the three enormous plants of the Submarine Boat Corporation, Federal Shipping Company and the Foundation Company are being erected. On Staten Island, there are three very large shipyards which are rapidly expanding and which are especially in need of housing facilities in the vicinity of the plants on account of their distance from Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn and other districts with large labor supplies. The same situation exists at Newburg, where there are two shipyards, one of them being a new yard of considerable size. The housing facilities of this city are utterly inadequate for the needs of these plants.

"The problem of furnishing adequate transportation facilities really consists of three problems. There is the problem of constructing or installing additional facilities, the problem of operating existing facilities so that there will be no delay in carrying men to and from the plants, and the problem of hastening the construction of transportation facilities which have been started."

CALL FROM SHIPYARDS.

Men Engaged in Non-Essential Work Asked to Come Forward.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Public Service Reserve of the Department of Labor is working to aid the Shipping Board in finding the men needed to build the 6,000,000 tons of ships which the United States hopes to produce in 1918 and is appealing to workmen in non-essential industries to go to work in shipyards, where they will perform essential patriotic services and be well paid at the same time. William Edwin Hall, National Director of the Public Service Reserve, said yesterday:

"The workman who can help build a ship has now the opportunity to serve his country at good wages, practically as much, as if he actually enlisted for duty in France. The big army we are developing will never be able to go to France and fight for us unless civilians get the ships built. We have to build 6,000,000 tons of vessels next year or much of the national army will have to remain in this country on dress parade.

"The Public Service Reserve wants to get in touch with men not doing war work who will be able to help build these ships. By enrolling in the reserve the patriotic worker who is at present engaged in non-essential industry will enable the Government to have a record of his abilities, his name and address and present occupation, so that when a great need arises for a man of his type the Government can inform him and obtain his services provided he is satisfied with the wages and conditions offered. The patriotism of the labor unions in backing up this movement of the Government to enroll workers in the Public Service Reserve is very gratifying."

UNITE IN COMMUNITY XMAS.

Seven Organizations to Entertain Men in Service and Their Families.

Announcement has just been made by the War Camp Community Service of the affiliation of seven of the great organizations of this city with the National League for Woman's Service, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, toward the celebration of a community Christmas for the soldiers and sailors, their wives and children, at Grand Central Palace from Dec. 22 to Dec. 29. The big children's Christmas carnival which the League for Woman's Service will hold at the Palace beginning next Saturday at 1 P. M., will, through the new arrangement, become a general Christmas celebration for all enlisted men and their families.

Miss Maude Wetmore, Chairman of the Directing Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Children Christmas Carnival, announced yesterday the affiliation of these organizations: The Jewish Board for Welfare Work, the War Camp Community Service, the Y. M. C. A., the New York Diocesan Council of the National Catholic Council of America, the Y. M. H. A., and the Patriotic Service League. Admission to everything at the carnival will be free to all children of soldiers and sailors, as well as to the adult companion who accompanies them. The amusements include a merry-go-round, Punch and Judy show, Ferris wheel, Mother Goose Street, a giant slide, presided over by the Old Lady Who Lived In a Shoe; a real snow bank, a one-ring circus with the white horse, trained ponies, the lady who jumps through the hoops, and real clowns.

Workers for the $1,000,000 fund for the War Camp Community Service will close the campaign this week by trying to reach every business man in the city. Pledge cards were signed in many churches yesterday, and it was announced at the headquarters in the Hotel McAlpin that about $305,000 had already been contributed to the fund. Ernest Stauffin, the Treasurer, said that he had received at his headquarters in the Liberty National Bank at 120 Broadway subscriptions from J. P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and many other financiers. Captain Nehemiah Boynton will open headquarters at the Hotel Majestic today and send out workers on the west side. The committee directing the fund points out that the money is to be used in the "standardizing of soldier leisure," and that it is under the direction of Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities organized by the Army and Navy Departments.

FEARS CHAOS IN MAILS.

Merchants' Association Tells of Complaints from All Parts of Country.

The Merchants' Association is inquiring into the condition of the mails, as a result of complaints from its members, according to a statement by the association. It says:

"From all parts of the country complaints are coming in of very serious delay in the transportation and delivery of the mails. The annual report of the Postmaster General boasts of a revenue derived from the business of his department. Conditions seem to indicate that this revenue, from a Governmental activity which was never intended to yield a revenue, was obtained at the cost of efficiency.

"The insistence of the Postmaster General upon his plan still further to cripple the postal service by the abolition of the pneumatic tubes has added to the alarm which the breakdown of facilities has already aroused among business men.

"The increase in the weight of parcel post packages which the Postmaster General demands would increase the volume of parcel post matter and further disorganize the already disorganized machinery. The handling of the present parcel post material intrusted to the Post Office Department is so inefficient that an increase in its volume should be granted only after the closest scrutiny of what is already being done.

"The Merchants' Association feels that in asking for adequate postal service it is serving the entire business community, and it intends to exert every endeavor to obtain adequate service."

BIGGEST CHRISTMAS MAILS.

One Ship Carries 10,000 Bags of Good Cheer to Europe.

On account of the irregular mail service between the United States and England the congestion caused by the Christmas mails and parcels at the foreign Post Office has been very heavy.

One liner sailed recently with 10,000 sacks, which is the heaviest mail ever taken from an American port on one steamship. Another liner left with more than 5,000 sacks, and a French liner left recently with 6,500 sacks of letters and parcels which included a great number of packages for the American troops in France.

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Tan Cape Warm Gloves, wool lined, full wrist with adjustable strap	4.00	Set of 3 9.25
Tan Cape Business Gloves, full P X M sewn spear backs	2.50	
Gray Mocha Dress Gloves, pique sewn, light weight	2.75	

For Women

Gray and Tan Cape Warm Gloves, Vicuna lined, extra long wrist with adjustable strap	4.00	Set of 3 9.25
Washable Cape Utility Gloves in buff and tan, pique sewn, with two-tone embroidery	2.50	
French Kid Dress Gloves, full pique sewn, crocheted embroidery, in African brown, mahogany, navy, gunmetal and other fashionable shades	2.75	

For Children

Khaki Wool Warm Gloves with extra long wrist and adjustable strap	1.25	Set of 3 4.75
Tan Cape Utility Gloves, wool lined, two-toned embroidery	2.00	
Unlined Dress Gloves of buff Washable Cape, Tan Cape and White Lambskin	1.50	

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CANADA VOTES TODAY.

Borden and Conscription or Laurier and Referendum the Issue.

OTTAWA, Dec. 16.—With selective conscription as the great issue, the voters of Canada will decide tomorrow whether the new Union Government of Sir Robert Borden shall remain in office or whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the veteran leader of the Liberal Opposition, shall be restored to power. The campaign which has just ended is considered the most important as well as the most bitterly contested in the history of the Dominion.

There are approximately 2,000,000 electors, of whom about 250,000 are soldiers overseas. The military vote already has been cast in camps and trenches in almost every quarter of the world.

Prime Minister Borden and his supporters are standing squarely on the conscription issue, and apparently have no fear of the result. They maintain that the soldier vote and that of relatives of men in the service will be cast almost solidly for them. They have contended in their campaign that defeat for the Union Government would mean that Canada must drop out of the war for lack of men to keep her fighting forces up to the necessary strength.

Sir Wilfrid, in a vigorous and picturesque campaign, has joined issue with Sir Robert's contention. As an alternative to the Compulsory Conscription law as it now stands, he has proposed a referendum. If the result of such a referendum were favorable to compulsory service, he has pledged himself to abide by the decision of the electors. If the contrary were the result, he would revert to voluntary service.

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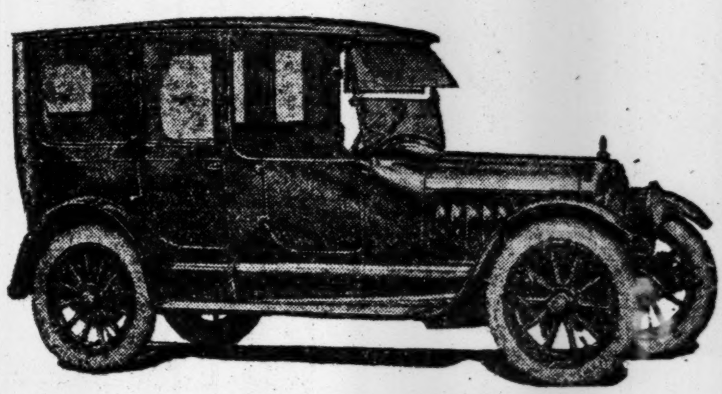

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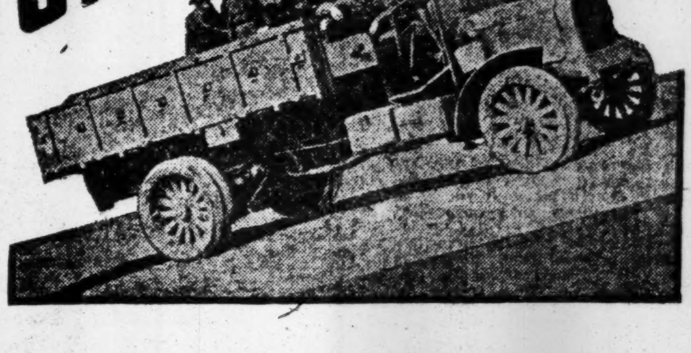

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To you the Nation is turning now in its day of supreme need and effort. A great share of America's mighty task is placed upon your heart and in your hands. The courage and inspiration of manhood find in you a necessary source of strength.

The mother instinct is the sacred birthright of all womanhood. Even the "little mothers" of the tenements are glorified with this tender, brooding spirit. In the mother hearts, young and old, that beat steady, and strong, and true throughout this land, is the real hope of America.

The mothers of France and England, no less than the heroic sons and fathers in the battle trenches, are saving Democracy to the world. They are supporting their armies, and are making it possible for their countries to "carry on." And now to you, Mothers of America, has come the same great task. You are giving it your time, and toil, and treasure. You have consecrated your best, and your all, to the service of your country. THE LITERARY DIGEST has told and will tell again and again, from week to week, the growing record of your devotion and your service.

In some of the States you have been called to share in the planning and administration of Government, and these States will gain strength, wisdom, and purity in their civic life to whatever extent you shall bear your part with clear vision and intelligent understanding. In every State, in every city and village of America, however, you are called to the largest and most vital part in molding the life of the nation, in preparing the foundation of future citizenship, in lighting and feeding the fires of patriotism, and in rendering the service to America and to its fighting sons which belongs to the spirit and heart of motherhood.

You need no inspiration for this supreme task. Your spirit is ready and eager for it. You do need all that can be given you, by others, of cooperation, and all you can gain, for yourself, by careful, intelligent preparation. The life of the world is complex, confusing, full of contradictions. You want to know the real facts and to have them rightly related and explained. THE LITERARY DIGEST is doing this for you, and you will find it your strong and constant helper. In the jangle of conflicting opinions, you will find relief and satisfaction in the unbiased presentation, in THE LITERARY DIGEST, of the opinions on every side of every question, gathered from thousands of leading newspapers and magazines throughout the world.

As the war pushes its way into your home, your kitchen, your nursery, your cellar, and lays its heavy hand on those you love and on the things you need, THE LITERARY DIGEST comes, also, to help you to understand and to meet these hard conditions, and it brings you special help in household matters prepared for it each week by the United States Food Administration.

As your boys and girls grow, and go to school, and step forth bravely and hopefully into the great uncertainties and responsibilities of life, THE LITERARY DIGEST helps you to guide their reading and thinking into useful channels, to give them the equipment they need for citizenship, and to insure their success in the world. Seven thousand high-school teachers have adopted THE LITERARY DIGEST in their classes for all their pupils, and the United States Government recognizing its universal school use, is supplying special war-time lessons for every issue.

As you meet with other women in your social, or church, or war activities, THE LITERARY DIGEST helps you to discuss with them all the big topics of the day. It helps you to inform and to influence them, that they, with you, may understand and do a woman's whole part in the work of the new age. Already, a million and a half women throughout the nation are reading THE LITERARY DIGEST, and the advantage, in any circle, rests with those who have its helpful companionship from week to week. THE LITERARY DIGEST offers to every mother in America its worldwide service of information in all the things of business, of politics, of industry, education, religion, science, literature, art, home economics, and the happenings of the world war.

Into your home circle, or, through you, into your circle of friends and co-workers, THE LITERARY DIGEST will bring, each week, a thrilling story of the great world in action. Into your mother's heart, warm with zeal for your country's highest good, THE LITERARY DIGEST every week will pour the eager story of

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SHARPE PREDICTS SUCCESS

Quartermaster General Declares Test Will Give Drivers Genuine War Training.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, the Quartermaster General, announced today that the first section of the American Army's new experimental truck transport service had started from Detroit on its way to the Atlantic seaboard. The test is being made in an effort to relieve congestion in freight terminals by the overland use of motor trucks, under plans worked out by the Quartermaster Department and the Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense.

If the plan proves successful it is expected that the total relief to the railways through the shipment to the coast under their own power of 30,000 war trucks will amount to 690,000 tons. The trucks have an average capacity of three tons, and only two of them can be shipped by rail in a forty-ton freight car. The new plan will, therefore, relieve 15,000 freight cars, and will also permit the transportation of 90,000 tons of Government materials to the coast from the interior storage depots. Thus 17,250 forty-ton cars may be released. The plan is expected to serve also an urgent need—that of providing adequate opportunity for the training of an effective corps of transport drivers and officers.

"No matter how capable a man may be in the operation of a truck at home under peace time conditions," said General Sharpe today, "he must receive weeks of additional instruction and training before he can become an efficient unit in the highly organized transport service which has been worked out by the French and English behind the western front. The military motor truck driver must not only understand the problem of maintenance, repair, adjustment, and loading and unloading, but he must be able to take it through on time over the worst of roads, rain or shine, day or night. Night on a transport road behind the allied lines means absolute darkness. The driver must also achieve an instinctive ability to do the right thing in perfect co-ordination with his unit under every conceivable difficulty. This comes only through experience and training.

Good Training for Men.

"The training which our men will receive in driving loaded army trucks from factory to seaport under the trying conditions which will be encountered this Winter, will as nearly as possible reproduce the actual service conditions abroad. Under the plans worked out the transport companies will negotiate drives of varying distances up to 800 miles over various types of highways, and our men will have met and solved actual problems which will be invaluable to their efficient service behind the lines. They will reach France with a minimum of additional training to be required. The wear and tear on the trucks themselves will be infinitesimal compared with the great benefits to be derived from their use.

"Working in close touch with the Storage Committee of the Council of National Defense, which is helping to work out the efficient mobilization of the varied stores of war at convenient central points, the Highways Transport Committee is laying out a comprehensive system of through routes between the truck production centres, the storage centres and Atlantic Coast ports. The routes which are being selected are those which can most easily and clearly be brought into condition to stand the traffic, and which will lead most directly from the truck production centres to the seaboard. A central main line or backbone military highway will be selected between Chicago and New York City, and leading to this main line, feeder routes from the various scattered motor production centres. In the East branch routes will lead off the main line north and south to the various Atlantic Coast ports.

"Officers of the Quartermaster Department have been for months gathering detailed information in regard to the roads, and the possibility of heavy motor truck traffic over them. On most of our through routes of traffic in this country, the Government has been confronted with more or less extensive gaps, which are now improved to an extent allowing heavy truck traffic during the Winter months. State and county officials have been called to Washington, and are urged as a patriotic duty in the war emergency, to bring the local gaps immediately into suitable condition.

Routes Mapped Out.

"The Highways Transport Committee has called upon the various highway authorities for co-operation in the important work of laying and selecting the various routes, and determining upon the points where construction must be accomplished before heavy motor truck transportation is possible. Late in November engineers, representing the Office of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture, and the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, left Detroit, spent ten days in selecting the most feasible route between Detroit and an Atlantic Coast port, and the first motor truck company is expected to follow this route. Army officers and War Department officials will watch the results of the first motor company's drive of 600 miles with keen interest and upon the success of this trip will depend the extent to which motor truck transportation on the part of the Government will be developed. In each State, the inspection party was accompanied by a representative of the State Highway Department, who noted the locations of those sections of route requiring immediate improvement, and action on the part of the States and counties to remedy unsatisfactory conditions has been urged by the Council of National Defense.

"As the plan develops and is carried to its logical development, there will be many ways in which local organizations can assist. Federal routes should be marked in such a way that they can be easily followed by the truck company commanders, even though they will be provided with detailed maps. Arrangements can be made for right of way through any congested centres and a system of expeditious delivery of supplies, gasoline, and oil can be worked out. Local bodies can keep commanders of the motor truck companies advised a day in advance, by telephone or wire, of the weather conditions and their possible effect upon the roads, so that all precautions may be taken to avoid delay. Altogether, a real opportunity will be provided for definite service to the Government, to the public and various civic and commercial organizations along the line, who can, in a hundred ways, aid in making the Government's transport service efficient and successful.

"Every nation at war has been forced by the demands of transportation to fall back upon its highways and carry upon them a portion of the overload. The system of through roads which France had developed saved her in 1914, and since then her railroad system and highway transport system have been brought to a remarkable state of efficiency."

BOOK PAPER PRODUCTION.

Figures for Five Weeks Made Public by Trade Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Figures made public tonight by the Federal Trade Commission show an increase in the mill stocks of periodical paper, but a decline in the stocks of other grades of book paper during the period of five weeks beginning Oct. 28 and ending Dec. 2. Stocks on hand at delivery points, however, increased from 9,750 tons to 14,894 tons.

The figures are based on weekly reports to the commission from forty-eight book paper companies operating seventy-four mills. The results of the operations are given for the first and fifth weeks of the period covered by the report as follows:

	Week of Oct. 28. Tons.	Week of Dec. 2. Tons.
Stock on hand at mills beginning of week—		
Total book paper	35,127	32,749
Periodical paper	2,588	4,869
Made during week—		
Total book paper	16,492	16,506
Periodical paper	4,860	5,544
Shipped during week—		
Total book paper	17,967	16,506
Periodical paper	5,200	5,522
Stock on hand at mills at end of week—		
Periodical paper	**4,607**	**4,880**
Total book paper	**33,532**	**32,602**

The weekly reports for the 245 machines included show the following hours lost for the five weeks on account of lack of orders:

	Machines.	Hours Lost.
First week	53	2,834
Second week	39	2,677
Third week	37	2,234
Fourth week	30	2,373
Fifth week	40	2,954

The exports of book paper from the United States and imports of chemical pulp for the first ten months of 1917, as compared with the corresponding period of 1916, were as follows:

	—Net Tons.— 10 Mos. 1917.	10 Mos. 1916.
Exports of book paper (total)	38,466	48,540
Imports of unbleached sulphite (total)	224,096	....
From Canada	101,862	....
From Sweden	114,764	....
From Norway	5,899	....
Imports of bleached sulphite (total)	38,797	....
From Canada	10,030	....
From Sweden	12,225	....
From Norway	15,553	....
Total imports of unbleached chemical pulp	316,225	264,651
Total imports of bleached chemical pulp	40,802	44,892

The table shows a marked decline in the exports of book paper and a large increase in the imports of unbleached chemical pulp for the first ten months of 1917, as compared with the corresponding period of 1916.

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The Pretext for National Prohibition

The plea for National Prohibition is made on the ground that the Prohibition States could not protect themselves against liquor shipments from "Wet" States.

This reason no longer exists. The Webb-Kenyon Law, together with the Reed Amendment (generally known as the "Bone-Dry" Law), forbid any railroad or express company to transport liquor into States whose laws prohibit it, and *make it a crime for anyone to bring liquor into any Prohibition State.*

If a State wants to be "Bone-Dry," it can become so by adopting State Prohibition, with the assurance that the Federal Government will see to it that no liquor is shipped in.

The amended Webb-Kenyon Law was passed in recognition of the right of each State to adopt its own policy on liquor legislation free from outside interference. For the same reason those States which do not want Prohibition must have *the same right of protection* for their policy FREE FROM INTERFERENCE.

Coercion by a constitutional amendment of States opposed to Prohibition would be most unfair.

Remember, that once adopted and made a part of the Constitution of the United States, National Prohibition would be VIRTUALLY IRREVOCABLE. However short it might fall of the results expected of it—whatever other evils might arise because of it—however great its failure might be in a National way, even as it has been in the State experiments—*it would be practically impossible to revoke it,* EVEN THOUGH AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION DESIRED ITS REPEAL.

Thirteen of the *smallest States of the Union, with a population of less than 5,000,000* COULD THEN OVERRULE THE OTHER THIRTY-FIVE STATES WITH A POPULATION OF 95,000,000.

The United States Brewers' Association

NEW YORK'S ONE HUNDRED NEEDIEST CASES

Still Seventy-five That Have Not Been Provided For.

GIVING BEGETS GIVING

Many Merry Christmases for Those a Few Days Ago All But Hopeless.

Contributions received so far from 1,153 persons have assured full relief for twenty-five of New York's One Hundred Neediest Cases. The total received, including $289 that came to THE NEW YORK TIMES too late to be included in the list printed on Sunday, amounts to $26,330.46. This still lacks $30,000 of the amount raised by the campaign for the One Hundred Neediest Cases last year, and there are seventy-five cases still only partly provided for.

Nearly every case relieved means present happiness and a better outlook for the future for several persons. The number benefited in each case ranges from one to ten. The total number of those whose plight is told in the stories of the One Hundred Neediest Cases is 408 persons.

The other twenty-four cases which have been fully cared for are the following:

5. Three hundred and eighty dollars was raised in this case to take care of a mother, a partial cripple, and six children, all under 12 years, left penniless by the death of the father. The children were hungry and sick when this aid came.

6. A sick and, perhaps, dying mother, who needed her two babies with her, if her life was to be lengthened a little and made brighter, received considerably more than the aid that was asked for.

13. This was the case of a frail mother who needed help to keep her five children, the last born a week before the father died only a few months ago.

14. A young widow, crippled by rheumatism, and her two-year-old child, will now be supported till the mother has sufficient care and rest to work again.

Care and Rest for Mother.

23. Care and rest have been provided for this mother who, after keeping her two sons by toiling day and night through ten hard years of widowhood, broke down, when the children were soon to be old enough to support her.

28. In this case money was provided for clothes and other things to enable a 9-year-old girl, whose previous life had been very hard, to stay in a good foster home.

38. The recently widowed mother now has the money needed to enable her to support herself and five children.

41. This was the little girl who broke the State law and tried to work before she was old enough, so that she might help her sick mother, and who tried to commit suicide when she was prevented from working. All is well now with this sensitive and self-sacrificing little girl and her invalid mother.

43. This old woman, who had never known poverty until her husband's recent death, will now be able to spend this year, probably her last, in her little home.

44. This mother now has the help she needs, so that she and her two babies may get along.

45. This mother and her three children, thrown on the world by the father's sudden death, are now sure of a living and being together for a year.

46. Two pretty little children, each with a foreign "look," have been adopted by people who are delighted with them.

47. Help has been given to this family of six, whose sole income before had been $7 a week earned by the eldest daughter.

50. The 15-year-old boy's earnings have been supplemented, so that he can now keep his ailing mother.

67. This woman, who does fine needlework, and her two little sons, have now enough to live on.

Year's Content for Blind Father.

68. A year's relief has been provided for a blind father, a partly blind daughter, a mother in poor health, and a 13-year-old boy, who has worked dutifully and bravely for them.

70. Ample relief was provided for this widow and her five children, none of whom was getting enough to eat.

71. A good home has been found for this boy, who is nervously afflicted because of his experience under a drunken and brutal father.

76. A good home has been assured to a 13-year-old girl, just emerging under good training from a bad upbringing which had overlaid her natural good qualities.

80. The way has been made clear for the next twelve months for this woman, whose husband died suddenly, leaving her the sole support of six children.

84. Help has come in this case for a widow who could not earn quite enough for herself and four children.

86. Good care is to make a sturdy youth of a fine, lovable, but sickly boy, whose foster parents had been compelled to give him up.

98. Incipient tuberculosis, threatening the mother, will be checked, by the contributions for this case, and she will be able to get through the year with her four children.

99. This misguided girl will be sure of a new start. Her misstep was due to the fact that she had been left motherless at an early age. She can now take care of her baby and go on with her plans to "educate herself" at night school, in the hope that she may help the fatherless child to a better station in life.

100. This gentle, quiet, white-haired old lady is now to spend the evening of her life in her pleasant little home, instead of being moved to an institution.

Many Children Give.

The 1,153 persons who have taken care of these cases and have partly taken care of the others are of all ranks and types and from many parts of the country. The number of children who have contributed for other children is very large. A club of high school girls is taking care of one case. Many contributions have come from soldiers and naval officers. There have been many widow's mites. If it were possible to check up the number of contributors accurately the total would be many more than 1,153, because some of the gifts, as they have come to THE TIMES, have been made up of the contributions of many persons not individually named, as in subscriptions sent in the name of the employes of a firm or members of a club.

A striking feature of this campaign has been the sympathy which has been roused by New York's cases in many other cities and regions. Probably realizing that the tragic and hopeless misery of some of New York's Neediest Cases could not be duplicated in smaller towns, where neighborhood life is really possible, persons in many parts of the South, Middle West, and New England have sent their contributions for these cases. All of the charitable organizations which apply this help have remarked both the great number of individual contributors this year and their wide geographical distribution. The one disappointing feature of the campaign has been pointed out before—the scarcity of big gifts. The average amount for each gift from the 1,153 persons who can be identified as having contributed to the Hundred Neediest Cases is $22.

Five hundred and sixty-five of the contributions have been sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES. The day after it is received the money is distributed among the charitable organizations applying it to the needy cases.

Generosity Begets Generosity.

Many of those who have sent letters with their contributions have restated the principle that generosity creates generosity, and that the fact that millions and millions have been given for war relief work is a reason for, rather than against, liberal giving to alleviate suffering and prevent future suffering at home. One of the letters received by THE NEW YORK TIMES late on Saturday was this:

> *To the Editor of The New York Times:*
>
> I am enclosing two checks for $3 each, which you will kindly acknowledge as from "Two Friends," to be applied toward some one or two of the "Hundred Neediest Cases" not proving so popular as the others. It is impossible to decide which those would be likely to be, as all seem almost equally worthy of attention. I am glad to note that the response to the appeal seems to be even readier than ever before, despite all the unusual demands. Surely the needs of the city ought not to be forgotten, even in the face of the appalling needs on the other side of the water.
>
> Very truly,
> MARGARET ROYS.

Many of those who have interested themselves in certain of the Neediest Cases have not limited themselves to giving the money which has been asked for by the charitable societies reporting the cases, but have given additional help in the way of clothing and Christmas gifts. Scores of the families figuring in these cases have found warm-hearted people who are going to make Christmas a real Christmas for them, in addition to giving them food and shelter for the year. THE NEW YORK TIMES and the charity organizations have received many letters similar to this one which came to THE TIMES:

> Forest Hills Inn.
>
> *To the Editor of The New York Times:*
>
> Inclosed please find check for $25 for the "Neediest Fund." I would like Case 26 to have $10 and Case 30 to have $5. It seems so little when they need so much, but it will help some.
>
> I would like to have the names and addresses of these cases, that I may do a little bit for them at Christmas.
>
> Thanking you for your kindness and this opportunity to be of service.
>
> Very truly yours,
> MINNIE E. BARSE.

Many of those who gave to the Neediest Cases last year have taken a godfatherly interest in the families and children they have helped and have been ready through the year to render additional help, to make sure that the original gifts were not made in vain. Many who have sent money this year have written, asking to be kept informed of the progress of the family they have aided and offering to do more! The majority of the letters received now are from readers who give money to be used for the cases still in great need, without specifically mentioning the case. These letters are pleasing to the four charitable organizations for the reason that such gifts are simplest to handle. On the other hand, when gifts suddenly come in a shower for a specific case, a good deal more than the amount required comes in, and it sometimes takes considerable correspondence to get permission to use the surplus for others whose plight is unrelieved. The following is one of the letters received by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

> *To the Editor of The New York Times:*
>
> Your reports of suffering families in this city have certainly touched a spot in my heart, and I am inclosing to you a check for $5 for you to use on any case you think most deserving, and a little later I will try to add to this contribution.
>
> H. M. MANWARING.

Some Late Contributions.

The following are the contributions received by THE NEW YORK TIMES too late to be included in Sunday's list:

J. B. T.	$1	M. H. Mendel	$10
Mrs. J. W. Master	15	L. P. Macey	5
E. E. Alley	10	Old Woman	2
W. Philbrick	2	Miss J. M. Stevens	5
Mrs. B. Lewinson	10	J. W. Johnson	2
J. Grossmann	25	Anonymous	15
Miss H. K. Mills	5	Mrs. J. J. Gileson	25
L. McFerran	5	Constance Warren	5
L. M. Davison	5	J. I. R.	100
Charity Fund Grace Ch. Union, N. J.	5	Lenox Banks	10
		C. T. Behrisch	10
Grace Sun School Union, N. J.	5	Mrs. O. L. Goldsmith	2
		Mrs. M. Lester	4
L. H. Miller	5		
W. H. Dadey	1		$289

Many Besides the 100.

This letter has been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES from George F. Canfield, Acting President of the State Charities Aid Association:

> State Charities Aid Association,
> 105 East Twenty-second Street.
> New York, Dec. 14, 1917.
>
> Gentlemen: On behalf of the State Charities Aid Association, I desire to express our deep sense of gratitude for the generous response to the appeals for our neediest cases, as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES.
>
> Contributions ranging from $1 to $150 have been received. Checks and money are coming in daily, many of them accompanied by letters which express a personal interest often of more worth than the contribution itself, and expressing the true spirit of Christmas even in these days of war. The American people are generous. They have already responded readily to the urgent calls for help everywhere, and now that their attention has been called to the needs of destitute and suffering families and children here, they are giving help quickly and gladly so as to relieve those in distress. We feel grateful to the friends of the needy who help us to make life happier and better for them, and we desire, through THE TIMES, to thank sincerely the giver of every gift, large or small.
>
> We are receiving offers of homes for children; money is being provided for food and shelter for destitute women and children; clothes are being received, and a thousand and one other needs are being supplied. Present indications are that by Christmas Day all of the cases which have been published will be provided for.
>
> Great praise is due THE NEW YORK TIMES for its generous gift of space this year when the demands for newspaper space are unprecedented, and when its value is perhaps greater than at any previous time. We appreciate not only this particular act of generosity on the part of THE TIMES, but the social vision of its management. There is no better way of making known to the general public the needs of those in distress, because of poverty and misfortune, here in our midst, and of pointing out to those who can and wish to help a very direct way of doing so.
>
> The association has many other cases, no less needy than the published ones, which are still uncared for. In fact, the cases in THE TIMES are merely a concrete cross-section of the work of our organization. To these other cases, which are too numerous for the public to become acquainted with through newspaper columns, we earnestly call attention in the hope that generous friends may be found for them as well as for the others.
>
> The State Charities Aid Association wishes a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all those who are generously bringing Christmas cheer to so many lives.
>
> Sincerely yours,
> GEORGE F. CANFIELD,
> Acting President.

TO GIVE CHRISTMAS PAGEANT

Patriotic Service League Spectacle for Bryant Park.

The Bryant Park plaza of the Public Library will be the scene of a Christmas pageant Sunday, Dec. 30, at 6:30 o'clock, to be given by several hundred girl members of organizations affiliated with the Patriotic Service League.

"The Steps of Gold," as the pageant is called, was written by Miss Theodora McCormick. As the participants are almost entirely young business women and shop girls, the effects have been designed with inexpensive simplicity so far as costuming is concerned, relying for scenic effect upon the use of color in masses and the movement of groups with musical effects. The Bryant Park plaza will be especially lighted for the occasion.

Children's Hearts Touched by Appeals for the Unfortunate

Many Individuals Have Given, But Large Donations Have Been Few and There Is Much Misery to be Alleviated.

Selected for The New York Times by Four of the City's Leading Charity Associations.

Seventy-five of New York's 100 Neediest Cases, which are still only partly relieved, are presented again to readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES, with a renewed appeal for help for the 300 or more women, children, and sick or injured men, who may not only be rescued from present misery, but put on the road to future independence.

The seventy-five remaining cases are as sad and for the most part as striking as the twenty-five which have been first to draw full assistance. Opportunities still open for saving lives, preventing devoted families from being scattered, restoring to mental and physical health children who may go through life deformed in mind or body unless treated and cared for immediately, giving rest to mothers crushed by overwork, and for lightening pain and warding off threatening tragedies, are laid again before a public which has always proved generous in response to this appeal.

None of the cases to be aided are now receiving State aid. In each case 100 per cent. of the gift goes direct and immediately for the purpose stated. Not one cent is applied to the running expenses of the charitable organizations caring for the cases.

Money may be sent to the organizations reporting the cases or direct to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square.

The four organizations from the records of which the 100 cases have been chosen are:

THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THE BROOKLYN BUREAU OF CHARITIES, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

97. This little girl's crooked leg has been straightened after years in a hospital, but she needs $50 to keep her in a good home with foster parents, who are too poor to care for her otherwise. Unless the $50 is forthcoming she must go to an institution. (S. C. A. A.)

96. The wizened faces of the 6 months old twin children show they are half starved, while the two older children are not much better off. The mother has been incapable of taking care of the family since the father some time ago was committed to an asylum; $250 is needed to care for the family while the mother, intelligent and willing, learns a trade. (C. O. S.)

95. A girl of 17 years, earning $9 a week in a factory, has been the sole support of two younger sisters and a semi-invalid mother. They should have $40 more a month to keep them well and strong. (A. I. C. P.)

94. These two boys were well and carefully trained by a good mother, until her death, since when they have been brutally handled by a drunken father. Eight dollars and fifty cents is needed for them in a good boarding home. (S. C. A. A.)

93. Three hundred and forty-eight dollars is needed because this fifteen-year-old girl has collapsed from overwork while trying to support herself and an invalid mother. That sum will give them medical attention and help until the little girl can do well at her trade. (C. O. S.)

92. One hundred and fifty dollars is needed to provide for this family until the mother is out of the hospital and the sick father has recovered from an operation. (B. B. C.)

91. This young mother and two children were left without means when the father suddenly became severely ill with tuberculosis. They need $40 a month for some time. (A. I. C. P.)

90. Three hundred dollars will help the eldest girl to learn a trade and keep a family of a mother and four children going with the $6 a week income of the eldest boy until the family is self-supporting. (C. O. S.)

89. If this keen and clever girl can keep on with her school work for seven months she will have her working certificate and can support herself well. She needs $150 to give her a start. (S. C. A. A.)

88. This family's whole income now is $13 a month, made by the mother by manufacturing children's shoes. It will not keep her and her three children. Thirty-five dollars a month more is needed. (A. I. C. P.)

87. This woman and her two children are penniless, sick, and hungry, while the father is in a convalescent home. Ninety dollars will probably put the family on its feet again. (B. B. C.)

85. A day laborer earning $10 a week is doing the best he can for his invalid wife and six sickly children; $450 will restore them all to health and give promise of a better future for them. (C. O. S.)

83. This 11-year-old boy thinks he can help himself by working on a farm in the Summer. He is said to be a fine boy, though both his parents have been repeatedly in jail. Through this Winter he sorely needs a friend. (S. C. A. A.)

82. One hundred and ten dollars is needed by this family of a father, mother, and three children to supplement the mother's earnings until the father's illness is cured. (B. B. C.)

81. Four children are living in dark, unhealthful rooms while the mother earns $5 a week as an office cleaner. They need $250. (C. O. S.)

79. One boy earns $30 a month in this household of a mother and four children, the fourth born a few weeks after the father had committed suicide; $320 will provide for them and put the eldest girl through a course in the Manhattan Trade School. (C. O. S.)

78. One hundred dollars will give this woman a rest that will save her from a breakdown and insure keeping her and her two little girls together. (B. B. C.)

77. A year's treatment will restore the father to his place as the breadwinner, but in the meantime the mother and three little children are trying to live on $2.50 a week. The result has been malnutrition, threatening them all with their father's disease. Forty dollars a month will see them through. (A. I. C. P.)

75. A mother in danger from tuberculosis is struggling to support her two children, the father being in a sanatorium. They need $40 a month for some time to keep disease away and to hold the family together. (A. I. C. P.)

74. Eight dollars a week is the maximum income of this family, consisting of an injured man, his wife, and five children, two of them very delicate. The eldest son will soon be able to work. They ought to have $100 for urgent needs. (B. B. C.)

73. This mother and her four girls, all delicate, need $50 a month in addition to what the mother can earn by taking boarders. (A. I. C. P.)

72. The mother, the breadwinner for a family of three children, earns only $20 a month. This Winter she needs at least $100 more. The children are thin and anemic from lack of proper nourishment. (B. B. C.)

66. This mother, just widowed, has walked the streets when she could hardly stand, with her infant in arms, seeking work to support herself, her baby, and two other children. She needs help to the extent of $300. (C. O. S.)

65. This office boy gets $25 a month, and it is all there is for his mother and five other children, for the father is dying in a hospital. They need $39 a month more. (A. I. C. P.)

64. If this sickly 14-year-old girl is to live she must for some months have a home in the country; $200 is needed for this purpose. (S. C. A. A.)

63. Overwork has nearly cost this young widow her life. One child must undergo an operation, and there are two others needing food. The family must have $480 to carry it through this emergency. (C. O. S.)

62. Just leaving the hospital, this mother will not be able for six months to earn anything for her five children; $270 is necessary until the eldest child can help. (B. B. C.)

61. This old woman, self-supporting until crippled with rheumatism, faces dependence for the first time in her life; $300 will put her in a comfortable church home, where she longs to go. (C. O. S.)

60. By crocheting caps for babies this mother earned $15 a month, but cannot support her four children on it; $480 is needed to take care of this family until the oldest child can work. (A. I. C. P., Gramercy 7040.)

59. A mother earning $8 a week is the only support of five children, not sick, but all threatened with tuberculosis; $130 is needed for good food to save these children from disease and to prevent the wrecking of the home. (B. B. C.)

58. A homeless, emaciated seven-year-old girl may be saved and restored to health if $4 a week can be supplied. (S. C. A. A.)

57. This widow kept her four children until she was stricken in health and had to undergo an operation. They should have $200 for their bare needs during the next six months. (B. B. C.)

56. Two Italian boys of 12 and 11 are orphans and alone. The oldest has the making of a musician; $9 a week would provide for them. (S. C. A. A.)

55. Widowed last July, this woman needs $300 added to her own earnings to keep herself and her two children until the oldest can work. (C. O. S.)

54. This man, in the first stages of tuberculosis, can get well if he can stop work and go to a sanatorium. But he has four children and a sick wife. This family should have $100 for its immediate needs. (B. B. C.)

53. This little boy, found when three weeks old by a policeman in a tenement doorway, has gone through a hard youth, is sick, and needs $4 a week to make him sturdy. (S. C. A. A.)

52. The mother, weakened by an arrested case of tuberculosis, is doing her best for her three children, the oldest 6 years. They need $50 a month for some months to come. (A. I. C. P.)

51. This is a boy of 3 years, with a well-shaped head and fine brown eyes, but many physical ailments. He may struggle through and grow up a strong man if $3 a week can be raised for board and good care. (S. C. A. A.)

49. This girl's crooked back can be straightened if she is treated now; $100 is needed. (S. C. A. A.)

48. Three of this widow's five children are old enough to help her, but one is feeble-minded, one crippled, and one not a good boy. The mother is ill from worry and overwork; $100 will help to keep them until her health is restored. (B. B. C.)

42. Forty dollars a month is needed to help this widow in her struggle to support her seven young children. (A. I. C. P.)

39. Three brothers, 10, 7, and 3, are now alone in the world except for their grandmother, who is too old and feeble to help. It will take only $10 a week to take care of them. (S. C. A. A.)

40. The mother, father, baby, little boy and girl, and an older girl are trying to live on $6 a week which the blind father earns. They need $200 till the older girl can go to work. (B. B. C.)

37. Thirty dollars a month is needed by this mother and six children until the oldest girl, now at a trade school, can help. (A. I. C. P.)

36. The father will recover if he can stay a year in the tuberculosis sanitarium where he is now. The mother and three babies need $400 through the Winter. (C. O. S.)

35. Lucy, 8 years old, and her brother, 2 years old, left alone in the world after cruel experiences, are sick, and need $8 a week to keep them and to keep them together. (S. C. A. A.)

34. Forty-five dollars a month is needed by a widow with five young children, the youngest an infant in arms. (A. I. C. P.)

33. This fifteen-year-old boy's reason is threatened by his hard experiences in his family life. His cure must be now or never. He needs $5 a week. (S. C. A. A.)

32. Philip, fourteen, is trying to support his sick mother and six brothers and sisters. Help him with $600. One of the sisters can help a year from now. (A. I. C. P.)

31. A long series of mishaps left the husband insane. This broke his wife's health. Two hundred and fifty dollars is needed for her care and treatment if her life is to be saved. (C. O. S.)

30. This woman eight years ago took two friendless city waifs to her farm in the country. Her husband's death and her own failure in health have left her without money or food. They need $120. (S. C. A. A.)

29. The wife and four little children of this Polish ironworker are in danger of starvation because the father's long illness has swept away their savings. They need $240. (C. O. S.)

27. A once wealthy Frenchman died completely ruined. His wife, left destitute, came to this country with her son and sister. The two women are sick. The sole income is the boy's earnings of $9 a week. They need $250. (C. O. S.)

26. An overworked widow and four children, weakened by hunger, need $324. (C. O. S.)

25. A frail, deserted mother and a sick eldest daughter cannot at present support this household of five. They need $150 until the oldest boy can go to work. (B. B. C.)

24. The wife works in this family, and the father, in an invalid chair, cares for the four children. They need $100 through the Winter. (B. B. C.)

22. Three dollars a week is needed to care for and educate a singularly bright but ill-trained orphan boy of 9 until he is fit for adoption. (S. C. A. A.)

21. A hard-working widow, with four young children from a few months old to 7 years, needs $480 to keep them through the year. (A. I. C. P.)

20. This mother and her four children were left destitute in a Southern city by the father's death a year ago. Her sister, a widow, with four young children of her own, sent for the other family. The two women have not been able to care for the eight children. They should have $250 for immediate needs. (C. O. S.)

19. Thirty dollars a month is needed through the coming year by a widow and three children, who have now only the mother's $13 a month. (A. I. C. P.)

18. A man of fair earning capacity is recovering from a long illness. The family needs $280 before the father can return to the support of his wife and seven children under 11 years. (C. O. S.)

17. Though partly blind herself, a 17-year-old girl earning $6 a week has been the sole support of her mother and four younger children. They need $38 a month until the second daughter can work. (A. I. C. P.)

16. At the end of two years of struggle with consumption, during which he has aided his family and kept up small payments on life insurance, the father is dying and will leave a wife and five little children. They need $350. (C. O. S.)

15. There are six children under 14 years and there will soon be another. The father is in a hospital getting over an operation. It will be five months before he can return to work; $192 will give them the immediate necessities of life. (B. B. C.)

12. A mother and six young children were left with slender means of support when the father was sent to a tuberculosis sanatorium; $65 a month will keep them through the Winter, while the father is trying to get well. (A. I. C. P.)

11. This bright and winning boy has lost his speech within the last year from nervous disease. Treatment must come now or he will be dumb for life; $150 is needed for his food and shelter for the coming year, while he is in the physician's care. (S. C. A. A.)

10. This mother nearly killed herself working for her three children after the father had been sent to jail; $100 is needed for their most urgent needs. (B. B. C.)

9. A skilled workman was stricken with paralysis, after his wife's long illness had wiped out their savings. One of the two sons is just of working age, and his $6 a week is the sole income of the family; $300 may restore the father to health and put the family on their feet. (C. O. S.)

8. A mother and five young children were left entirely destitute when the father was taken to an asylum. His insane outbursts had previously wrecked the mother's health; $400 is needed before the mother will be able to aid in their support. (C. O. S.)

7. The father's seven months of illness, ending in death, exhausted the savings of his family. To keep her four [illegible], all under 11 years, the mother worked as a janitress by day and a dishwasher in a restaurant at night, after her girls had been put to bed. This broke her health. The family is penniless. They need $50 a month now and $35 a month later. (A. I. C. P.)

4. Eleven dollars a week is necessary to keep together a family consisting of a hard-working mother, now slowly convalescing from a dangerous illness, and four children of 10, 8, 7, and 5 years, left to their own resources by a drinking father. (B. B. C.)

3. A mother's health has broken supporting a family of three children on earnings of $7 a week in a cigar factory, while her husband is in an insane hospital. The oldest boy, 14, who has unusual ability, is in a trade school, and will do well as a skilled workman if he can be kept there a little longer. The family must have $200 now if the mother is to have a chance to recover. Twice that amount would finish the boy's trade education. (C. O. S.)

2. A man, worn out by efforts to support his frail wife and four children, is in the hospital with heart disease. The mother is unable to work, the children are hungry. It will take $744 to keep this family through the year. (A. I. C. P.)

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STARS OF MINOR LEAGUES TO GLOW IN MAJOR FIRMAMENT NEXT YEAR

BUSH LEAGUE STARS TO GET ATTENTION

Enlistment of Baseball Leaders Leaves Room for Sandlot Favorites.

CHANCES RARE IN PAST

Scouts Overlook Able Diamond Experts — Sisler and Hornsby Are Exceptions to Rule.

The smart bush league ball player is going to have a better chance to shine in the major leagues next Summer than he has ever had in the history of baseball. A big change is gradually coming over the major league players in regard to military and naval service, and, as a class, the players do not propose to be regarded as slackers. They have been backward about enlisting, but in a measure this has been the fault of the club owners, who have advised many of their players against enlisting because, up to the time that President Ban Johnson so undiplomatically broached the subject, some of these club owners really believed that the Government would exempt the ball players. They failed to realize just what effect such an unpatriotic proposition would have on the baseball fans.

Since such players as Alexander, Speaker, and Collins have expressed their willingness, and the fact that baseball players are joining the colors every day, there is going to be an unusual opportunity for young players from the minors next season. Many a baseball star dazzles unseen in the minor leagues. Although big league scouts scour the bushes every year for talent, scouts, like every one else, make mistakes, and make some bad ones. One only hears about the bad ones they pick; few know about promising baseball talent which is altogether overlooked.

According to the most experienced baseball men, there is plenty of promising talent in the minors if these players only had a chance. They will get a chance next season on account of the war conditions such as they have never had before. The difference between a smart bush league player and the average major leaguer is not so great as is usually supposed. Natural baseball ability is displayed by youths when they are mere boys, even before they reach the minor leagues. In fact there are hundreds of amateur players in every part of the country who need only some major league experience to fit them for high-class service.

Sisler Natural Player.

Natural ability in batting and running the bases are assets of a ball player which experience and coaching alone cannot give him. Take a player from the bushes who can hit the ball and run the bases and all that he needs when he goes up to the major leagues is to have the rough spots on his playing smoothed off. George Sisler, the young star of the St. Louis Browns, for whom Colonel Ruppert of the Yankees made a big offer, is an instance of a boy who had the necessary talent from the time he was a school lad. When he was in high school Sisler was playing sensational ball around Barberton and Akron, Ohio. He was a great kid pitcher, slapped the ball out from a slugging position and ran wild on the bases. He had the stuff in him from the start. All that he needed was the chance.

When he was at the University of Michigan Sisler exhibited the same sensational playing ability. Branch Rickey wasn't slow to see that this rough diamond could soon be polished into a rare gem. When he joined the big league Sisler perhaps didn't know much about inside baseball, but he had the fundamentals of a great player, and he made good just as soon as he had the opportunity.

There are so many fine young ball players in this country who have never been seen by professional baseball scouts or managers that all the talk about baseball being ruined because many of the regular players will be taken by the draft sounds ridiculous.

Dozens of instances may be recalled of bush leaguers who went to seed simply because they got into a rut in the minors and never broadened out. Many a ball player has been chosen from a minor league club to go into the majors, while one of his teammates who was a much superior ball player has been overlooked. If such a bush leaguer has been called to the attention of a scout and the scout happens to drop in on a day when the youngster has an off day he brands him as no good, and that is the last opportunity he ever gets.

Owners Prepare for Poor Year.

The major league club owners see the handwriting on the wall, and they have already started to turn loose high salaried players who may be drafted before next season. By this plan of action they show that they anticipate that they will lose more of their best players than they are willing to admit. Just as soon as the major league players realize that the average baseball fan will regard them as slackers, it means that their patriotism and pride will be touched, and the first thing the club owners know their ranks will be thinned out and they will go chasing around looking for young talent.

Here is where the chance of the "phenoms" from White River Junction, Kokomo, Red Hat, Wappingers Falls, and numerous other places will come in. There are so many good "kid" players at large on the sandlots in this country that there is certain to be a percentage of them who will make good in the major leagues. A call for bush league stars would bring forth so many candidates that it would take a whole season to eliminate the unsuccessful.

Rogers Hornsby of the St. Louis Cardinals, who is the most promising youngster who has broken into the big leagues in a long time, recently discussed minor league baseball, and he said he couldn't see very much difference between the bush league and the major league variety. Hornsby says that it is easier and a whole lot safer to face major league pitching than it is the minor league variety. He goes on to say:

"Lead me away from those Class A and D pitchers who have so much speed that they don't know where it's going. We played down around my old home league last Spring, and I was afraid to go to the plate. The kind of birds that throw 'em at your head, without trying to, are dangerous. Up here they shoot at you occasionally, but you generally know when it's coming. Besides, they have new balls in the big show all the time, and I surely do like to swing at the white ones after looking at the shaggy bush league pills."

So next season the fans may expect to see more youngful wonders playing major league ball than ever before. No matter how many of the ball players are enlisted or drafted, there will be plenty of promising players to fill up the ranks. The major leagues will be compelled to give the bushers a chance and that is all that a good many of them need.

CORRIGAN HORSES FOR SALE

Stallions to be Disposed Of Include Colin and Delhi.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 16.—James W. Corrigan of Cleveland, through his secretary, J. W. Frazer, announced today that on Jan. 15 at Kingston Farm his Wickliffe stud of thoroughbred stallions, brood mares, and weanlings, and his Wickliffe stable of thirty-seven pacers, now at Churchill Downs, would be sold.

The number of horses to be sold is about 140. It will be the largest single disposal sale since the passing of Colonel Milton Young's McGrathiana stud in 1908. The stallions to be sold are Colin, Delhi, Disguise, Hippodrome, Last Coin, and Ultius.

BANSHEE SAILS HOME FIRST.

R. B. Sickells's Ice Yacht Takes Opening Brush of Season.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 16.—In a flurry of snow that almost blinded the skippers at times, six ice yachts of the Independent Club sailed the first race of the season today on the North Shrewsbury, which was covered with seven inches of ice.

It was the Commodore's race, and a six-mile event. Ralph B. Sickells's Banshee won by a good margin and in fast time, for the light southeast wind that was blowing.

Four new fifth class boats started in this race, the Blue Jay, owned by Harry Asay; the Little Imp, built for I. T. Straus of Newark, and handled by Anatole Chameroy; the Eel, sailed by Robert McDermott of East Orange, and No Name, built for Clarence E. Fisher of Newark, and sailed by the owner.

Sickells, who is Commodore of the club, got away in the lead with the Banshee, and, with favorable wind, was never headed throughout the triangular course, which started from a stake in front of the clubhouse, extending across the river sailing to windward, and up the river to a stake opposite the steamboat dock, and back. The Blue Jay showed up the best of the new boats, pointing up well, and traveling all the time. The Eel finished third; O. U., owned and sailed by C. H. Page of Newark, fourth; No Name, fifth, and Little Imp, sixth.

The summary:

START AT 3:18—SIX-MILE RACE.

Yacht.	Finish Time.	Elapsed Time.
Banshee	3:30:30	12:30
Blue Jay	3:32:15	14:15
Eel	3:37:30	19:30
O U.	3:37:45	19:45
No Name	3:38:00	20:00
Little Imp	3:38:15	20:15

COBB IN VAN OF BATSMEN.

Detroit Star Leads American League with Average of .383.

In the official batting averages of the American League, which were announced yesterday, it is revealed for the benefit of those who place little faith in unofficial averages that Ty Cobb heads the batsmen of last season with an average of .383, just short of the .400 mark which he coveted. His superiority is measured by many points, for his nearest rival is Earl Hamilton of St. Louis, who compiled an average of .368. Following these men come Sisler of St. Louis, with .353; Tris Speaker of Cleveland, with .352; Ruth of Boston, with .325; Allan Russell of the Yankees, with .323; Veach of Detroit, with .319; Murphy of Chicago, with .314; Felsch of Chicago, with .308, and Gainor of Boston, with the same percentage.

Cobb's record shows that he played in 152 games, was at bat 588 times, made 107 runs and 225 hits. He pounded out forty-four two-base hits, twenty-three three-baggers, and seven home runs. He pilfered fifty-five bases, three more than Ray Chapman of Cleveland. Nineteen players hit .300 or better.

The Yankees are rather forlorn in their showing. Allan Russell leads the New York men in sixth place, but to find another of Ruppert's crew it is necessary to look far down the list. Thirty-first in the grouping appears the name of J. Franklin Baker, the second Yankee batsman of the season. The home run king was well up in four-base clouters, however. He made six home runs, which was surpassed by only four other players, one of them Wally Pipp of the Yankees, who has the greatest total of homers—nine. Baker's average was .282. The third Yankee of the year in batting is Walters, with an average of .263, in forty-fifth place. After that the Yanks appear with greater frequency, quite a respectable number of them getting in ahead of the sixty mark.

In club batting the Yankees bring up the rear with an average of .238, which will explain to some just why they finished the season where they did. Detroit led in club batting, with an average of .259. Philadelphia, strange as it may seem, is second, with .254, and the new world's champions, the White Sox, are third, with .253. Boston and Cleveland have .246; St. Louis, .245, and Washington, .241.

LEWIS TO MEET ZBYSZKO.

Leading Wrestlers in Finish Bout at Tourney Tonight.

One of the country's leading wrestlers will be eliminated from further competition in the international wrestling tournament at the Lexington Theatre this evening when Ed "Strangler" Lewis of Lexington, Ky., and Wladek Zbyszko, the Polish wrestler, meet on the mat in one of the three finish matches scheduled. This is expected to be the most important bout of the tournament.

The bout tonight will find Lewis with his dangerous head hold against Zbyszko with his variety of holds. Tonight's card follows:

Twenty-Minute Matches.—Yusiff Hussane, Balkan, vs. John Freberg, Swede; Harold Christensen, Dane, vs. Pierre Le Beige, Belgian.

Finish Bouts, (two and one-half hours' limit.)—Karl Pospishil, Bohemia, vs. Sula Hevonpaa, Finland; Frank Leavitt, United States Army, vs. George Manich, Serbia; Ed "Strangler" Lewis, Lexington, Ky., vs. Wladek Zbyszko, Poland.

SKATERS IN HANDICAP RACE.

Kuhne to Start from Scratch in St. Nicholas Event.

Walter Kuhne of the New York A. C., metropolitan one-mile outdoor skating champion, will be on scratch in the half-mile handicap which will be the feature of the speed skating card at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink this evening. Kuhne will allow handicaps to Arthur and Stanley Gershel, Richard Distler, and Irving Reimer of the Riverside Skating Club; Warren Beebe of Long Branch, Billy Taylor and Al Lake of the New York A. C. Lake, who is the indoor amateur bicycle champion, is almost as proficient on skates as he is astride a wheel.

Beebe of Long Branch and Stanley Gershel are the two men considered most likely to defeat Kuhne. Beebe is best outdoors on a large track, but has shown that he can negotiate the short turns of the St. Nicholas Rink.

FORM BASKET BALL LEAGUE.

Naval Teams to be Organized for Competitive Play.

Sergeant Thomas A. Lynch, athletic director at the Federal rendezvous, Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, announced last night that plans are under way for the formation of a basket ball league, to furnish competition for the enlisted men at the various naval training stations in and about New York. The league will officially open its season tonight, with a game between the five representing the Federal rendezvous and the Bensonhurst station five. This game will be played on the former team's court.

COCHRAN TO PLAY CUTLER.

Professional Billiardists Will Compete in 3,000-Point Match at Daly's

Billiard matches for the benefit of the Red Cross will be played at many of the billiard rooms throughout the city this week. One of the most interesting matches will be that at Maurice Daly's Academy, where Welker Cochran is scheduled to play both afternoon and evening in a 3,000 point 18.2 match against Albert Cutler.

In aid of the billiard ambulance fund Maurice Daly has arranged to give instruction in billiards at noon each day. A charge of 25 cents will be made for admission to the classes.

FINAL MATCH AT SNOOKER.

J. Howard Shoemaker Plays Roy Johnson at Doyle's Tonight.

The final game in the snooker pool tournament at John Doyle's Academy will be played tonight between J. Howard Shoemaker, the amateur pocket billiard champion, and Roy Johnson. This event will mark the opening of Doyle's new room on Broadway between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets.

FRANK GOTCH, GREAT WRESTLER, IS DEAD

World's Ex-Champion Succumbs to Prolonged Illness at His Home in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 16.—Frank A Gotch, retired heavyweight champion wrestler of the world, died at noon today at his home in Humboldt, Iowa, of uraemic poisoning. He had been in failing health for two years. Gotch retired in 1911 after he had scored an easy victory over Alec Munro, the British wrestling champion. He was doubtless the greatest wrestler this country has produced.

In Humboldt, Gotch was one of the solid citizens. The inventor of the famuos "toe hold" and other noted quirks in wrestling was the Director of a bank, the President of a street railway system and an electric lighting company, and the head of an automobile business. It is believed by the natives of Humboldt that its most famous citizen was worth perhaps $500,000.

In spite of the statement made by Referee Smith that nobody could throw Gotch, the great grappler, following his defeat of Hackenschmidt, Gotch said that he could feel himself slipping and decided to retire from the game before he was defeated.

Gotch was born in Humboldt on April 27, 1878, of German parents. On April 2, 1899, he engaged in his first professional match with Marshall Green at Humboldt, and he won the match. Previous to this time he had shown great form as an amateur wrestler in and about his home town. His victory over Green caused his fame to spread, and on June 16 of the same year he wrestled Dan McLeod, then a widely known mat artist, at Luverne, Iowa. Gotch lost this match, and he also lost the match on Dec. 16 with Farmer Burns at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Burns, who was recognized as one of the greatest wrestlers of that time, was so impressed by Gotch's work that he took him to the Klondike in 1901, after the Iowa Farmer had won five matches in 1900. In the Klondike region Gotch won all his matches, scoring victories over four of the best men in that section. On his return he won five more victories in a row, one being over Carl Pons, a German wrestler of considerable reputation in that day. Gotch was then matched with Jenkins, the world's champion. The contest came off at Cleveland on Feb. 22, 1903, and Gotch was defeated.

After a number of successive victories, two being over Farmer Burns, Gotch got a return match with Jenkins in the following year and won the title. Since his first professional match, in 1899, his record showed a string of 140 matches. Of these he won 132, and the defeats which were listed were mostly in handicap matches. In addition to these victories, Gotch defeated more than 200 men in exhibition handicap matches, and toured England, where he defeated all comers.

His greatest performance was at Chicago on June 1, 1910, when he pinned Zbyszko's shoulders to the mat in 6¼ seconds. His wonderful endurance was shown in his first match with Hackenschmidt, when the German gave up after two hours and three minutes. Neither man was able to secure a fall, and after the match Hackenschmidt retired, leaving the international championship to his opponent. The speed and elusive tactics of Gotch proved too much for the world's famous strong man.

The first intimation that Gotch's health was failing came to him in the Summer of 1916, when he was making a tour of the country with a circus as a test to see whether he should sign articles for a match with Joe Stecher of Dodge, Neb., who had won the title from Charlie Cutler of Chicago. Gotch had been wrestling in exhibition bouts with the circus, but he was compelled to leave for his home because of stomach trouble. He never regained his health fully, although he later rejoined the circus, being compelled to leave again on account of an injury to his ankle.

Gotch is survived by a widow, a 4-year-old son, Robert Gotch; a brother, Fred Gotch; a sister, Mrs. Charlie Hurth of Humboldt, and his mother, Mrs. Alelia Gotch, also a resident of Humboldt.

MACY LEADS BILLIARDISTS.

Remains Undefeated in Final Round of Novice Tournament.

Arthur R. Macy, the representative of the Broadway Billiard Academy, leads the eight competitors who will finish the series of matches for the novice national championship at 18.2 balk-line during the coming week. The tournament is the first of the season to decide a national title event held under the direction of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. Macy has still to meet Edward Seixas, John Low and Herman Felsen.

John Lange, the representative of Fuller's Academy, and John Low of Howison's, are giving Macy a lively finish for the championship. Sidney Brussell of Lawler's Academy in Brooklyn has counted the high run for the tournament, twenty-eight, made in a match with Horton. The cue work of the competitors, the finalists from the original field of sixty players, is of higher class than a year ago.

Standing of the Players.

	Won.	Lost.	High	Av.	H.R.
A. R. Macy	4	0	3	19-27	15
John Lange	3	1	3	22-26	24
John Low	2	1	3	22-26	20
Sidney Brussell	2	1	3	19-27	28
William Horton	1	2	3	16-28	17
Edward Seixas	1	2	3	15-30	19
James Ferguson	0	3	3		19
Herman Felson	0	3	2	18-40	19

RILEY VICTOR AT SQUASH.

Reaches Third Round of Handicap Tourney at Yale Club.

Armin W. Riley of the Princeton Club and H. C. Dessauer of the City Athletic Club advanced to the third round of the national handicap squash tennis tournament at the Yale Club yesterday. Riley was forced to three games before asserting his supremacy over W. F. Phelps of the Harvard Club. The advance of Dessauer was made at the expense of Dr. P. L. Mittendorf of the Princeton Club, who defaulted. His name was advanced from the first round, even though he was not present, because of the default of D. S. Baker of the Yale Club.

Riley had a strong opponent in Phelps and was forced to display all his skill in overcoming the liberal handicap which was allowed his rival. Riley played from minus five aces, while Phelps had plus three. The first game went to Phelps, in a sharp driving duel, with the score 15—10. Riley then awoke to his danger and succeeded in taking the last two games at 15—4, 15—9.

W. H. Vander Poel, the Squash Tennis Club expert, made his bow in the tournament when he played J. G. Waldron, who came all the way from Montclair to be defeated at 15—4, 15—7. Another easy victory was scored by R. L. Strebeigh of the Columbia Club, who defeated A. G. Blaisdell of the Yale Club at 15—4, 15—4.

An exhibition match for the benefit of the Red Cross has been arranged for Thursday afternoon, after the playing of the semi-final round of the tournament, in which Walter A. Kinsella, the professional champion, will compete against Frank Lafforgue, professional at the Yale Club. Lafforgue made a big reputation as a squash tennis player when at the Racquet and Tennis Club in this city, although his specialty is racquets. It is expected that Kinsella will at least be forced to a close match.

The summaries of the handicap tournament:

First Round.—R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia Club, plus one-half hand and 3 aces, defeated A. G. Blaisdell, Yale Club, plus one-half hand and 5 aces, 15—4, 15—4; Dr. P. L. Mittendorf, Princeton Club, won by default from D. S. Baker, Yale Club; W. H. Vander Poel, Squash Club, plus 3 aces, defeated J. G. Waldron, Montclair A. C., plus 3 aces, 15—4, 15—7.

Second Round.—H. C. Dessauer, City A. C., won from Dr. P. L. Mittendorf, Princeton Club, by default; Armin W. Riley, Princeton Club, minus 5 aces, defeated W. F. Phelps, Harvard Club, plus 3 aces, 10—15, 15—4, 15—9.

KIVIAT JOINS ARTILLERY.

Famous Runner Enlists and May Resume Athletics.

Abel Kiviat, for many years one of the best distance runners in this country, yesterday enlisted in the Thirteenth Coast Artillery, with headquarters at Fort Hamilton. He is on a furlough for a week, recovering from his physical examination and preparing his business for war duties.

Since 1908 Kiviat has been one of the leading milers of this country. In that year he won the interscholastic mile and half mile while a student at Curtis High School, and in doing so set new records for each event. Shortly after he joined the Irish-American A. C. of this city, and also was a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, of Brooklyn.

While with the Thirteenth Regiment he won twenty Military Athletic League medals, besides accounting for several metropolitan championships. During the Olympic games of 1912, held in Stockholm, Kiviat ran second to A. N. S. Jackson of England in the 1,500-meter run. He holds the world's record for the 1,500-meter run. He was declared ineligible for amateur competition by the A. A. U. in 1915.

Kiviat hopes to form a track team at Fort Hamilton, and also expects to get together a two-mile relay team to enter in the Meadow Brook games in Philadelphia. He has as partners for such an event Sidney Leslie, James McGuire, and Ed Kaskell, three prominent runners.

I. C. A. A. A. A. MEET IN MARCH

Philadelphia May Get Indoor Games of Colleges.

Although there has been no official agreement that the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America will hold its annual indoor and outdoor championships next Spring, several moves by the officials in charge point to this being a fact. It was made known last night that it had practically been agreed that the indoor championships would be held in Convention Hall, Philadelphia, during the first week of March. The Meadow Brook A. A. of Philadelphia has donated the use of the hall and will hold its title games a few days after the college event. Just when the outdoor championships will be held and the site for the contests has not been mentioned as yet.

ROAD RACES POSTPONED.

Poor Conditions Forces Cancellation of Weekly Runs.

The poor condition of the city's streets caused a cancellation of all the scheduled handicap road races which were to have been held by the various athletic leagues throughout the city. The Harlem A. L. chase was deferred until next week, making the second time in as many weeks that the race has been postponed.

In the interest of wool conservation, the designers, manufacturers and dealers in women's wear have agreed, for next year, to feature the "slim silhouette."

So, ladies, take notice!

For men, our range of sizes has always included the "slim silhouette." Longs and extra longs they are called. But then, we find it necessary to provide stouts and extra stouts, shorts and short stouts, with "regulars" as well.

Lest our Uncle Samuel decrees "slim silhouette" sizes for more men, others than the boys in khaki must begin training.

So, stout men take notice! Expand your noble chests and draw in your "tummies."

Meanwhile never fear, you shall not be left comfortless while we make clothes.

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KENNEL CLUB WILL PASS ON UNIT PLAN

New System of Awarding Championships Is Chief Topic Before Meeting of A. K. C.

After six months' trial of two radical innovations, the breed unit idea as the nucleus of championship points, and the licensing of judges, the discussion of the value of these changes promises to be the most important matter before the delegates at tomorrow's quarterly meeting of the American Kennel Club. Every dog club in the country will be represented, or send a proxy, while the associate subscribers, who number 225 men and women who own kennels or manage them, will be represented by two delegates, A. C. Hooley, noted for English setters, and Francis G. Lloyd, who specializes in Scotch terriers. There are 125 dog show or kennel clubs entitled to send delegates.

The License Committee believes that the unit plan of bestowing points toward a championship is destined to be of greater benefit to dog breeders than to grant points on the aggregate benching at a show, which was the plan discarded.

A dog must gain fifteen points to become an American Kennel Club champion. Under the old plan, if but one dog was benched in a breed, it would gain, if there was a winners' class, all the points a show was entitled to by its total benching. The new plan gives the minimum count of one point in a certain thirty-seven breeds on a benching of but one dog; in eleven other breeds, the minimum award requires but two benchings; in four breeds, three benchings; in thirteen breeds, four benchings; in three breeds, five benchings; in three breeds, six benchings. In only two other recognized breeds is a benching of six required to gain one championship point, Airedale terriers, in which eight, and Boston terriers, in which ten must be benched.

The position of the American Kennel Club is that if a breed is so weak at a show that the benchings are not up to this allotment, it is not entitled to even one point toward a championship. The opponents of the change assert that it will kill the show circuits, as there is no longer an incentive for an owner to send a dog to the small shows, as there is no assurance that its breed will have enough benchings to make a victory count anything toward a championship.

The opposition claims it is already manifest that the new plan will ruin the Far West and Southern shows, which depend on the touring dogs for an entry, and, as the latest proof, it will be stated that the Boston show, which used to be a three-day affair, with money prizes and a three-point value toward a championship, is to be held next, on Jan. 1, as a one-day show for only ribbon prizes.

The other point to be thrashed out is whether anything has been gained by requiring judges to be licensed. The A. K. C. position is that a license, as with the registration asked of gentlemen riders by the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, is merely to more quickly fix the responsibility in cases where the rules may not be followed. The License Board does not assume to pass on the knowledge, status, experience, or ability of the licensed judges, except that no show superintendent or professional handler may be licensed as a judge.

The opponents may be divided into three groups. One group maintains that it is unjust to debar as a judge any competent amateur or professional, except in the case of proved charges of unfairness or dishonesty. The second group is made up of a small but very important coterie of amateur judges, who believe that after their years of voluntary labor in uplifting the standards of dog breeding it is almost an impertinence to ask them to apply for a license, while in the third group are those who regard the action as an unwise exercise of autocratic power and the suppression of individual prerogatives by the American Kennel Club.

Columbia Chess Team Third.

Defeating the West Side Y. M. C. A. by 3½ to 2½ in the fourth round of the Metropolitan Chess League's annual series, Columbia's chess team held third place in the competition, close up to the Rice Progressive and Staten Island Clubs, leaders in the race. Incidentally the Blue and White obtained valuable practice for the forthcoming intercollegiate tournament, which starts in this city on Thursday. Captain C. B. Isaacson, H. E. Leede, and M. Sterman won their games and D. E. Ehrlich drew.

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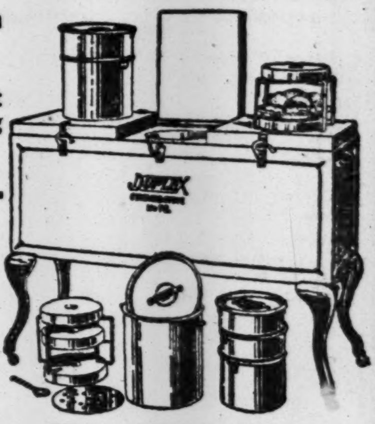

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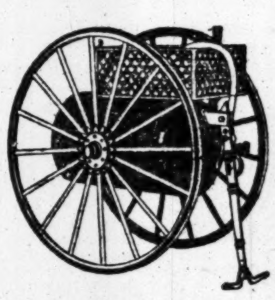

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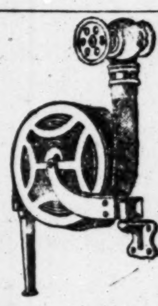

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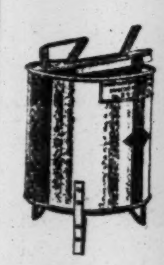

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PREDICTS NEW LIGHT ON CHRIST'S LIFE

Dr. Endly Expects Important Finds to Follow Excavations in Jerusalem.

FORBIDDEN BY THE TURKS

Sixty Feet of Debris Covers Those Parts of the Sacred City Known to the Saviour.

The Rev. Dr. W. C. Endly of Cleveland, an authority on archaeology, who has visited the Holy Land in connection with Biblical research, told the congregation of the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, in Sixtieth Street, last night, when speaking on the subject of the British capture of Jerusalem, that it is held that in Jerusalem are to be found within the next few years such wealth of information concerning Jesus Christ as the world has never possessed. He was most optimistic over the effect of new information about the Scriptures, and about the founding of Christianity, upon the future of the world.

"The Turkish Government has permitted practically no excavations and research in Jerusalem," said the Rev. Dr. Endly in the Madison Avenue Church last night, "and at least sixty feet of accumulation now covers the Jerusalem of our Lord. At Scheckem, at Bethlehem, and Nazareth, and indeed at many other points, those who know whereof they affirm are sure the richest of new information is to be discovered. Not for a moment do I think anything the Christian holds dear today will be upset by this new information. On the contrary, it is to be enriched and confirmed, and we are to know far more than we now do concerning Jesus Christ and His life on earth. Many things now but faintly understood will be made clear. Such researches will be undertaken as the world has never seen, and such discoveries. It must be so. Hardly will the war end before these studies will start. The Christian world is impatient even now to begin.

Predicts Republic of Palestine.

"The Palestine of the future will be a republic, I think. It will be under British protection, and perhaps America will have a part in it. I hope we will. It will take long years to bring a republic into existence on safe lines. Many of the people are densely ignorant. Schools must be established. But in our day education goes on apace. What has been done in the Philippines will be repeated in Palestine. If the Jews who put forth Zionist plans will make a narrow State, on old Mosaic lines, and try to demonstrate that the Jewish plan of administration is the right one, based on the law of Moses alone and Jesus Christ left out, they will not be permitted to make any State. The Christian world will not submit to such a narrow condition of things in the new Palestine. It hardly seems likely that such narrow plans will be put forth if American Jews have their way. I am not in close touch with Jews, but what I know of American Jews, especially here in New York, leads me to believe that Zionism expressed in Palestine will be liberal and progressive.

From pulpits all over the city yesterday congregations were urged to try to bring themselves to a true recognition of the fact that the country is at war and to make the sacrifices necessary if the country is to be on the winning side. The Rev. Dr. Sherwood Eddy, Secretary of the International Y. M. C. A., said at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church:

"Not until our boys are well into it and long lists of dead and injured begin to come back will the home folks really begin to recognize the reality and horror of war."

Dr. S. Edward Young, who preached at the Bedford Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, urged employers to fill the places of men who go to the front as far as possible with relatives, men or women, who are left behind. He said:

"Is not the bitterest injustice of this war, as far as it immediately affects our own country, the fact that young men unnaturalized and with sympathies with the Central Empires are going to reap harvests of profits at the expense of our own boys who go to the front? Surely business men and employers everywhere will listen to the appeal to keep these lads' positions for those nearest to them and away from fellows who feed on America, but will not strike a lick on her behalf."

Dr. Joseph Silverman, who preached at the Temple Emanu-El, said that the fall of Jerusalem would probably cause a change in the ancient Jewish ritual of worship. He said:

"The holidays of the Jewish calendar are of the joyous sort. With the possible exception of the observance held by the orthodox Jews on the anniversary of the fall of Jerusalem, there is not a melancholy note in our ritual. Now that the ancient city has been captured by the British forces, I imagine that this melancholy ceremony will now be abandoned, and the occasion turned into one of praise and thanksgiving."

Great Parade of Catholics.

Twenty-five thousand spectators lined the route of the parade yesterday of the Color Guard of the Knights of Columbus, Holy Name Societies, the Alumni Association, and the graduating class of the Ascension Parochial School, the Color Guard being 2,000 of the members of these organizations now in the military or naval service. At the end of the parade the service flag of the Ascension Roman Catholic Church at 107th Street, near Broadway, was raised with ceremonies. It carries 477 stars. Monsignor Edwin M. Sweeney, who spoke at the flag-raising, said:

"There can never be a Catholic slacker. The Church would disown any man who would prove treacherous to his nation as unworthy of our religion. There is no room in our midst for any who carries either the taint of the slacker or of the traitor."

At the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in West 104th Street Dr. Christian F. Reisner read replies which he had received from Governor Whitman and Samuel Untermyer to the question, "How can the Church be of service in the war?" Governor Whitman said:

"The Church can teach us that we are not true to ourselves, not true to our country, should we hesitate to answer this call."

Samuel Untermyer wrote:

"When the blessed harbinger of peace descends upon earth, the Church can do its inspired work of casting out the hate and the bitterness engendered by war and implant in the souls of men the divine qualities of mercy, forgiveness, and forgetfulness that will restore the brotherhood of man."

The Rev. Father John E. Wickham, Superior of the New York Apostolate Fathers, who preached at St. Patrick's Cathedral on the attitude of the Church toward women, said:

"The Catholic Church has never failed to render unto woman what belongs to woman. There shall be no fettering of woman's intellect, as is easily deducible from the long bead roll of woman Christian scholars. There shall be no fettering of woman's soul, as is demonstrated by the innumerable woman martyrs, virgins, and confessors of the faith."

Dr. Lyman Abbott, who spoke yesterday at the West Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A., said:

"In no country in the world have real men been made so fast as they are now being made in the United States."

Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, who spoke to the congregation of the Institutional Synagogue at the Mount Morris Theatre last night, said:

"The men who fought under Judas the Maccabean have left their descendant among us, at Yaphank and at every other camp in the United States, on the soil of France, or wherever else a good Jew may find himself. From them the Jews of the world look for a good, a glowing, and a glorious report."

APPEAL AGENTS NAMED FOR DRAFT DIVISIONS

Whitman Selects 189 Attorneys to Act for the Government in This City.

Certificates of designation as Government Appeal Agents will be delivered today to 189 attorneys in this city. In selecting them Governor Whitman was assisted by suggestions from the War Committee of the Bar of the City of New York, whose work is carried on at 40 Wall Street and 39 Pine Street, under the direction of its Executive Secretary, Mountfort Mills.

The Selective Service Regulations require that a Government Appeal Agent shall be designated for each of the 189 divisions in the city. Their powers and duties are distinct and different from those of the 189 Legal Advisory Boards, whose appointment was announced Friday. The Government Appeal Agents, all of whom have telephones, and their addresses are:

BRONX.

1—Wollman, B. F., 20 Broad St.
2—Alsop, Reese D., 120 Broadway.
3—Britt, T. Louis A., 271 Broadway.
4—Boyesen, H. H., 49 Wall St.
5—Cowden, Frederick H., 32 Liberty St.
6—Canthers, James R., 49 Wall St.
7—Donnelly, Nicholas F., 20 Vesey St.
8—Logan, W. S., 30 Broad St.
9—East, John P., 149 Broadway.
10—Farries, Richard H., 165 Broadway.
11—Sykes, Emery K., 49 Wall St.
12—Hardon, Henry W., 60 Wall St.
13—Batchelor, O. D., 67 Wall St.
14—Kirby, John J., 32 Nassau St.
15—Cashman, J. T., 277 Broadway.
16—Koenig, Leo L., 1 Madison.
17—Pavey, Frank D., 32 Nassau St.
18—Pollak, L. B., 41 Park Row.
19—Little, Robert F., 2 Rector St.
20—Putnam, James L., 42 Wall St.
21—Moore, Banton, 1 Liberty St.
22—Reid, Robert M., 24 Broad St.

BROOKLYN.

23—Donahue, Eugene A., 149 Broadway.
24—Clark, Chauncey L., 27 William St.
25—Thomas, Abel C., 2 Rector St.
26—Murray, William, 189 Montague St.
27—Flander, Carl, 60 Broadway.
28—Connolly, Edward J., 189 Montague St.
29—Maddox, Edward H., 44 Court St.
30—Fanning, Edward J., 215 Montague St.
31—Gross, Frederick L., 189 Montague St.
32—Hirsh, Hugo, 391 Fulton St.
33—Glore, Harrison C., 391 Fulton St.
34—Ross, Leroy W., 44 Court St.
35—Pickett, William P., 215 Montague St.
36—Good, William H., 44 Court St.
37—Bishop, Merrill, 111 Broadway.
38—Bach, Milton J., 44 Cedar St.
39—Heistad, Henry E., 190 Montague St.
40—Jacobs, Ralph K., 215 Montague St.
41—McCandless, Charles W., 32 Wall St.
42—Hovell, Albert A., 50 Court St.
43—Gilchrist, Thomas B., 40 Wall St.
44—Sparks, Frederick W., 44 Court St.
45—Scrimgeur, James H., 215 Montague St.
46—Bell, James D., 44 Court St.
47—Dowling, George J. S., 50 Court St.
48—Kent, Richard J., 215 Montague St.
49—Fuller, Jesse, Jr., 44 Court St.
50—Martyn, Frederick S., 188 Montague St.
51—Byrne, E. J., 44 Court St.
52—Brennan, Philip A., 44 Court St.
53—Titcomb, George W., 215 Montague St.
54—Clancy, John J., 239 Bedford Av.
55—Carleton, Chester R., 52 Broadway.
56—Hagarty, W. F., 26 Court St.
57—Ingraham, Henry A., 177 Montague St.
58—Clarkson, Sidney A., 50 Court St.
59—Cassin, E., 50 Court St.
60—Troy, Thomas H., 16 Court St.
61—Donnelly, Felix A., 27 Cedar St.
62—Wilkinson, Ignat. M., 27 Cedar St.
63—McGivney, Arthur A., 61 Broadway.
64—Squiers, Arnon L., 34 Nassau St.
65—King, Robert H., 27 Cedar St.
66—Strassburger, Montrose A., 30 Broad St.
67—Whitehouse, H. N., Corporation Counsel.
68—Cammann, W. C., 33 Wall St.
69—Bachrach, H. S., 957 Broadway, B'klyn.
70—Gadrich, Max R., 32 Nassau St.
71—Saumenicht, Wm. G., 52 Broadway.
72—McDavitt, J. Frank, 120 Broadway.
73—Moore, Thomas, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.
74—Smith, William H., 53 Wall St.
75—Brenner, Mortimer, 111 Broadway.
76—Bondy, William, 149 Broadway.
77—Daly, Edw. H., 52 Wall St.
78—Friedman, Stanleigh P., 2 Rector St.
79—Kenney, Alex L., 5 Beekman St.
80—Loew, William N., 3,002 West 3d St., Coney Island.
81—Rasquin, William, Jr., 170 Broadway.
82—Roe, Clinton T., 44 Pine St.
83—Dobson, H. C., 189 Montague St., B'klyn.
84—King, Frederick P., 32 Liberty St.
85—Miller, Charles Coleman, 68 William St.
86—Conklin, William R., 31 Nassau St.
87—Updike, Edwin H., 55 Liberty St.
88—Hoppin, W. W., 32 Nassau St.

MANHATTAN.

89—Guggenheimer, Chas. S., 120 Broadway.
90—Howell, Lloyd M., 115 Broadway.
91—Galston, Clarence G., 49 Wall St.
92—Benedict, Abr., 149 Broadway.
93—Cox, Archibold, 233 Broadway.
94—Meyers, John Caldwell, 14 Wall St.
95—Kresel, Isador J., 37 Wall St.
96—Truesdale, Jos. R., 149 Broadway.
97—Wierum, Otto C., 27 William St.
98—Ford, Wm. H., 2 Rector St.
99—Goddard, Henry W., 52 Wall St.
100—Gordon, Gordon, 165 Broadway.
101—Mehan, Lyle E., 233 Broadway.
102—Speir, Louis Dean, 20 Exchange Place.
103—Greenbaum, Lawrence S., 2 Rector St.
104—Byers, Mortimer W., 41 Park Row.
105—Meyer, Schuyler M., 20 Exchange Place.
106—Beale, Phelan, 165 Broadway.
107—Humphrey, Theo. F., 22 William St.
108—Hill, John Warren, 120 Broadway.
109—Haviland, Merrit E., 32 Nassau St.
110—Hawkes, McDougall, 32 Nassau St.
111—Herrick, Walter R., 61 Broadway.
112—Jaeckel, Al. F., 32 Liberty St.
113—Kohlman, Francis L., 61 Broadway.
114—Clark, John Kirkland, 61 Broadway.
115—Locke, Allan S., 36 Wall St.
116—Leventritt, Leo L., 126 Broadway.
117—Seipp, Henry G., 30 Broad St.
118—Levy, Felix H., 128 Broadway.
119—Merriman, Jas. D., 2 Rector St.
120—McMahon, Edward W., 100 Broadway.
121—Stiger, Wm. D., 80 Broadway.
122—Cakes, Chas., 2 Rector St.
123—Samuels, A. Bertram, 120 Broadway.
124—Strauss, Chas. A., 37 Liberty St.
125—Smith, Arthur, 111 Broadway.
126—Bier, Sylvan V., 5 Nassau St.
127—Foote, Chas. B., 32 Liberty St.
128—Willcox, Edw. W., 115 Broadway.
129—Brill, Harry, 5 Beekman St.
130—Podell, David L., 42 Broadway.
131—Canfield, Geo. F., 49 Wall St.
132—Hunt, Leavitt J., 120 Broadway.
133—DeMilhau, Louis J., 2 Rector St.
134—Wittson, Girard S., 60 Wall St.
135—Hurley, Thos. L., 5 Beekman St.
136—Hewitt, Thos. D., 43 Cedar St.
137—Hartman, Sigfried, 120 Broadway.
138—Lindsley, Van Sinderen, 111 Broadway.
139—Strouss, Alex L., 1,459 Broadway.
140—Lannon, John David, 2 Rector St.
141—McBride, John J., 29 Broadway.
142—Sexton, Lawrence E., 34 Pine St.
143—Thorne, Sam, Jr., 27 Cedar St.
144—Rosecrantz, Clarke M., 49 Wall St.
145—Lane, C. J., 261 Broadway.
146—Rogers, Chas. P., 20 Broad St.
147—Small, Eugene W., 30 Broad St.
148—Ranson, Albert W., 35 Nassau St.
149—Tuska, Benj., 20 Nassau St.
150—Wheat, Alfred A., 135 Broadway.
151—Weeks, Richard F., 61 Broadway.
152—Rossman, Sidney, 149 Broadway.
153—Van Sinderen, Howard, 44 Wall St.
154—Nash, Stephen F., 30 Pine St.
155—Banton, Joab H., 1 Liberty St.
156—Cushing, Harry A., 43 Cedar St.
157—Griffiths, Charles R., 120 Broadway.
158—Baldwin, William W., 2 Rector St.
159—Cooksey, Paul, 141 Broadway.
160—Larocque, Joseph, 40 Wall St.
161—Doughty, Thomas S., 54 Wall St.
162—Knapp, James R., 30 E. 42d St.
163—Hornblower, George S., 24 Broad St.
164—Barnes, Henry B., 45 Cedar St.
165—Brophy, Charles B., 30 Pine St.
166—Hart, George William, 105 E. 19th St.
167—Byrd, William, 59 Wall St.
168—Keenan, Joseph A., 55 William St.
169—Johnston, John B., 31 Nassau St.

QUEENS.

170—Wormser, I. M., 35 Nassau St., N. Y. C.
171—Frank, Philip, Hunter Av., L. I. City.
172—Gregg, G. A., Hunter Av., L. I. City.
173—Hetherington, J., Bridge Plaza, L. I. C.
174—Leach, J. A., Bridge Plaza, L. I. C.
175—Klages, A. G., 246 Jackson Av., L. I. C.
176—Dugan, M. F., 84 Wolsey St., L. I. C.
177—Blackwell, G. E., 63 Wall St., N. Y. C.
178—Barthel, L. A., Savings Bank Bldg., Jamaica, N. Y.
179—Day, Clark, 85 Clinton St., Brooklyn.
180—Kiendl, A., 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.
181—Walker, R., 14 Wall St., N. Y. C.
182—Arent, Maxwell, 63 Park Row, N. Y. C.
183—Fajans, H. F., 360 Fulton St., Jamaica.
184—Clephane, M. W., 44 Broadway, N. Y. C.
185—Jones, W. A., Jr., 233 B'way, N. Y. C.

RICHMOND.

186—De Roode, A., 52 Wall St., N. Y. C.
187—Foster, G., 55 Liberty St., N. Y. C.
188—Parsons, G. S., 140 Nassau St., N. Y. C.
189—Cunneen, J. J., 11 Wall St., N. Y. C.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The opening of the Rivoli Theatre, the new picture house at Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, will take place on Thursday, Dec. 27. The new house will be under the direction of S. L. Rothapfel.

"Toot! Toot!" a musical comedy made from Rupert Hughes's farce, "Excuse Me," will be produced for the first time in Wilmington on Christmas Day. Edgar Allan Woolf and Berton Braley are the authors of the book and lyrics, and Jerome Kern the composer of the score.

The appearance of Frances Starr in this city in a new play has been deferred because of the continued success of "Polly With a Past" at the Belasco. Miss Starr will make a brief tour in the Spring, and probably will be the opening attraction at the Belasco next Fall.

A professional matinee of "The Silent Assertion," at the Bramhall Playhouse, will be given tomorrow afternoon.

Vera Michelena has been added to the cast of "Flo-Flo," which will have its first performance at the Cort on Thursday night.

SHUBERTS IN WAR WITH OLD RIVALS

Sever All Booking Arrangements with Klaw & Erlanger in Five Big Cities.

BOTH SIDES MAKE CHARGES

Theatrical Men Say the Storm Has Been Inevitable for Some Time—Suits to be Filed.

The theatrical war between Klaw & Erlanger and the Shuberts, which was brought to an end by an agreement entered into six years ago, broke out again with new intensity yesterday, when announcement was made by the Shuberts that they had severed all pooling and booking arrangements with Klaw & Erlanger in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and St. Louis. This action, following the Philadelphia suit brought recently by Klaw & Erlanger, in which the pooling agreements were shown to exist, was not entirely unexpected. The five cities named are the only ones in which agreements have been in force.

J. J. Shubert, in the statement made last night, declared that the terms of the contracts with Klaw & Erlanger provided for settlements every Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, and that these settlements had not been made. Letters setting forth their intention to terminate the agreements, he said, had been sent to Klaw & Erlanger, the Estate of Charles Frohman, and all persons interested with them in the theatres of the five cities.

When this statement was brought to the attention of Marc Klaw last night he declared that charges had been brought against the Shuberts by a former accountant of theirs in Chicago, and that certain settlements had been withheld until they were straightened out. He also said that he did not believe that the letter referred to was received by Klaw & Erlanger prior to the filing of the Philadelphia suit.

The suit in Philadelphia was brought by Klaw & Erlanger in an endeavor to obtain an annulment of the pooling agreement, and similar actions were to have been brought in other cities. Consequently there will be no attempt by Klaw & Erlanger to enforce the agreements. It is generally felt, in fact, that another theatrical war has been inevitable for some time, and that both factions are inclined to welcome it.

The theatrical war will be a booking war, and accordingly it is not likely to be felt in New York, where the number of theatres is so large. Its effects will be most noticeable in the cities containing only a few first-class theatres, where, prior to the signing of the peace agreement, it was the custom of the two factions to oppose each other with their strongest attractions.

Among the producers who have been booking through the Shuberts are William A. Brady, Arthur Hammerstein, Oliver Morosco, Elisabeth Marbury, Comstock, Elliott & Gest, Richard Walton Tully, and Arthur Hopkins. Those who have booked with Klaw & Erlanger have been George C. Tyler, Cohan & Harris, David Belasco, the Charles Frohman Company, Henry W. Savage, and Charles B. Dillingham. The Selwyns and A. H. Woods have recently had attractions in both Klaw & Erlanger and Shubert houses.

WELCOME TO DR. KRASS.

Central Temple Congregation Pays Tribute to Its Rabbi Emeritus.

The congregation of the Fifty-fifth Street Temple, Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashomayin, gave a dinner at the Hotel Astor last night in honor of the retiring rabbi, Dr. Isaac L. Moses, and to welcome the new rabbi, Dr. Nathan Krass, who comes from the Temple Israel, Brooklyn. It was announced that the name of the synagogue would be changed to Central Temple.

Dr. Moses had been rabbi of the congregation for seventeen years, having assumed the post on Jan. 1, 1901. He becomes rabbi emeritus, and, as such, will serve as an adviser to Rabbi Krass. Samuel P. Hamburger, President of the congregation, presided and paid a tribute to the work of Dr. Moses and told of the love and affection in which the seventy-year-old rabbi was held. Mr. Hamburger reviewed the history of the congregation from its organization in 1846. Speaking of Dr. Moses, he said:

"He has not retired; a successor has been chosen, but he has not retired. We have honored ourselves by honoring him by making him our rabbi emeritus." Mr. Hamburger suggested a campaign to pay off an $80,000 debt of the congregation. Tribute was also paid to Dr. Theodore Ginsberg, who for thirty-five years has been cantor of the congregation. Max Shalleck, on behalf of the congregation, gave Dr. Moses a purse.

Dr. Moses told of his appreciation of the exhibition of love for him, a rabbi, who, he said, had never sought friendship at the expense of softening words of correction he thought due to the members of his congregation.

Louis Marshall paid a tribute to both Dr. Moses and Dr. Krass, and told of the prominent rôle played by the congregation in American Jewry. Dr. Krass thanked the congregation for its cordial welcome.

EXHORTS JEWISH SOLDIERS.

Rabbi Schulman at Camp Upton Lauds America's War Spirit.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, rabbi of the Beth-El Synagogue, preached last night at Camp Upton, Yaphank, at a Hannukah service to the Jewish soldiers. He said:

"The best that has been done in this world has been done by men who were not afraid to die for what they considered right. Even in times of peace those men do their duty perfectly who leave not their post, even in the face of death. Death is not the worst evil. We all have to die sometime. The worst evil is so to degrade life as to cling to it like a whipped slave rather than to rise and fight for everything that makes life worthy.

"The Maccabean spirit is the spirit of what is best in Israel's history. It is a spirit of faith, of loyalty, of courage, and of modesty.

"This spirit, American soldiers of Jewish faith, and all of you, our brethren, we should utilize for our holy American purpose. The soul of the American people, of which we are a part, is being put to a great test. The Almighty, in his inscrutable providence, is testing it in the terrible furnace of this great world-war, into which, after matchless patience, under great injustice and injuries, we have at last been compelled to enter.

"There is no doubt that the American people will give a good account of itself. For the purpose of the vindication of American honor and for the proof of the greatness of America's soul, and for the realization of America's purpose, you men who have the privilege of wearing the uniform of a soldier of the United States, and your comrades, are the American people."

BRIDGE GIRDERS DAMAGED.

Accident Puts Harlem River Freight Span Out of Service.

The New York Central freight bridge over the Harlem River at Spuyten Duyvil, below 230th Street, was so badly damaged yesterday afternoon that it will require four or five days to make the necessary repairs. In the meantime no freight will pass over the bridge. A train was passing over the bridge when steel girders being carried on one of the cars slipped off and slid through the cross ties. They became entangled with the moving cars, and some of the steel girders of the bridge were demolished.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Jascha Heifetz Gives Fine Performance of Tschaikowsky's Concerto.

The Sunday afternoon concert of the Philharmonic Society was given unusual distinction by the appearance at it of Jascha Heifetz, the young Russian violinist, who had been heard at only one pair of orchestral concerts before in New York. He played Tschaikowsky's concerto. The performance was an extraordinary one. No doubt the piece has rarely or never been played here with such a perfect mastery of all its great difficulties, with such apparent and thoroughly deceptive simplicity and lack of ostentation. There have been few performances in which there was such absolute security in every passage, every run, ever phrase; in which every note was in tune, perfectly round and distinct, golden in tone, in its true relation to what went before and what came after; or in which there was so subtle and vital a rhythmic pulse.

There have been, no doubt, performances of greater sweep and vehemence, of more feverish passion. The music may be read so, and perhaps most naturally, but Mr. Heifetz showed that it may well bear a more lucid interpretation; one that is nevertheless warm in feeling and vivid in expression. At all events, Mr. Heifetz's interpretation was a consummately finished one, exquisitely proportioned according to the ideal he had in view; a beautiful work of art. It was all the more remarkable in that he had to labor against an unrhythmical and unfinished accompaniment. Mr. Heifetz roused a great enthusiasm from a very large audience.

The program began with Dvorak's melodious and spontaneous symphony in G, Op. 88, that has disappeared largely from programs in recent years; a work agreeable to hear, though it has touches of old fashion about it now; Sibelius's dreamy "Swan of Tuonela," Smetana's symphonic poem "Vltava," and Herbert's "Irish Rhapsody." The playing of the orchestra was not at its best in either the symphony or the symphonic poem.

The Symphony Society for its seventh Sunday afternoon concert in Aeolian Hall yesterday revived Raff's symphony, "In the Forest," popular several decades ago, in the days when Leopold Damrosch and Theodore Thomas were educating New York audiences up to the problem of music of later despots of din. Conductor Walter Damrosch told his hearers something of the old "romantic" period, before his orchestra played the four parts, "Sunlight," "Twilight," "Dance of Dryads," and "Night." He also spoke briefly of Elgar's "Falstaff," which closed the matinée.

John Powell was the soloist in Liszt's pianoforte concerto in A major, which was heartily applauded. Over the Aeolian stage yesterday hung for the first time the orchestra's service flag, with six stars for the men who have gone to war. Two of these players were at Camp Upton when their hundred former associates went there to play last Friday, and both Karl Rissland and George Possell were called up in khaki uniform that evening to play their old instruments, which the band had taken along for them on the patriotic occasion.

LOUISE HOMER SINGS 'DIXIE.'

Metropolitan Audience Joins Her in Singing Patriotic Choruses.

Louise Homer encored with "Dixie" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," her contralto airs from charming "Mignon" and "Samson et Dalila" in the Metropolitan gala concert of French opera selections by a half-dozen stars last evening. At the only intermission the orchestra, under Hageman, also followed Chabrier's "Espana" with "The Star-Spangled Banner." In this, as in Mme. Homer's patriotic pieces, many of the audience quickly joined their voices in the chorus. Everybody, including the orchestra, stood up again at the concert's close, when Leon Rothier sang the "Marseillaise," a demonstration not surpassed hitherto on this stage and in this company of many nations.

Florence Easton sang an air from "Louise," as well as the "Faust" trio, with Althouse and Rothier, and a duet from "Thais," with Laurenti, one of the younger baritones, who himself won an ovation in the "Vision Fugitive," from "Herodiade." Raymonde Delaunois sang the "Habanera" from "Carmen"; Althouse the flower song from that opera, and Rothier opened with an air from "La Juive." The orchestra gave other numbers from "Le Roi d'Ys" of Lalo and "Sylvia" of Delibes. Next Sunday's star, it was announced, will be the Russian violinist, Joscha Heifetz.

LAST OF FARRAR FILMS.

"The Devil-Stone" Much Like the Ordinary Run of Photo Plays.

The last of the Geraldine Farrar films which the movie makers have been holding in reserve since the visit of the prima donna to the coast last Summer was exhibited at the Rialto Theatre yesterday, and offered no conclusive evidence of why it should have been thus reserved for the place of honor. The name of it is "The Devil-Stone," and it is only by its enlistment of the services of Miss Farrar that it differs in any particular from several dozen other films. First in the garments of a fisherwoman, then in a convenient vision, and later as a woman of wealth, Miss Farrar is given the opportunity for the depiction of three varied types, and all of them she renders interesting.

At the Strand Theatre a movie version of Edward Childs Carpenter's comedy of two seasons ago, "The Cinderella Man," was exhibited, with Mae Marsh in the rôle originally played by Phoebe Foster.

On the new program at the Broadway were "The Girl by the Roadside" and "The High Sign."

Boston Symphony Helps Halifax.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, under Dr. Karl Muck, Mme. Melba, and Fritz Kreisler, united this afternoon in the biggest concert that Boston has had for years for the benefit of the sufferers from the Halifax disaster. More than $5,000 in mail orders were returned, and at least that amount was turned away from the box office. Major H. L. Higginson contributed Symphony Hall and its attaches. The concert netted considerably more than $10,000.

To Play in Paris for Our Troops.

Announcement of a plan to take fifteen American actors and actresses to Paris, to give productions for American soldiers there under Government auspices, was made last night by Mrs. Henry B. Harris. Approval of the plan, she declared, had been given by George Creel and by the Marquis de Polignac of the French commission now in this country. The enterprise will be under the auspices of the Stage Women's War Relief, and it is expected that the players will sail for France about the middle of February.

MUSIC NOTES.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Roper at Washington was expected to notify Collector Max Eisner, of the New York district, today as to the Government's new plans to collect the war tax. Under a new ruling, all tickets subscribed in advance for the opera or concert season are held subject to the 10 per cent. tax, hitherto levied on the nightly sale. The change takes effect today.

Trinity Church's Boy Choir has volunteered to sing at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Christmas Carnival at the Grand Central Palace next Saturday afternoon, the opening day of the carnival, given under the auspices of the National League for Women's Service. The choir of Grace Church also will sing Saturday evening.

Bands from Camp Upton, 112 players representing four regiments of the new national army, took part last night in the final song rally of the Community Chorus at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. These bands are to be increased in number, for which purpose a collection was taken to buy instruments and music for the larger personnel.

CHANUKAH CHILDREN'S DAY.

Young Judeans Give Entertainments Throughout the City.

Thousands of Jewish boys and girls, and grown-ups too, heard the story of Chanukah yesterday at the entertainments held by the Young Judeans. This society, composed of children connected with Hebrew schools, holds its festivities at this time of the year, and instills the Chanukah or Maccabean spirit into the hearts of the children. The entertainments were especially joyful this year, on account of the recent taking of Jerusalem by the British.

Eleven theatres and halls were filled to capacity in various parts of the city. The entertainers were the members of Young Judea and men connected with the society. At all the theatres the story of the valiant Maccabees and of Hannah and her seven heroic sons was told with enthusiasm, moving pictures and slides were shown to bring the story nearer to the hearts of the boys and girls, and poems were recited to touch the emotions of the children. Plays and tableoux were presented in all the theatres, and an especially fine sketch was given at the Regent Theatre, at 116th Street and Seventh Avenue. Here also an inspiring Zionist song was sung by Albert Newman, a member of the Temple Honor Club. The children, led by the Rev. Marcel Katz, the composer of the music, joined in the chanting of the chorus.

Entertainments were held in the Bronx at the Prospect Theatre and the McKinley Square Theatre; in Harlem, in the Regent Theatre and Temple Beth Israel; in lower Manhattan, at the Educational Alliance and People's Theatre; in the Williamsburg section, at the Folly Theatre and the Comedy; in Brownsville, at the Liberty Theatre, and in Borough Park, at the Garden Theatre.

Washington Sq. Players Cut Prices.

The Washington Square Players yesterday announced that an effort would be made by them to meet existing theatrical conditions by a marked reduction in the price of seats, as well as by the assumption of the war tax. The price cut, which will be effective at the Comedy tonight, will not affect the highest priced seats, which will continue at $1.50. All other seats, however, will be sold for half the former figure, the lowest price being 25 cents. The former price scale will be adhered to on holidays, Saturdays, and opening nights.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN B'y & 50. Mts. Tom'w, Thur., Sat. & Xmas. DOING OUR BIT

44th St. THEATRE Roof Theatre Phone Bry. 61 Nightly at 9. Mat. Sat., 2:30, & Xmas. A HIT! Lee & J. Shubert's Musical Production Over the Top 50 Pretty Justine Johnstone Girls T. Roy Barnes Justine Johnstone Craig Campbell Laurie & Bronson Regular Theatre. No Restaurant. No Smoking.

48TH St. Theatre Beg'g. FRI. EVE. Seats Tom'w A Play of Two Women and Their Homes. YES OR NO

BROADHURST Theatre, 44th St., W. of B'way. Bryant 64. SAT. NIGHT. SEATS SALE WED. No Mat. Xmas. Extra Mat. Dec. 27 WILLIAM FAVERSHAM MAXINE ELLIOTT IRENE FENWICK MACLYN ARBUCKLE Sensational Star Cast in R. C. Carton's "LORD AND LADY ALGY."

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Eves. 8. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Xmas. LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION MAYTIME At Xmas Time Enjoy Two Hours of Maytime. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Matinees Wed., Sat. & Xmas. Smartest of Musical Comedies OH, BOY! PRICES: 50c, 75c, $1.50, $2. POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

BIJOU W. 45th St. ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917 Seats for Xmas, New Year's and 8 Weeks in Advance.

PLAYHOUSE West 48th. Eves. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Last Week Grace George "L'ELEVATION" in Henry Bernstein's Great Play (THE HEIGHTS).

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:25. GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER No Mat. Xmas. Xtra Mat. Fri., Dec. 28.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., Xmas MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

39TH ST. Theatre, nr. B'way. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:20. George V. Hobart's Farce with Hale Hamilton. WHAT'S YOUR HUSBAND DOING? Closes Here Nxt Sat. Dec. 24—LOU TELLEGEN in "Blind Youth."

ASTOR OPENING CHRISTMAS NIGHT. SEATS NOW ON SALE. WHY MARRY? A Comedy by Jesse Lynch Williams With NAT C. GOODWIN EDMUND BREESE ESTELLE WINWOOD SHELLEY HULL ERNEST LAWFORD BEATRICE BECKLEY

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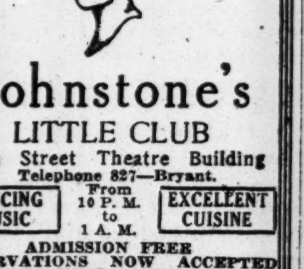
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1917.

OUR "SHORTAGES."

Mr. Spreckels's testimony in Saturday's newspapers was to the effect that there was plenty of sugar, more than in previous years, but that his share was kept from him by Government management. The same newspapers published Mr. Garfield's testimony that unusual quantities of coal had been mined, and that much of it is in storage by the foresighted, but there are many who agree with Mr. Spreckels's view that their shares of coal are kept from them by the official agencies appointed to assure that all should get what they wanted at a fair price. The case is similar regarding iron. There never was such production, and never such a famine. It has been remarked repeatedly that there is more food than in average years, and yet there never was such complaint of deficiency of supply. So with railway facilities. Never was there so much freight carried, and never such an accumulation of freight which cannot be carried. It is not suggested that these "shortages" are not real, but it is clear that they are not in the same class with the shortages reported from over the ocean. For instance, The Times printed last week a report of shortage of fuel in Berlin, but there was no suggestion that Berlin was burning more fuel than usual. The shortage in Berlin, like the shortage in Paris, and to some extent in London, with the exception of food, which is superabundant there, is a true deficiency of supply. There is suffering in other lands because the goods wanted do not exist. That is a different and more poignant shortage than deficiencies due to bad distribution, some having too much and others too little. It is an annoyance rather than a comfort to those without fuel or food that others have too much, and that the official methods for remedying such conditions do not work.

The officials will defend in due course. This is no brief for them. Merely in passing, it may be remarked that the Sugar Trust did not fix the price at which it bought away the Louisiana sugar from Mr. Spreckels, and that the Louisiana sugar, like some others, was not included in the regulation of which Mr. Spreckels complained. Mr. Hoover will make his alibi good in time, and Mr. Garfield has cleared himself with the operators, who originally were his severest critics and now are his accomplices, like Mr. Hoover and the Sugar Trust. Such incidents must be expected in regulated industries. It is part of the purpose of regulation to provide a clearing house of complaints in order that they may be remedied by authority during the suspension of ordinary trade discipline in economic ways. But it may be remarked that conditions are less feverish in the self-regulated industries. In coal and copper there is not complete happiness, but they have been allowed to regulate their prices by agreement, and there is comparative calm. In one or two other trades affairs have been allowed to take their usual course, and the result is interesting. When prices mounted so that they could not be paid, orders ceased piling up, and the shortage disappeared without increase of supply. The same quantities supplied all wants because the wants had been reduced.

That remedy is a specific, not a cure-all. There are wants which cannot be supplied by reducing them in any manner whatever. First of such irreducible wants are the war wants. The Government cannot get enough ships, or labor to build ships, and so through a long list. There is a check to the building trade, sometimes spoken of as a collapse. But there is a greater growth of engineering operations along lines akin to building. If space allowed, there might be made a catalogue of industries which have created shortages in some directions, and excess supply in other directions. The Government has been a chief offender in what is sometimes called "pirating" of labor. Government labor on cantonments was paid in excess of any scale of wages which could be called fair with due regard to other labor and to the demands on taxpayers. Government "cost and profit" shipping contracts have allowed overbidding the labor market. The munitions factories have bought away the coal miners. And so on. The result has been that the unusual distribution of wage funds has raised prices faster than the supply of goods has been increased. The wage envelopes have been fatter, but they have bought less goods. Also there is no reproach to wage earners in saying that their wants expanded faster than their wages. The money market will take up in like manner whatever supplies are furnished it. At the present moment the price of money is rising, although the supply is as much greater than usual as is the case with the commodities supplied in unusual quantities to the famished markets.

It is not possible to increase supplies forthwith. But the demand could be reduced as soon as consumers could be persuaded to take no more than their previous supply, and to apply their unusual earnings in thrift toward bettering their own condition by investments in war funds. It is true that those who consume less help our partners in the attack upon Kaiserism, but the connection is so remote that it is difficult to control consumption in that manner. But it is too clear for dispute that the man who puts his increase of wages into war funds, Liberty bonds or certificates or stamps, eats his cake and saves it. He shoots the money at the enemy, and he lays aside the surest of all refuges for the day of his need. Moreover, what such investors do not consume falls back into the general fund and turns our shortages into surpluses.

NONPARTISAN PATRIOTISM.

Mr. Wilson's suggestion to the Minnesota Democrats the other day that Senator Knute Nelson, Republican, and thorough American, be re-elected to the Senate by both parties, is consonant with the general nonpartisan feeling and action of Americans at this time. The moderation and impartiality of the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in the investigation of the War Department are further evidence of this spirit of patriotism and unity.

Among the politicians the long continuance of this spirit may be difficult. There the perseverance of the saints is hardly to be looked for; and we know how often the Old Adam of partisanship has broken out in the political leaders of Great Britain, France, and Italy. The "sacred unity," so hard for them to live up to, is easier to the mass of the people. Their eyes are fixed upon the great end of winning the war. To the inveterate politician the winning of the offices, of party advantage, is apt to seem absurdly important. The American politicians are behaving admirably at present. May they so behave till the victory comes, in comparison with which all party ambitions and struggles are as a fool's bauble to the universe!

The people have been having, and will have, a noble unconscious education in nonpartisan co-operative patriotism. The workers for the Liberty Loans, the Red Cross, and Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus and Jewish funds, the men and women in every community who are engaged in the multifarious activities of support of the Government and the war, of comfort to and relief of the soldiers and sailors, the workmen and the farmers, who are our primary and final base of supplies, are busily doing their best. In this united effort for the common cause who gives or has the time to give a thought to politics? There is but one platform for all the loyal: "Win the war!" Congress is to be commended for its nonpartisan patriotism. It is the people who have set, and who will not cease to set, the high example.

AMERICAN CHEMICALS.

The creation of new chemical industries here and the great expansion of old ones are subjects of comment in several of the Government's annual reports. Secretary Lane calls the growth phenomenal. Showing how the output of acids, dyestuffs, and other products, of which nearly all of our supply before the war came from Germany, has increased in the last three years, he says:

> American chemists have met the country's needs as ably and completely as did the chemists of Germany. We can go forward with every confidence that there will be no serious shortage of the many chemical products required for domestic consumption.

In its annual report the new Tariff Commission gives much space to this subject. It is making a careful survey of the industries. In a special report to Congress the results of this investigation will be set forth, with recommendations concerning a readjustment of tariff duties. The industries, says the Commission, "will have "to face new conditions on the conclusion of peace. In some branches "there will be surplus capacity and a "probability of sharp international "competition." Surplus capacity will exist where acids and other substances have been produced in great quantities for munitions. Demand for these will be cut down. But there should be no reduction of the output of chemicals, drugs, dyes, &c., now made here in place of those imported before the war.

There is evidence in the annual reports that the importance of preserving and defending the new industries hereafter, when peace conditions are restored, is clearly seen at Washington. They should be fostered not only because they have made us independent of the old foreign sources of supply, but also for the reason that their growth has involved the saving of much valuable material which we formerly threw away, at the coke ovens, smelting mills, and elsewhere. Our necessities have compelled utilization of what for many years was waste, but ought not to have been neglected. Such legislation as may be required to defend the new industries will not be effectively opposed when the time for it arrives. Consumers will know that competition in the home market is assured. They will not desire to be dependent on Germany again for chemicals.

BADEN HEARS THE TRUTH.

If it is true that a sensation has been created in Germany by the address of Prince Max of Baden to the Baden Upper Chamber, of which he is President, it cannot be because of the conclusion he reached. That conclusion was orthodox enough. It was that Germany must back up by a little hypocrisy the efforts of the pacifists in England and France. But the reason he gave was highly heretical. It was this:

> Power alone can never secure our position, and our sword alone will never be able to bear down the opposition to us.

The sensation this statement creates must be due less to its nature than to Prince Max's surprising choice of an hour in which to make it. For he makes it on the eve of Germany's much advertised offensive on the western front. He makes it at the moment when, all Germany has been taught, Italy has been all but demolished. He makes it at the precise time when all the foreboding voices in Germany have been hushed and the Pan Germans, restored to the saddle of public sentiment, are riotously riding down every moderate. Germany is at the very brink of victory, according to the dominant chorus; the Russian slump, the Italian defeat, and the sight of returning armies from the east marching to the western front have silenced every warning mouth and created a debauch of overconfidence. And at this moment the President of the Baden Upper Chamber declares that Germany cannot win by force, and proposes that she try the desperate experiment of convincing the world that she has an "ecumenical conscience."

It is the shadow of America that darkens his future. What does it matter that America's pretense of democracy is "a colossal lie," so long as the Americans believe it is the truth, and so long as they intend to fight for it? So he says. And they do intend to fight for it; deluded as they may be, they do "believe that the war "must be continued on behalf of the "ideal set out by Wilson." That, evidently, though he does not say it in so many words, is the reason why "our sword alone will never be able to bear down the opposition to us." The misguided confidence of America in its ideal is the menace in his path; that is something that arms her to continue the war. It must be met and undermined by idealistic talk of a contrary nature; we must outdo the Americans with a camouflage of fine talk that will bewilder them and furnish weapons to those friends of ours in France and England, the "influ-"ences that are at work opposing a "peace obtained by violence."

Prince Max's proposal to meet idealism with Pharisaism is a belated compliment to the power of an ideal, a thing concerning which German statesmen have been contemptuous. It is, indeed, because the American people are animated by a belief in this democratic ideal that they will fight to the end, and are unconquerable. His simple and desperate plan will not succeed, but that is no matter. The important thing is that this German statesman, at a moment when the air of Germany is filled with exultant voices, prophesying victory, declares to her that the hope of victory by the sword is vain.

THE EASY WAY TO GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Hitherto one great obstacle to Government ownership has been the necessity of supplying capital by taxation. If the Government took over the railways they perhaps might earn their upkeep, but it would still be necessary to find a billion a year for their betterments. If the railways did not grow, and the country did grow, there would be a deficiency of railways such as is now experienced for exactly that reason. During the last four years the railways have spent less than half their customary appropriations for enlarging their facilities, whereas the growth of the country required unusual additions. The figures for the statement are that the railways reduced their capital outlay to $260,000,000, and there was need for $800,000,000 without any unusual increase. The country is not ready for an addition of hundreds of millions to war taxes, and the impediment to Government ownership and operation is apparent.

However, it no longer exists as respects the telephones. Senator Gore of Oklahoma has solved the problem. He has introduced a bill applying the Post Office surplus to buy the telephone system of the District of Columbia. The objection that the Post Office surplus is hardly large enough for that small operation and is [illegible] on a national scale will not be troublesome to the devotees of Government ownership and operation. It is merely frivolous to object that there would be no Post Office surplus if the department paid its bills, or financed itself on ordinary commercial principles. The true doctrine is that the Post Office surplus is, or at least may be made, whatever is desired. The Post Office does not buy its plant with its surplus. Government finances the Post Office plant in the same manner that Government regulation has made it necessary for Government to find money for railway betterments. It is only a step further to provide the Post Office with money to whatever extent is necessary to provide the surplus to buy the telephones. The Post Office might even take over the railroads under the post roads clause of the Constitution.

It will be a comfort to many to learn that at last the chief obstacle to Government ownership and operation is removed without alarming the taxpayers. They would never stand for taxes for Government ownership, but taxes for the Post Office surplus are different. If solemn persons think that it is impossible or dangerous to joke on such a serious subject they are invited to read the testimony that the Newlands committee listened to as reported on Saturday. The star witness for Government ownership of the railways supported it because the Government could borrow fourteen billions at 2½ per cent. and thus save 2 per cent. of what the railways pay. All the waste in dividends would be saved by Government ownership, of course. With the Post Office surplus to provide the money, truly the last obstacle to Government ownership and operation of everything is removed.

END OF THE CANADIAN CAMPAIGN

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been on the stump in the Canadian West. In British Columbia and Manitoba there would seem to be small hope for him. Liberals there are largely Unionists. Saskatchewan and Alberta are better grounds. They have a considerable population of Scandinavian origin that is said to be opposed to conscription, and in the northern region of both there is an element sympathetic with Sir Wilfrid's friends, the Quebec Nationalists.

It is distressing for Americans to read that "from North Dakota has "spread into Alberta and Saskatche-"wan the Non-Partisan League, an "organization under suspicion in the "United States as more in sympathy "with the pacifists than with the pro-"Ally party in that country"; also that among the American Canadians in the two provinces are "many im-"bued with the doctrines of La Fol-"lette."

Sir Wilfrid's defeat will be a victory for the Allies, for the United States, a victory over pacifism, American or Canadian, over the friends of Germany, over Germany. If we may judge from his speech at Winnipeg, it is with curious and feeble arguments that he supports a feeble cause:

> For whom would the Kaiser vote? For the Government which does its level best to aid the submarine in destroying England's overseas trade.

That is, the tariff, raised to provide more war revenue, is an ally of the submarine; and for the want of labor to make and man ships to carry British goods, causing a reduction of imports to Canada, the tariff is to blame. Even the bitterest opponent of Canadian or any other high protective tariff will not, if loyal to civilization, seek tariff reduction by reducing the armies that are fighting for civilization. Sir Wilfrid's harping upon the tariff string is hardly likely to make the Canadians forget that his Quebec allies demand not only the repeal of the Military Service act, but the return of the Canadian soldiers now overseas. England must fight her own battles, they say. What would happen to Canada if Germany should win?

The Canadian election today is not Canadian alone. It concerns every nation that is fighting Germany.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Women Who Replace Men Workers.

Something of light and more of information in regard to the capacity of women to do the work hitherto monopolized by men can be gleaned from an address delivered by J. W. Upp of the General Electric Company at the recent meeting in this city of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The war has compelled that company to fill the places of many employés lost by enlistment or draft, and the results of the change are interesting from both the industrial and the psychological standpoint. Some difficulties have been encountered, as was inevitable in a situation equally unfamiliar to all concerned, but on the whole the experience has been satisfactory to a surprising degree.

The women workers differ from the men in various ways, and some tasks they learn more easily than others. The only real limitation on their competence, however, or at least the only one mentioned by Mr. Upp, as reported in The Iron Age, was that of physical strength. They can be taught to run any machine the operation of which is not beyond their physical powers, but the substitutions cannot be made rapidly, as it has been found that the pupils do not learn well or rapidly if the instructing foreman does not give exclusive attention to a single pupil till she has acquired proficiency.

More care must be taken than in the case of men to employ no women of whom the others disapprove, for when that is done a lot of resignations, with or without explanation, are sure to follow. Inspection of the product of women's work has to be more careful than that of men, as few women have any conception of the importance of dimensions or any judgment as to the strength of materials. They are curiously slow, too, in acquiring appreciation of the difference between a dull and a sharp tool, and they more frequently absent themselves from work than do men.

No discrimination is made against married women, though care is taken to ascertain that absence from home does not injuriously affect dependents. No segregation of the men and women workers has been attempted or needed. The delicate question of clothing was left to the women themselves, and they voluntarily adopted a suitable uniform as soon as they saw that their ordinary garments caused accidents.

Its Misdeeds Will Now Be Forgiven.

It is only fair that New Rochelle, having recently received a lot of advertising as unpleasant as it was well deserved, should now get some of the other kind that has been equally well earned. Throughout the whole of last week the little city found itself confronted with the alternative of housing and feeding thousands of enlisted men for whom the Federal military authorities, through somebody's incompetence or lack of foresight, could not take even decent care, or else of letting those thousands of men remain cold and hungry in the streets, day and night, until the slowly moving army machinery could catch up with its task.

New Rochelle's choice was made without hesitation, and, ever since the rush of recruits began, its women and men—it would be hard to say which did the more, so in courtesy the women are mentioned first—have been devoting an immense amount of time and intelligent energy, and a good many thousand dollars as well, to the work which had devolved upon them as patriotic citizens, not because it was theirs, especially, but because they happened to be nearest to it.

Churches, schoolhouses, the buildings of the various municipal departments, and almost innumerable private houses were opened and kept open to the young soldiers to be, all through a cruelly cold and stormy midwinter week, and food for them has been given in generous amounts and of the best quality—in not a few instances to the stripping bare of domestic larders. And it is a curious fact—of which several explanations could be made, but the kindest will do best—that some of the very men who recently brought just and severe criticism on New Rochelle have taken effective part in teaching the rest of the country that, even though the city has its faults, it also has its merits—being therein much like other cities the world over.

Now, at any rate, New Rochelle can hold up its head again. With its miserable ginmills all closed "for the period of the war" and its smirched reputation made bright by the best of detergents, good deeds well done, it can count itself enormously the gainer, on balance, from its recent experiences.

Baseball Plans Announced.

With an astonishing disregard for the new proprieties and new decencies that new times create, the so-called "magnates" of baseball have proclaimed in both "leagues" their unswerving adherence to the wretched fallacy of "business as usual." They have found no reason for admitting that a great war is going on or that their country is a participant in it! Their announced purpose is to follow next year exactly the plan they followed in the days of peace! They will play the same schedule of games as in the past, and they will withdraw from productive activities, industrial as well as military, as many stalwart young men as ever, or at least as many as can be tempted by big salaries for little work to evade their duty to their country and to let other young men do their fighting for them.

The spectacle thus presented is not a pleasant one—it is not calculated to make us proud of baseball as an American institution and the one sport distinctively American. If this is the sort of patriotism produced by closest contact with our national game, it is no wonder that the part of the American public for which baseball is the favorite spectacle knows less than do the devotees of any other sport the laws that govern the generous sportsman and habitually indulges in practices so unfair and so base that by them victory and defeat are alike made shameful.

Professional baseball should not expect, and would not receive, in wartime more than reluctant tolerance, even though it walked humbly and sang very, very low. Its promoters and exploiters evidently intend to do neither if they can help it. That being the case, it is to be hoped that there are some startling surprises to be encountered by them before next Summer is over.

History for the Flanders Front.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The presence of American troops on the British front in Flanders recalls the following incident:

In the North Carolina Hall of History at Raleigh is preserved a scrap of paper on which is written the dying message of a North Carolina Colonel who fell at Gettysburg. Struck down while leading his men in a charge during the second day's battle, he lived just long enough to write on a small piece of Confederate paper, stained with his blood, the following message to his Major: "Major, tell my father I died with my face to the enemy. I. E. Avery."

In 1909 James Bryce, then British Ambassador to the United States, while on a visit to Raleigh, read that heroically simple message, and turning to those gathered about him, said with deep emotion: "It is the message of our race to the world."

May we not hope and believe that the spirit of this gallant young American soldier is today in sympathetic communion with the like spirits of the soldiers of our race, whether enrolled under the Stars and Stripes or under the Cross of St. George, as they stand shoulder to shoulder on the battlefields of Europe upholding the cause of democracy and civilization?

R. D. W. CONNOR.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 14, 1917.

THE FLIER'S SONG.

Far, far away across the rolling waves
To that dear land the broad Atlantic
laves,
When victory has set our fliers free,
I'll wing my way, Dear Heart, to thee,
to thee.

CHORUS.

Fly, then, my plane, to battle with the
Hun,
Sheer through the blue till victory is
won,
Then spread your wings across old
Ocean's foam—
Back to the dear old land, to love and
home!

When war's dread deeds are done, and,
pealing high,
Sing all our bugles to the echoing sky
To tell the world of savage war's sur-
cease,
Then shall my heart in thine find per-
fect peace.

Yet must I wait the dawning of the day
That sees our flag triumphant o'er the
fray,
Sees fear and wrong struck down for
evermore—
Then shall I fly, Dear Heart, from shore
to shore.

S. C. A. CHILD.

A PROPOSED LEAP IN THE DARK.

Grave Responsibility Resting Upon the House of Representatives When the Prohibition Amendment Comes to a Vote Today.

New York, Dec. 16, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The vote to be taken tomorrow afternoon in the House of Representatives on the proposed prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States places upon that body a responsibility of the utmost gravity. And upon each individual member of the House rests his full share of that responsibility, a share which he cannot evade. That the amendment will afterward be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification does not relieve the House, or its individual members, of the duty of voting upon the question in accordance with their judgment of its merits, any more than the possibility of a Presidential veto relieves them of the like duty in ordinary legislation. Any Representative who votes for a measure which he thinks unwise or wrong, and hides behind the excuse that the action of the House is not absolutely final, is simply a shirker.

And in the matter which is to come up for decision tomorrow afternoon the duty that such a man is shirking is peculiarly imperative. It is in the House of Representatives, and in the House of Representatives only, that the question of an amendment to the Federal Constitution is passed upon on a basis even approximately corresponding to the populations concerned. In the Senate the State of New York has no greater representation than the State of Nevada. One man in Nevada counts for as much as 110 men in New York. So, again in the matter of ratification by the State Legislatures, the twelve most populous States of the Union had 51,000,000 inhabitants under the census of 1910, while the remaining thirty-six States had only 41,000,000; yet ratification by these thirty-six would fulfill the constitutional requirement of approval by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States. It is only in the House that the great States, with their large urban population, can assert themselves with a weight at all proportioned to their numbers. Quite apart from this consideration, each Representative's duty to vote according to his judgment of the merits of the proposal would be clear and indisputable. But this adds greatly to the weight of the obligation.

Now, what is it that this amendment proposes? It proposes to bring about, and to establish, humanly speaking, for all time, a regulation of the habits of the people of every State and city in the country, concerning which there exists in the various parts of the Union the greatest possible difference of opinion, sentiment, and established custom. It proposes to fix, rigorously and permanently, in New York and Philadelphia and Chicago, in Boston and Baltimore and St. Louis and San Francisco, an order of things that has never been even experimentally instituted in any great city in the world. It proposes suddenly to deprive millions of people in these cities—and of course elsewhere—of what has been, for untold ages, one of the prime resources of men for sociability and enjoyment. It proposes to do this without the slightest reference to the wishes of these great communities, and it proposes to fasten the result upon them without recourse or appeal, however badly the new order of things may work, however great may prove to be its drawbacks, however desirous these great populations may be, after experience of the new régime, to abolish or to modify it. Of course, it will not be a physical impossibility to repeal the amendment; but it is not too much to say that it will be a moral impossibility. For, so long as thirteen States, however small, however unrepresentative of the Union as a whole, adhered to prohibition, it would be impossible to loosen the hold of the amendment. And it requires no argument to show how little effect could possibly be produced upon the minds of people in Wyoming or Kansas by the grievances that New York or Chicago might find in the workings of prohibition.

If there is any subject under the sun that ought to be left to the control of the several States or their subdivisions, surely this is such a subject. The Webb-Kenyon law, a law which I have always advocated, makes it perfectly feasible for any State to establish effective prohibition, State-wide or local; the one argument that could be regarded as furnishing just ground for decreeing prohibition for the separate States by Federal fiat is thereby removed. The proposed amendment projects Federal authority into a domain upon which no other part of the Constitution intrudes. It undertakes to regulate the daily life of the people of one State according to the desire or preference of the people of other States. And it imposes this interference as a virtually unchangeable régime, in face of the fact that experience has shown that the subject is one upon which the public judgment is peculiarly liable to change.

Apart from all these objections to the proposal there stands the vital objection that the subject is one which is flagrantly out of place in such an instrument as the Constitution of the United States, which is, and ought to be, an instrument dealing only with those fundamentals that are regarded either as essential to the vital functions of government in a Federal republic or as fundamental safeguards of human rights. To imbed in the Constitution the desire that happens to be, or to seem to be, uppermost in the country at a given moment on such a subject as drink is not only to make a leap in the dark, but to run counter to the entire spirit of the Constitution.

FABIAN FRANKLIN.

ART NOTES.

An Exhibition by the Sculptors Who Are Now in Uniform.

Fifth Avenue will shortly see an exhibition of the work of "sculptors who are following the flag." It will comprise the representative work, much of it new, of America's young sculptors who are now in uniform, some of them the most promising artists in the land.

One is Captain Robert Aitken, now at Camp Upton, Yaphank. He is a member of the National Academy, was Secretary of the National Sculptors' Society, has an international reputation, and when he went away to Plattsburg for training left in his studio commissions to the value of $100,000. Another is Captain Charles Cary Rumsey, noted as polo player and artist. Others are Lieutenant Sherry E. Frey, Harry D. Thrasher, Adolfo Ramon, and Nathan Potter.

Thrasher is a Prix de Rome man, once a pupil of Saint-Gaudens, and considered one of the most brilliant of the younger sculptors. He is now in the Camouflage Corps, being so anxious to get to France that he refused to wait for the training that might land him a commission. A monumental piece by Thrasher will have prominence in the exhibition as typifying the spirit of America in the war. Photographic reproduction of this piece has been featured abroad. Ramon, a pupil of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, is in France in the Signal Service. Potter, the son of E. C. Potter of Greenwich, noted as a sculptor of equestrian subjects, is a pupil of Daniel Chester French.

The exhibition will begin on Jan. 7, continue three weeks thereafter, and will be held at Gorham's. Its purpose is to give a complete exhibition of the work and possibilities of these men at the time that they left the studio for the camp. Several of the pieces will exemplify the patriotic spirit that filled the young sculptors as they put on uniforms.

The Art War Relief.

The Art War Relief sends out an announcement that it has been organized for the following objects:

To bring together artists, artisans, art students, and others interested in art for the purpose of patriotic service.

To maintain headquarters where relief work will be directed.

To work as an auxiliary of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross; to establish branches in the art schools and organizations for making surgical dressings, hospital supplies, and garments, knitting, &c.

To co-operate with the committee appointed by the Federal Government in obtaining posters, and to serve as a clearing house for all posters designed for patriotic service.

To help in the re-education of disabled soldiers and sailors by giving instruction in the handicrafts and in securing them positions.

To render assistance to artists disabled in the war and to aid their families.

Checks of any amount should be made payable to the Art War Relief, and mailed to Mrs. Stowe Phelps, Treasurer, 661 Fifth Avenue.

Gratitude of Hapsburg Subjects.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Writing in behalf of my readers, faithful and loyal workers in the steel mills, coal mines and factories of our nation, may I not express through your columns their gratitude for the generous and farsighted attitude of our President in not having classified them as alien enemies?

The President's war proclamation, in having placed these subjects of Austria-Hungary on their honor, is the most wonderful Christmas gift that could have been presented to these workers of our industries, and it is the writer's emphatic opinion that the nation's confidence, as expressed by the President, will serve to increase their loyalty and gratitude, in terms of lawful conduct and more whole-hearted and faithful work.

They will never, never forget that the Government of the United States, in their hour of trouble, has stood back of them with trust and protection.

ERNEST L. MANDEL,
Editor of Magyar Munkaslap, (Hungarian Workman's Journal.)
New York, Dec. 12, 1917.

CENSORS SOLDIERS' DRESS.

O'Ryan Bars Leather Puttees and Hip-Length Trench Coats.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Dec. 16.—Leather puttees and khaki spiral leggings are taboo for the enlisted personnel of the 27th at Camp Wadsworth under an order issued today by Major Gen. O'Ryan. At the same time, the hip-length trench coat with the almost fur collar was officially forbidden. Both orders, it was explained, were to broaden the line of demarcation between officers and men in the interest of rookies who have been saluting well set up "putteed" privates in the belief that they were "shavetails," or newly commissioned Second Lieutenants.

For the present, however, many enlisted men will continue to wear the leather leg protectors by virtue of special passes. Whenever it is found impractical to issue the canvas leggings, because of a shortage, the passes will be issued.

The last of the divisional cavalry passed out of existence this afternoon when the headquarters troop was redesignated as mounted infantry. With the change the headquarters troopers must forsake the beloved yellow hat cord for the "doughboy" blue, and as there has always been rivalry between the two branches, there was joy in the infantry and gloom in the troop.

According to the weekly report made to the War Department by Lieut. Col. E. R. Maloney, division surgeon, there are only nine cases of pneumonia in the base hospital, and no cases of contagious diseases. There have been a few cases of measles in camp, but they have been of mild type, and were promptly isolated. The record disclosed two deaths in the week, one from pneumonia and the other from tuberculosis of the lungs. The rate of sickness continued to decrease steadily.

Owing to other duties, Brig. Gen. Phillips, U. S. A., has been relieved of command of the divisional school of the line, and Lieut. Col. John B. Tuck, 106th Infantry, detailed as commandant.

Though the four-mile course was covered with ice-topped snow, a big field of soldier athletes took part in the first cross-country run managed by Harvey Cohn, former metropolitan middle distancer and now divisional athletic instructor. Victory went to Vic Voteretsas, Company K, 71st Infantry, who barely managed to nose out Nick Gianapolous of the 106th Infantry. Right back of the two Greeks finished Frank Zuna of the 14th. The prize for the organization finishing a squad first went to Company B of the 102d Engineers, formerly the 22d. The prizes were given by Spartanburg merchants.

BRITISH TRADE LARGER.

Increase in Both Imports and Exports, Despite U-Boats.

LONDON, Dec. 14, (Delayed.)—The Board of Trade returns for November show imports of £109,789,023, an increase of £20,854,217 over November, 1916, and exports of £43,382,335, an increase of £894,081. The increases in imports include cotton, £5,014,949, and manufactured articles, £17,661,716. The decrease in imports were in food, drink, and tobacco, amounting to £7,062,000.

The exports of manufactured cotton were increased by £3,436,373. In almost every other case there was a decreas.

THE VATICAN'S ONE REGRET

That All the Deliverers of Jerusalem Are Not Catholics.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

ROME, Dec. 15.—Cardinal Respighi, Vicar of the Pope, has issued a manifesto expressing the joy of the Holy See at the falling of Jerusalem into the hands of Christians. It says that the joy of Catholics is only clouded by the fact that the captors of the city do not all profess the same religion. Mgr. Respighi further regrets that all the liberators of the Holy Sepulchre do not carry in their hearts "the holy unity of faith as desired by Christ."

FEDERAL INVENTORY OF FOOD TO BEGIN

Survey Will Cover 86 Most Important Items and All Dealers Must Report.

AFFECTS FAMILY LARDERS

Stock Taking Will Be Made in Specially Selected Homes as Basis for General Estimate.

Every pound of food in this country on the first of the year is to be carefully recorded so that the Food Administration may know just what is in the nation's larder. The inventory will begin in a few days, when more than three-quarters of a million questionnaires will be placed in the mails. The survey was provided for in the War Emergency bill and the Bureau of Markets has been commissioned by the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the big stock-taking enterprise in co-operation with other branches of the Department.

The survey will reach every holder of food in the country, requiring all to report stocks which they have on hand the last day of the year. A separate schedule will be sent to a representative number of specially selected homes throughout the country, and upon the returns from these an estimate will be made for all the homes.

The aim of the survey is to give to the Government, producers, dealers, and consumers exact information as to the quantities of food materials on hand. The survey will be made by means of schedules containing blanks for answers in regard to eighty-six items, covering more than a hundred different foods. These items are divided into ten general groups. Grains and seeds, grain food products, meat and meat products, fish, animal and vegetable fats, dairy and related products, canned goods, fresh fruits and vegetables, dried fruits, nuts and peanuts, and sugar, starches, &c.

The Bureau of Markets is asking each individual and concern that does not receive a schedule by Jan. 2 to write to the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or to any of the many agencies of the bureau throughout the country, for a copy.

The act of Congress providing for the War Emergency Food Survey fixed a fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, as punishment for any individual or concern who willfully fails to make report when requested, or willfully reports incorrectly. The Bureau of Markets, however, counts on the full co-operation of the affected trades and industries, and hopes that there will be very few cases in which it will be necessary to enforce compliance through prosecution.

The Federal Milk Commission announced yesterday that it is engaged in determining the price of milk which shall prevail here up to April 1 next. Beside taking testimony here, the commission has held sessions in Utica and Watertown, and had heard from both the farmers and the milk distributers. It takes 2,000,000 quarts of milk a day to meet the normal demands of this city. The price of milk was recently advanced, but the distributers contend that they cannot make even a fair profit.

Dr. W. H. Jordan, head of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, commented yesterday on the apparent lack of interest in the milk problem in New York City, saying:

"This may be explained by the fact that there have existed recently two milk commissions, one authorized by the State, and the other by the city, with only investigational and advisory functions. There is a very essential difference between the Federal Milk Commission and previous commissions, because the Federal Commission now sitting has behind it the authority of the United States Government. It is authorized, in view of an agreement reached between the Dairymen's League and the New York Milk Conference Board to fix the price or prices which shall be charged the consumer.

"The public should recognize the fact that this commission must deal with economic conditions which it cannot annul, and whatever conclusions it reaches as to milk prices must be based for a time at least upon what now exists. In view of the very high cost of cattle feed and the large increase in the cost of labor, it could not be expected that milk would remain at former prices any more than is true of other foods. It should be said, however, that the price of milk has not increased in the same ratio as the price of many of the staple foods."

FAVORS FEDERAL CONTROL.

Census Director Urges Supervision Over Vital Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Federal control and supervision of birth and death registration to supplant the present State and municipal systems is recommended in the annual report today of Sam L. Rogers, Director of the Census. The United States, it is declared, cannot have a system of vital statistics comparable to those of foreign countries until all the States enact proper laws or until the Federal Government assumes control.

"I have come to the conclusion," Mr. Rogers says, "that by far the most satisfactory and effective means to hasten the day when the entire United States shall have adequate registration would be afforded by placing the matter entirely under Federal control and supervision."

Active preparations are under way, the report says, for beginning the next census in 1920.

SHIP BUILT IN 7 MONTHS.

First Steel Vessel for the American Fleet Is Launched.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—A telegram to the Shipping Board today told of the launching at Los Angeles of the first steel merchant ship contracted for by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The vessel was one of eight of 8,800 tons capacity each ordered May 12 from S. L. Napthaly.

Turning out the vessel within seven months when the yard in which it was built had to be constructed after the contract was let was hailed by Shipping Board officials as demonstrating what American industry can do in an emergency.

One vessel contracted for by the Fleet Corporation already has been launched, but it came from the yard at Seattle, which had been in operation for many years.

NEW WAR SCHOOL TO OPEN.

Special Vocational Training to be Given Drafted Men.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Creation of a War Training Department to administer a system of special vocational training for drafted men was announced tonight by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. The department will co-operate with the War Department and the Shipping Board in supplying shortages of skilled men for essential war work.

The department will establish free vocational schools and classes to train men in large numbers for special army work and for Government construction. Already the Federal Board is training 15,000 radio and buzzer operators for the Signal Corps.

RED CROSS STARTS DRIVE FOR 500,000

Great Mass Meeting in Hippodrome Marks Opening of Membership Campaign.

20,000,000 ON NATION'S ROLL

H. P. Davison Declares He Will Be Surprised if the Number Enlisted Falls Below That Figure.

The American Red Cross campaign for 500,000 new members in Manhattan and 9,500,000 more in the nation by Christmas Eve was opened by a great mass meeting in the Hippodrome last night. Near the close of the meeting Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, announced that, while 10,000,000 in the nation is the number sought, he would be surprised if the number falls below 20,000,000. Eventually, he added, the membership sought will be 100 per cent. of the non-fighting population of the country.

Ex-President Taft, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Red Cross organization, presided and warned the people of America that the greatest danger that is today facing the civilized world is the temporary ending of this war by an inconclusive and, for that reason, a German peace. Mr. Taft said no greater work is being done in the world than the splendid work which the American Red Cross is doing in the countries of our allies, where not only the soldiers, but the civilian population is receiving assistance from the American organization. The speakers, in addition to Mr. Taft, were Mr. Davison, Otto H. Kahn, Henry J. Allen, editor of The Wichita (Kan.) Beacon, and Lieutenant Perigord, a fighting priest of the French Army, who is now a military instructor for the national army division at Camp Devens, Mass.

The stage of the Hippodrome was one huge living Red Cross flag, made by 100 women in red, 300 other women constituting the white field. Bluejackets from a French cruiser now in American waters formed a guard of honor for the meeting, and were stationed in all parts of the house. Later they circulated through the audience distributing the official Red Cross membership campaign appeal. John McCormack, the Irish tenor, opened the meeting with "The Star-Spangled Banner," and at the end of the song received a tribute of cheers and hand clapping which lasted more than six minutes. He ended the meeting by singing "My Country 'Tis of Thee." Mr. McCormack has contracted for $100,000 worth of concerts, every cent of which he has donated in advance to the Red Cross.

While the Red Cross was the theme of all the speakers, the victory that must end the war was emphasized by each. Mr. Allen, who recently returned from France and England, whither he went on a Red Cross mission, said the French want the American armies to enter the war in the Alsace section, and he predicted that the Americans will be found fighting side by side by the famous "blue devils" who are holding the eastern end of the west front for the Allies.

Speaking of the British army now fighting in France, Mr. Allen brought the house cheering to its feet when he declared that, "man for man, it is a better army than Germany has ever had at any time in her history." The morale of both the French and British, he said, is of the highest, and it is the work of the American Red Cross to aid in every way possible in maintaining this morale. Nothing had done more to hearten the French, he added, than what the American Red Cross is doing for the families of the French soldiers. The American campaign against tuberculosis, he said, is making wonderful progress, while thousands of babies from the devastated sections of France have been taken over by the American Red Cross and reared and cared for according to the most approved American scientific methods.

"It should not be," said Mr. Taft, "that the greatest war in history should have been fought for nothing. If we do not win, these millions of men who have gone to the colors, the millions who have died, the other millions who are suffering in hospital or prison camp, will have fallen or suffered in vain. The danger of an inconclusive peace is that our allies who have been fighting our battles for three years and more may become exhausted and unable to hold out until we produce our potential action.

"With this in mind we should remember that there is no instrumentality more effective at this time to strengthen this morale than the American Red Cross. Those engaged in carrying on the Red Cross work feel that it should be sustained by the millions of American men and women. So don't let us keep talking about a 10,000,000 membership, but let us strive hard for a 100 per cent. American membership.'

Mr. Davison, who has just concluded a 15,000-mile tour, during which he has visited nearly every State in the Union, told in detail the story of the work already done, as well as that planned for the aid and care of our own soldiers and sailors and the fighting men and suffering noncombatants in the lands of the Allies. Mr. Davison said that there is in progress in this country a pro-German campaign, the purpose of which is to tear down the American Red Cross. The work of these enemies, he added, is much more pronounced in the East than in the West.

To date Mr. Davison said the American Red Cross has appropriated and spent in part more than $42,000,000 for the relief of the French people. For every dollar donated to the Red Cross for relief a little more than a dollar's worth of relief is given, he added, for all the expenses of the Red Cross, including the home civilian work, is paid for from the fund derived from membership dues.

Mr. Davison said he did not despair of Russia as yet. There are still many chapters in this war to be written by the Russians. He paid a tribute to the Italians, and emphasized the importance of the American Red Cross task in that country.

Mr. Kahn, who was the Chairman of the committee which organized last night's meeting, said:

"The spirit of Prussianism and the spirit of Americanism cannot live in the same world. One or the other must conquer. In the mad pride of its contempt for democracy Prussianism has thrown down the gauntlet to us. We have taken up the challenge, and now stand arrayed on the side of the other freedom-loving nations of the world, giving our fresh strength and our boundless resources to them who, heroically striving, have borne the heat and burden of a dreadfully long and exhausting struggle, yet stand unwearied, erect, and resolute.

"Some there are, it is true—the more is the pity—of foreign birth, some even of American birth, who, misguided, corrupt, or traitorous, have failed to join wholeheartedly our cause, or even are opposing it as far as they dare. We reject with abhorrence and deep resentment their sentiments and views, and we bid them beware lest a kindly, trustful, and forbearing people arise in righteous wrath and smite with the indignant fist of its mighty power the wretches who are basely abusing its tolerance."

Thirty thousand Red Cross campaigners will start the drive in Manhattan early this mornig. There is hardly a block in Manhattan, but will have its booth to be used by women, and they are numerous in the business sections. These booths will be in charge of the Women's Committee, working in five sections, three to a booth, and the Bowery section is to be as faithfully served by them as Fifth Avenue. Ten thousand men, under the direction of Darwin P. Kingsley, will have charge of the canvassing of the homes.

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ROOSEVELT MAKES APPEAL.

Urges Heavy Red Cross Enrollment During Christmas Week.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 16.—In speaking at three meetings in the campaign to enroll 20,000 new members for the Red Cross in Nassau County before Christmas, Colonel Roosevelt told 5,000 persons here tonight that he believed the war would only be won "as it should be won" by "a disciplined nation at the back of a disciplined army at the front." He spoke of the expansion of the Red Cross, of its work with foreign armies, in relief work for the civilian population in invaded countries, and with the newly organized American armies, and he said that with the progress of the war its work would increase, and that its membership would have to increase likewise.

"Last June the Red Cross asked the American people for 10,000,000 new members during Christmas week. Let this be done in the name of America! The money brought in will be a good thing, but a far better thing will be the fact that the success of this membership campaign will bring home to the people of this country a full sense of their obligations to America and to all suffering mankind, and will make them realize the necessity that every man and woman in this country must organize, whether in the line or back of it. To win this war as it should be won we need a disciplined nation at the back of a disciplined army at the front. We, the people of this democracy, must ourselves supply the necessary discipline.

"If on Christmas morning the Red Cross can announce to the world that 10,000,000 more Americans have joined it, and thereby signify their unqualified support of our army and navy and our nation in this war, the moral effect will be of inestimable value."

SUFFRAGE CONVENTION ENDS

Women Plan Drive on House for Passage of Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The forty-ninth annual convention of the National American Women Suffrage Association ended here today with the women determined to concentrate all their efforts for the next few weeks on driving the Federal suffrage amendment through the House. A conference of the Executive Council and the State and Congressional Chairmen was held at which it was determined to devote unremitting energy to that purpose up to the last minute.

When the conference closed the Executive Council met alone to devise ways and means for carrying on the militant policy of fighting in Congressional districts, determined upon for future years if the amendment does not get through the present House. The women are determined to elect enough pledged Congressmen to insure its passage the next time it comes up.

New York women are to play a large part in the effort to win the present Congress. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Congressional Chairman of the State party; Mrs. Rosalie Loew Whitney, Congressional Chairman of the City party, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, re-elected President of the national body, are among the Empire State leaders who will work to that end.

The final public session of the convention in Poli's Theatre was devoted to a general discussion of the woman suffrage question. Miss Helen Frazier talked for England and Mrs. Nellie McClung for Canada. James W. Gerard, ex-Ambassador to Germany, was to have spoken, but could not get here. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, taking his place on the program, begged that the Government enfranchise its women, that they might devote themselves wholeheartedly and single-mindedly to war work.

DINNER TO MISS RANKIN.

Member of Congress Expresses Hope for Federal Amendment.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, a member of Congress from Montana, was entertained at dinner last night by the committee of 1,000 women in the Central Opera House, in East Sixty-seventh Street. Miss Amy Hicks, temporary Chairman of the committee, was toastmaster, and the only other speaker besides Miss Rankin was Miss Helen Todd.

Miss Rankin said she had every hope that the Federal amendment granting woman suffrage would pass. She spoke of the Alien Wife bill, which she had prepared, under which a woman citizen would not lose her citizenship through marriage to a noncitizen. She pointed out that many women of the Northwest who have land grants must lose their homesteads if they marry Canadian farmers. Miss Kathleen Taylor, Financial Secretary, announced that a permanent organization of the committee of 1,000 women would be effected at an early date. The organization is nonpartisan.

INVITES WOMEN TO CONFER.

Federation of Independent Voters Suggests Talk on Public Matters.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Independent Voters, held yesterday afternoon in its headquarters in the Park Avenue Hotel, it was announced that the federation had informed Miss Mary Garrett Hay of the New York State Woman's Suffrage Party of the desire of the committee to meet a committee of women voters to confer on the transit situation and any other public matters the women wish to consider.

The letter to Miss Hay pointed out, it was said, that the transit problem was one of the most important questions to be considered by the new Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and that this problem was one of peculiar interest for women in view of the overcrowding during rush hours on the subway and elevated lines.

H. P. DAVISON ISSUES RED CROSS APPEAL

Says American Branch, Modern Miracle, Has Accomplished the Impossible.

ASKS MILLIONS TO ENLIST

Chairman, Telling the Story of His Own Conversion, Speaks with Zeal of a Convert.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Henry P. Davison today issued an appeal to the nation, in his capacity as Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, in connection with the launching of the American Red Cross Christmas membership campaign. The statement, which is addressed "To Americans Who Want to Help," is described by Mr. Davison himself as the "story of a conversion," as a result of his experiences during the last six months, and in it he asserts that the Red Cross work has given him a wholly new conception of America and the spirit of the nation.

Here is the text of Mr. Davison's appeal:

"This is a story of a conversion—of something that happened to me in the last six months.

"When President Wilson asked me to serve as Chairman of the War Council for the American Red Cross, I gladly accepted as my opportunity to do my bit. I foresaw a great development of opportunities for Red Cross service throughout the world. I believed in the value of the work and was willing to aid because of the need for organization and development, which then appeared.

"Since that time I have had to realize that all my conceptions were inadequate. Today the American Red Cross is one of the modern miracles. It has accomplished the impossible in its national organization with volunteer workers, in the Junior Red Cross for children, in its chapter administration covering the whole United States map. It has mobilized America for action in the world emergency; it stands behind the American Army and Navy with supplies and with personnel for every call which they may make upon it.

"It works with President Wilson's approval in the task of preparing our people for mutual service to those among us who may suffer because of changes which the war has brought about. It has given the women of the country an education in practical training for service unequaled in our history. Best of all, it has given to our military forces the one visible proof of American determination to stand by her allies for the rescue of civilization. In Belgium, France, Italy, Russia, Rumania, Armenia, Serbia, the American flag of the Red Cross is the symbol of its kindly hand.

"The Red Cross has given me a new conception of America and the American spirit. It is with the zeal of a convert that I invite the American people to come in with me under President Wilson and make it the nation-wide organization that is demanded by these times. We need your loyal and your efficient membership in order that our organization may be truly represented. If the Red Cross is not as democratic as you would like to make it that is probably because you are on the outside looking in. My experience is that no one has the right to criticise who is not in the work up to his neck. I believe that today we shall obtain a membership of twenty millions, in which all social lines are flung to the winds and an organization representative of the entire people will be created.

"A few days ago the country read of the Red Cross trains and personnel that were mobilized instantly for the relief of Halifax. But our organization is enlisting today in the task of universal emergency. American people have enlisted for the period of the war, and we shall see it through to victory, but victory is based on 'morale.' 'Morale' means the spirit with which the men go into the fight.

"Our boys are going in with the consciousness that the American people are behind them to care for their dear ones; to supply them with the necessary comforts of life; to renew them in body and mind if they are crippled; to aid the stricken countries to recover from the devastation which they have witnessed, and with this knowledge the efficiency of our armies is increased a hundredfold.

"This is a message then of the American Red Cross. For our country's sake, for our boys' sake, most of all for our own sake, you need to join and to be one of us in the great task of humanity which President Wilson has outlined as the scope of Red Cross service.

"To the 5,000,000 members working loyally with us today—Stand by the colors!

"To the ten or fifteen million members who will join us before Christmas Eve—Fall in!"

WAR FUND IS $164,369.

American Poets' Committee Announces More Ambulances for Italy.

Robert Underwood Johnson, Chairman of the American Poets' Ambulances in Italy, announces that the fund has now reached $164,369.55, of which $151,789.55 has been received and $12,600 is assured from special subscriptions.

Recent contributions of ambulances came from citizens of Oyster Bay and others in honor of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, through Mrs. Victor Cumnock of Oyster Bay and New York, from members of the Southern Society for a car to bear the name of that organization, from members of the Cosmopolitan Club for an ambulance to bear the name of the club, and from citizens of Chicago, through The Chicago Tribune, for an ambulance in memory of the late Henry E. Legler, Librarian of the Public Library. Friends of Thomas A. Edison have also contributed a car in his honor.

The committee announces that the last of its unit of 100 cars is to be delivered today to the Italian Army through the American Red Cross, the first fifty having been delivered to the Italian military authorities. By reason of the rise in exchange since the fund was undertaken it has been possible, by arrangement with the Italian Government, to provide thirty-seven field hospitals.

Contributions to the fund since Dec. 8 were as follows:

Contributions reported Dec. 8	$142,242.55
Additional contributions for the Theodore Roosevelt Fund, (through Mrs. Victor Cumnock)	30.00
Mrs. John Wells	50.00
Subscribers of The Chicago Tribune for an ambulance in memory of the late Henry E. Legler, (this being the fourth ambulance secured by The Tribune)	2,000.00
The Cosmopolitan Club of New York for an ambulance to bear its name	1,500.00
From friends of Thomas A. Edison to complete 'a fund of $1,500 for an ambulance' given in his honor	1,240.00
Miss Emily A. Thorne of New York, in honor of the Cathedral of Milan	2,000.00
Mrs. Ethel Howard Crow	10.00
Irving Brokaw, (toward the Theodore Roosevelt Fund)	50.00
S. M. Peck, (toward the Sidney Lanier Fund)	25.00
The Allied Relief Committee of Madison, Wis., (through E. H. Byrne)	32.00
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, in memory of Victor Chapman	200.00
Margaret M. Gage	50.00
Prince Giovanni del Drago	50.00
Contributions handed in at Hero Land	30.00
Mrs. Henry C. Phipps	250.00
Sidney Homer, (toward the Toscanini Fund)	10.00
The Southern Society for an ambulance to bear its name	2,000.00
Total	$151,769.55
Assured from special subscriptions	12,600.00
Grand total	$164,369.55

As soon as the outstanding subscriptions are completed a final report of the fund will be presented for auditing and will then be given to the press. Meantime, until the account is closed, checks for any amount may still be sent, drawn to the order of George A. Plimpton, Treasurer, to Robert Underwood Johnson, Chairman, 70 Fifth Avenue.

ENSIGN G. W. OBERG DROWNED OFF PIER

New York Man Slips on Ice at Baltimore and Friend Dives After Him in Vain.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 16.—George W. Oberg of New York, an Ensign in the Naval Auxiliary Service, assigned to engineer duty here, was drowned today. He slipped on an icy pier and fell overboard. A friend of his named Honeyman, who was near, plunged into the chilly waters in an effort to save him, but, although he was a good swimmer, his muscles were numbed by the cold, and he narrowly escaped losing his own life. He was rescued with considerable difficulty by others at the pier.

The body of the drowned Ensign was taken to the morgue. According to data found in his pockets he enlisted on Oct. 20 last at New York. He was 31 years old. An envelope addressed to him from Helen Brenon, 210 West 107th Street, New York, was among his papers. She is believed to be a relative. He was a member of the crew of an American freighter loading here.

It was said last night at 210 West 107th Street that Ensign Oberg was a brother of Mrs. Herbert Brenon, wife of the moving picture producer, who was Miss Helen Oberg. A letter was received by his sister on Saturday stating that he was in good health and expected to see her again before sailing.

Gen. H. W. Hubbell, U. S. A.

Brigadier Gen. Henry Wilson Hubbell, U. S. A., retired, died on Sunday night at Chevy Chase, Washington, D. C., in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in New York City, and at the age of nineteen answered Lincoln's first call for volunteers in the civil war. He enlisted in the old 7th Regiment, and subsequently fought at Gettysburg, where he won honorable mention. After the civil war he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the regular army. At the time of the Spanish war he was Colonel of the 201st New York Volunteers. General Hubbell, who married Miss Sarah Sprague, daughter of General John T. Sprague, is survived by four children.

TRACES ARMY EPIDEMICS.

Gorgas Finds Common Ailments Largely Due to Overcrowding.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Renewed warning against overcrowding troops in barracks or camps as the prime cause in the spread of practically all diseases, but particularly of measles, mumps, tuberculosis, scarlet fever, pneumonia, and epidemic meningitis is given in the annual report of Surgeon General Gorgas, which was made public tonight. The document treats almost wholly with observations made during the mobilization of troops for border service, and evidently was compiled before the recent experiences at training camps and cantonments, in some of which serious epidemics have developed.

Observation of measles cases, General Gorgas says, has led a high medical authority to the conclusion that these common epidemics of military life are preventable in barracks or in the field through careful segregation and rigid medical inspections.

Control of typhoid fever was maintained throughout the year, the report says, despite the guard mobilization. There were only ninety-seven cases and five deaths in the entire army. The new triple typhoid vaccine, it adds, has given good results in immunizing troops against both typhoid and para-typhoid.

The report says that on June 30 of this year there were 13,900 medical officers in the army, and adds that when the war extension of the service is complete there will be close to 24,000 doctors on duty.

NO DUTY ON SOLDIER GIFTS.

England to Admit Parcels Free When Properly Addressed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The State Department announced today the conditions whereby parcels containing dutiable goods might be delivered free of duty in Great Britain when intended for officers and men of the United States Army and Navy, soldiers of American nationality serving in the British or Canadian armies, or for American medical officers serving in British military or base hospitals. The announcement follows:

"The British Board of Customs announce the following conditions whereby gift parcels containing dutiable goods may be delivered free of duty: Such parcels intended for officers and men of United States Navy in United Kingdom should be addressed for delivery on board ship in which addressee is serving; when intended for members of American army in United Kingdom should be addressed to regimental address of recipient; when intended for soldiers of American nationality in British or Canadian armies or for American medical officers serving in British military or base hospitals, should be addressed in care of Committee for American Soldiers and Sailors of the American Red Cross, 154 New Bond Street, London, England, which committee will verify right of addressee to duty-free concession and arrange for delivery of parcels. Dutiable goods must be specifically described as tobacco, cigars, chocolate, etc. Foregoing relates solely to dutiable goods imported by parcel post."

MRS. HOWLAND ENGAGED.

Marriage to Ogden H. Hammond Will Take Place Soon.

The engagement has been announced of Mrs. Marguerite McClure Howland, widow of Dulaney Howland, to Ogden H. Hammond of this city. Mrs. Howland has been a widow since April, 1915, and Mr. Hammond a widower since May, 1915, when his first wife, who had been Miss Mary Stevens of Castle Point, was lost in the Lusitania, her husband being rescued.

Mrs. Howland is a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. David McClure of this city and a sister of Mrs. Bolling W. Haxall, Jr., of Middleburg, Va. She has a son, McClure Meredith Howland. Mr. Hammond came here from St. Paul, Minn. He is a son of the late General John H. Hammond, U. S. A., and a brother of John Henry Hammond, who married Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, and of Mrs. Louis Starr, Jr., of Bernardsville, N. J. He is a member of the Union, Racquet and Tennis, and Automobile Clubs, and the Essex County Hounds. The wedding will take place within a few days.

Miss Barbara Alida Boston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Guyton Boston of Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J., and Heroy Maxwell Dyckman, an ensign in the U. S. N. Reserves, and son of Mrs. Frank Dyckman, Orange, will take place on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 22, at the bride's home. The wedding was planned for February, but owing to the war has been changed to this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wallace of Ridgewood Road, South Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Barbara Wallace, to Ernest H. Klipstein of East Orange. The wedding will take place on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 8, in the Hillside Presbyterian Church, Orange.

Goes to Panama to Wed Navy Officer

Mrs. Scoville Williams of 51 East Seventy-eighth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Mis Phillis Williams, to Edmund Kremshaw, a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, and now in Panama. Miss Williams and her mother, who formerly lived in Nutley, N. J., have sailed for Panama, where the wedding is planned to take place on Saturday evening, Dec. 29. Lieutenant Kremshaw will have several weeks' leave, but will report for duty again on Jan. 15, when his bride will return to this city and continue her work of Secretary at the Finch School.

TEACHERS AT RALLY PLEDGE LOYALTY

Five Hundred Promise to Support Government's Military Policies in Their Classes.

LOOSE CHARGES DEPLORED

President Willcox Defends the Instructing Body and Criticises 'Intolerance Without Regard to Facts.'

Speakers who have made "loose charges of disloyalty" against the teachers of New York City were criticised, and pleas for tolerance of "honest doubt and difference of opinion among teachers whose minds should not be "bound by a straitjacket" were made last night at a rally of teachers held at the Stuyvesant High School, under the auspices of the Federation of Teachers' Associations. John W. Rafferty was the Chairman. The speakers were President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education, Thomas W. Churchill, Professor Robert M. McElroy of Princeton University, and the Rev. Dr. D. de Sola Pool.

Dr. Gustave Straubenmuller, Acting City Superintendent of Schools, administered a loyalty pledge to the 500 teachers present. The teachers promised to inculcate in their pupils "unquestioned loyalty to the military policy of the Government and to the measures and principles proclaimed by the President and Congress," and expressed their sympathy with the "purpose of the Government in its efforts to make the world safe for democracy." The pledge concluded with the following:

"We believe any teacher whose views prevent him from subscribing to such sentiments should not be permitted to teach the youth of our city."

Letters from Mayor-elect Hylan and Dr. J. H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, were read by Dr. Straubenmuller. Judge Hylan wrote that he was convinced of the loyalty and sincere devotion to duty of the teaching staff, and said if disloyalty did exist he would do everything to assist in its eradication.

In his address President Willcox said that no teacher should be unjustly accused or sentenced. He believed, he said, that the "loose charges of disloyalty have been absolutely unfounded."

"These loose charges have been quite as much a discredit to the speakers who uttered them as to the teaching staff," he asserted. "We must carefully weigh all rights in questions of this kind. Intolerance without regard to facts and the kind of hasty decision that excites resentment in the minds of fair-minded people are as bad as disloyalty itself because at the present time we need a united public opinion and not a disunited people.

"The object we have in view is not to find the victims in the teaching staff, not to institute an inquisition or pry into the private opinions of teachers on social and other matters, but it is to promote a united opinion and a united effort on the part of the teachers as to their obligation to the Government in this time of war."

Mr. Churchill made a plea for fair criticism.

"I would hate to see teachers bound in a straitjacket," he said. "They do that in Prussia, but we don't want the schools in this country to become Prussianized. If anybody criticises me, and I can't stand for it, so much the worse for me. If General Crozier can criticise Secretary Baker and get away with it, it shows that justice is bound to come out of honest difference of opinion.

"The man who said some time ago at a meeting in the De Witt Clinton High School that there were 1,000 disloyal teachers in this city, ought to prove it, and I dare him to show me one such teacher. Where a teacher, however, is found guilty of disloyalty he should be ousted quickly, but not on clamor. The Board of Education should be sanest and serenest among difficulties. We should not treat these matters with bias, prejudice, or passion.

"We are patriots all, and we will sign any pledge that comes along even if we sign a protest afterward, and I believe the teachers of this city are as loyal a body as ever went from France toward Berlin through the trenches."

Chairman Rafferty, after declaring that this organization stands ready to defend any teacher falsely accused or tried, said it was the judgment of the Federation that any teacher found guilty of inculcating disloyal sentiments should be "dismissed, interned for the duration of the war, and his State license revoked."

"What is wanted of teachers is not uniformity of opinion prescribed from above," said Dr. Pool. "The cause we are fighting for is high, and in that cause there is room for difference of opinion within limits."

NO ENEMY ALIEN TEACHERS.

Language Instructors All Americans or Have Declared Intent.

No enemy aliens are teaching foreign languages in the elementary schools, according to John L. Hulshof, Supervisor of Foreign Languages, who said yesterday that the sixty teachers under him were either American citizens or through "first papers" had signified intention to become citizens.

The report that two or three enemy aliens were teaching foreign languages was denied by Mr. Hulshof, who added that while he was of German nativity he has been an American citizen for thirty-two years. Mr. Hulshof has submitted to Acting Superintendent of Schools Gustave Straubenmuller a report on the textbooks used in the study of German, which contain praise of Germany and the Germans.

"I have gone through all the books," said Mr. Hulshof last night, "and I find very few objectionable passages. I believe we ought to eliminate those books which contain references that do not conform to American ideals."

It is believed that the Board of Superintendents will report to the Board of Education at its next meeting, on December 26, which is also the last meeting of the present board, the advisability of eliminating the study of all foreign languages in the elementary schools. A resolution was passed recently by the Course of Study Committee, of which Professor Franklin Giddings is Chairman, asking the Board of Superintendents to look into the matter.

To eliminate foreign languages from the elementary schools would affect German most, for about 65 per cent. of the pupils studying foreign languages are studying German, according to Mr. Hulshof.

RAILROAD IN THRIFT AID.

Long Island Puts War Saving Certificates on Sale at Offices.

At the request of the Government, and in order to assist in the raising of funds for carrying on the war, the Long Island Railroad has completed arrangements for placing on sale the new War Savings certificates and Thrift stamps at ticket offices, principal freight agencies, and at other points where there is a possibility of disposing of them either to the general public or to employes.

As in the case of the campaign for the two Liberty Loans, special efforts will be made to encourage investment in the War Savings certificates and Thrift stamps on the part of employes of the company. Children of employes will also be urged to become investors and aid the Government with their savings. It is expected that representatives will be present in pay cars to sell the stamps and certificates to the employes when they are paid off.

In a general appeal addressed to all employes of the Long Island Railroad, General Manager J. R. Savage says:

"It is requested that every one interest himself in this proposition, and that special efforts be made to have the children of employes, as well as the children of the public, become interested in purchasing, particularly the Thrift stamps. Here is a fine opportunity for those who could not purchase Liberty bonds to lend their savings to the Government."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FLANGERS.—Dec. 14, Bruner Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Flangers, a daughter.

KOSOFSKY.—Dec. 10, 600 West 174th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kosofsky, a son.

KRIEGER.—Dec. 10, Bay Ridge Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Krieger, a son.

WAXBERG.—Dec. 10, Lying-In Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Waxberg, a son.

Engaged.

GREENWALD—HEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Hein of 310 West 99th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Carolyn, to Max C. Greenwald; at home on Dec. 23, 3 to 6. No cards.

APFELBAUM—EHRLICH.—Estelle V. Ehrlich to Harry Apfelbaum.

BUCHENHOLZ—JAFFE.—Bessie J. Jaffe to Dr. Ira Buchenholz.

FRIEDBERG—FEIRBERG.—Ruth Feirberg to Harry Friedberg.

FRIEDMAN—BALZER.—Pearl Balzer to Irving Friedman.

LANGLAND—RYAN.—Margaret L. Ryan to Howard F. Langland.

LENROW—STEINBERG.—Matilda Steinberg to Lester E. Lenrow.

LEVOW—DREEBEN.—Sadie Dreeben to Bernard Levow.

MEIER—SONNENSCHEIN.—Beatrice Sonnenschein to Milton Meier.

ROTH—ROSENSTEIN.—Mildred Rosenstein to Emanuel S. Roth.

VOGEL—KURTZ.—Jane Kurtz to Arthur Vogel.

Married.

BEDELL—CUTTER.—Dec. 15, at Montclair, N. J., by the Rev. Charles M. Mills, D. D., Miss Mildred Ethel, daughter of George F. Cutter of Boston, to Allen Trippett Bedell, son of Mrs. Charles E. Bedell of Montclair, N. J.

FILLEY—PYNE.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, 1917, at the Church of the Epiphany, in the city of New York, Mary Pyne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, to Lieut. Col. Oliver Dwight Filley, U. S. S. C.

NETTER—GLASER.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, at 215 Audubon Av., William Netter to Frances Glaser.

SAUNDERS—ALEXANDER.—Mr. David L. Alexander announces the marriage of his daughter, Dorothy B., to Marvin Edward Saunders, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Saunders of Kew Gardens, L. I., on Sunday, Dec. 16, 1917. Ceremony performed by the Rev. Dr. F. De Sola Mendez.

GREENWALD—JUDAS.—Dec. 9, Lena Judas to Jacob Greenwald.

MILLER—WOLF.—Dec. 9, Stella Wolf to James J. Miller.

WITT—KLEIN.—Dec. 15, Miriam Klein to Max A. Witt.

Died.

ADAMS.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, 1917, Marguerite Adams, at her late residence, 221 8th Av., Brooklyn. Funeral service and interment private.

ALLISON.—On Dec. 15, Mortimer Allison, beloved husband of Kate Allison. Funeral service on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 8 P. M., at the funeral parlors of L. A. Hammond, 990 Lexington Av., between 121st and 122d Sts. Guiding Star Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Veteran Odd Fellows invited to attend.

BALL.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. G. B. Middleton, 40 East 62d St., Cassie A. Ball, dearly beloved wife of George W. Ball. Funeral private.

BARRY.—Dec. 15, Anna Barry, beloved mother of Alice A. Barry. Funeral Tuesday from funeral parlors of James E. McLarney & Son, Lexington Av. and 65th St. Requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Trinity, 82d St., near Broadway, at 10 o'clock.

BARTLETT.—At Summit, N. J., Dec. 16, 1917, Marcus M. Bartlett, in his 79th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John D. Morgan, 107 Beechwood Road, Summit, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 17, at 8 P. M. Interment Arlington National Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers. Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

BEARDSLEY.—Helen A., widow of the late Henry Beardsley, at New York City, Dec. 16, in her 76th year.

BERNHEIM.—Gad Lodge, 11, I. O. F. S. I.—Brethren are requested to attend funeral of late brother, Abraham Bernheim, Monday, Dec. 17, at 2 P. M., 179 E. 111th St.
MAURICE M. STRAUSS, Secretary.

BIEBER.—Elias, on Dec. 16, at his residence, 970 Tinton Av., Bronx, in his 60th year; survived by five children. Funeral services at above address at 10 A. M. today. Meriden (Conn.) papers please copy.

BROWER.—Henry Parker, Dec. 16; beloved husband of Bessie Brower, son of Peter and Carrie Brower. Services at late residence, 1,179 Clay Av., city, Tuesday evening. Funeral Wednesday, 11 A. M.

BUXBAUM.—Julia, beloved wife of Simon Buxbaum and dearly loved mother of Millie, Gerson, Birdie, Frank, and the late Charles L. Relatives, friends, and members of Henrietta Verein, Maternity Aid Society, also Empire Rebecca Lodge, 42, are invited to attend funeral from 600 West 180th St. Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

CHICHESTER.—Entered into rest, Sunday, Dec. 16, 1917, in her 88th year, Catherine A., widow of the late Lebbeus Chichester. Services at her late residence, 550 West 184th St., Wednesday, 8:30 P. M. Interment Llanbury, Conn., Thursday.

COGAN.—On Dec. 16, 1917, Mary E., beloved wife of David Macnair, in her 40th year. Funeral from her late residence, 916 Stebbins Av., Bronx, Wednesday, 2 P. M. Eastern Star service Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

COMSTOCK.—Dec. 15, 1917, Samuel M. Comstock, dearly beloved husband of Adelaide Comstock. Funeral from his late residence, 139 East 71st St., on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

CUMMINGS.—On Dec. 15, Emma Louisa, widow of the late William A. Cummings. Funeral services at her residence, 571 West 139th St., Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment Kensico.

CUMMINGS.—Manhattan Chapter, D. A. R., announces, with deep regret, the death on Dec. 15 of its beloved member, Mrs. William A. Cummings. Funeral from her late residence, 571 West 139th St., Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock. Kathrine W. Arrowsmith, Regent; Elizabeth S. White, Secretary.

DOWDALL.—Charles E., beloved husband of Louise Fintel and father of George C. Requiem mass will be offered at the Church of the Holy Spirit, Burnside and University Avs., Bronx, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Woodlawn.

FERN.—Dec. 15, 1917, Peter Fern. Services Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Tuesday, 1 o'clock.

FOSTER.—William George, Jr., on Dec. 16, 1917, 18 years of age, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. William George Foster of 58 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Services at above address Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

GALVIN.—Dec. 14, Ann Galvin, beloved mother of Mary, Margaret, and Anna Galvin. Funeral from her late residence, 422 West 51st St., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 9:45 A. M. Solemn requiem mass Church of Sacred Heart, 10 A. M.

GUILFOYLE.—At Bayonne, N. J., on Dec. 14, 1917, John H., beloved husband of Julia L. Guilfoyle, (nee Howe.) Funeral from his late home, 54 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J., on Tuesday morning. Solemn high mass at St. Andrew's Church, 4th St. and Broadway, at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

HANNA.—Ray. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., Campbell Bldg., Monday, 10 o'clock.

HARNED.—Marion V., Twelfth month, 16th. Funeral services at her sister Lucy Powell's residence, Farmingdale, L. I., Twelfth month, 18th, at 12:30. Carriages meet 10 A. M. train from Penn. Station.

HAVILAND.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, John Budd Haviland, beloved husband of Adelaide A. and son of the late John Gedney and Eliza S. Budd Haviland. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,821 East 12th St., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. on Tuesday, Dec. 18. Friends, relatives, and members of Valley Forge, 76, J. O. U. A. M., and D. of L., 28, are invited to attend.

HORAN.—At Bronxville, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1917, James F. Horan, in his 57th year. Funeral services at Christ Church, Bronxville, Tuesday, at 2:30 o'clock. Train leaving Grand Central Terminal at 1:35 P. M.

HORN.—Suddenly, on Dec. 14, 1917, William F. Horn of Cologne, Germany. Funeral from his late residence, 153 East 88th St., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Jean Baptiste Church, East 76th St. and Lexington Av. Interment private.

HOWELLS.—Mary G., widow of George Howells, at her residence, 200 West 107th St., in her 73d year. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

JOHNSON.—Marie Louise, beloved wife of Charles A. Johnson, suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 15, at her residence, 740 West End Av. Funeral services at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and 76th St., Dec. 18, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOOST.—Stella Phelp, Dec. 16, 1917, wife of Christopher Joost, at her home in Brooklyn. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KEARNS.—On Dec. 16, Catherine, widow of Thomas Kearns, in her 93d year. Funeral services at her late residence, 256 Fingerboard Road, Fort Wadsworth, Tuesday evening, Dec. 18, at 8 o'clock. Interment private. The family requests that no flowers be sent.

McGOVERN.—Dr. Martin A., on Dec. 16, at his residence, 1,203 Park Av. Notice of funeral hereafter. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

McNULTY.—On Dec. 16, 1917, William B. McNulty, in his 65th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 933 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 8 P. M.

MAURER.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, 1917, Louisa Maurer, (nee Stein,) in her 78th year, at her residence, 404 West 43d St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORGAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, suddenly, of pneumonia, at her residence, 9 East 39th St., Anna G. Morgan, daughter of the late Daniel Morgan. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Died.

MAN.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, Ernest Albert Man, at his home, St. Petersburg, Florida.

MORRIS.—Entered into rest Saturday, Dec. 15, 1917, Eleanor C. Morris, wife of the late Edward J. Morris. Funeral services at her late residence, 380 Riverside Drive, on Monday, Dec. 17, at 8:30 P. M. Friends and relatives invited. Interment at convenience of family.

OBERFELDER.—At Denver, Col., in her 57th year, Hannah, (nee Rosenthal,) dearly beloved wife of Hon. Joseph Oberfelder of Sidney, Neb.

PALMER.—On Dec. 15, 1917, Wilbur M. Palmer. Funeral service at his late residence, 227 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, Monday, at 8 P. M.

FINE.—Charles Henry, Saturday, in Savannah, Ga.; father of Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon, Mrs. Charles F. Reilly, Mrs. H. Fred Logan, Mrs. Joseph Partridge, and Mrs. Harry Lee. Funeral notice later.

POTTER.—In Bridgeton, N. J., Dec. 15, 1917, Alice Eddy, widow of Colonel William E. Potter, in the 75th year of her age.

POWERS.—At his residence, 200 West 79th St., on Friday, Dec. 14, 1917, George W. Powers, son of the late George W. and Mary H. Powers, in his 61st year. Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Monday, Dec. 17, at 10:30 A. M.

REED.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, Lillian F. Reed, daughter of the late James G. and Frances Reed. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,956 Crotona Parkway, Bronx, Monday at 4 P. M. Interment at Norwalk, Conn.

SCHLOSS.—Dec. 16, 1917, Ferdinand, beloved husband of the late Katie Schloss and father of Linda and Jerome Schloss. Funeral services at his late residence, 171 East 95th St., Monday afternoon, Dec. 17, at 1:30 o'clock.

SIELCKEN.—Hermann, at Baden Baden, Germany, Oct. 8, 1917, the beloved husband of Clara Sielcken, in his 74th year.

STAPLES.—At his residence, 547 West 142d St., Julius T. Staples, son of the late Joseph and Deborah Staples. Funeral services at St. Andrew's M. E. Church, 124 West 76th St., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock.

STEPS.—Departed this life, at her late residence, Los Angeles, Cal., Amelia Steps, (nee Bank.) Interment at Lutheran Cemetery, New York. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SYMES.—Dec. 16, 1917, John T. Symes. Funeral from Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St.

TOWNSEND.—At her residence in Hempstead, on the Twelfth month, the 15th, Anna Willets, widow of William E. Townsend, in her 68th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 106 Hilton Av., Hempstead, on the Third day, the Twelfth month, 18th, 1917, at 2 P. M. Cars will meet train leaving Pennsylvania Station and Flatbush Av. station at 12:30 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

TRIER.—On Dec. 15, 1917, residence, 600 West 114th St., Emmanuel M., beloved father of Robert C. Trier, Pauline E. Boenke, Blanche H. Schrenkeisen, and Emily M. Cornell. Funeral private. Norwalk papers please copy.

URY.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, Felix, beloved husband of Emma Ury, father of Bertha, (Brown,) Sarah, (Pincus,) Lillian, (Winburn,) Belle, (Goldenson,) Florence, (Nagel,) Gustave, Benjamin, and Jesse. Funeral from late residence, 230 West 101st St., on Tuesday at 1 P. M. Please omit flowers.

VAN HERWERDEN.—At Plainfield, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 15, 1917, Cornelius Van Herwerden, in his 74th year. Services at his late residence, 1,312 South Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 17, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

WALDRON.—On Sunday, Dec. 16, 1917, William B. Waldron, in his 66th year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 549A Halsey St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 8:30 P. M. Please omit flowers.

WALKER.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Dec. 10, 1917, Horace M. Walker, formerly of Middletown, Del., aged 58 years. Notice of date and place of interment will be published later.

WESTHOFF.—At her residence, 1,323 Teller Av., near 169th St., our beloved mother, Marie Westhoff, in her 68th year. Funeral service Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, Tuesday morning, private.

WILLARD.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 15, 1917, at her home, 16 Meade Av., Passaic, N. J., Mary Thompson Willard, wife of the late William A. Willard. Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Passaic, N. J., Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

YOUNG.—Mary A., dearly beloved mother of Laura E. Alexander, at her home, 951 Amsterdam Av., Saturday, Dec. 15. Funeral services Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

BARKER.—William F., 630 West 138th St., Dec. 15. Funeral Dec. 19.

BLOCK.—Felix, 219 East 53d St., Dec. 15. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

BROCON.—Mary, 875 West 180th St., Dec. 14. Funeral today.

COSTELLO.—Kathryn C., 347½ West 17th St., Dec. 15.

DARCY.—Edward, 805 East 170th St., Dec. 15. Funeral today.

DRISCOLL.—Josephine, 155 West 145th St., Dec. 15. Funeral notice later.

FLYNN.—Angeline H., Stapleton, S. I., Dec. 14. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

GRIFFIN.—John, 345 East 122d St., Dec. 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HETTINGER.—Dietrich, 350 East 9th St., Dec. 14. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

HNOENER.—Charles, 208 East 41st St., Dec. 15, aged 35. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HOULIHAN.—Dennis P., 791 2d Av., Dec. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 7:45 A. M.

JACOBY.—Flora, 510 West 146th St., Dec. 15. Funeral notice later.

KELLY.—Bridget, 2,577 Poe Place, Dec. 14. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KLEIN.—Carl, 792 East 160th St., Dec. 15, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KNOX.—Clarence, 200 East 109th St., Dec. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

LOPEZ.—Dr. Feliciamo, 85 Hicks St., Dec. 15. Funeral private.

MACKAY.—Selena, Dec. 15. Funeral 107th St. and Amsterdam Av. tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MANSFIELD.—James, 330 1st Av., Dec. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MOHIMONT.—Florence J., 209 East 89th St., Dec. 14, aged 67. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MUERER.—Charles, Dec. 15. Funeral 347 East 55th St. tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MURPHY.—Jennie A., 132 West 61st St., Dec. 15.

MURPHY.—Patrick, 347 Rivington St., Dec. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

O'CONNOR.—Elizabeth, 209 West 15th St., Dec. 15, aged 80. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

PARISER.—Louis, 121 West 105th St., Dec. 15. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

ROBERTS.—Rose, Dec. 15, aged 48. Funeral 2,003 7th Av. today, 2 P. M.

SILVERMAN.—Harry D., 65 East 87th St., Dec. 14.

WALSH.—Joseph A., 441 West 28th St., Dec. 14. Funeral today, 9:15 A. M.

ZETTLER.—Mary, 518 East 119th St., Dec. 14, aged 70. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

FEATHERS.—George, 157 Windsor Place, Dec. 14, aged 58. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FOLEY.—Ellen, 50 St. Mark's Place, Dec. 15. Funeral tomorrow.

FREDERICK.—William, 804 Dumont Av., Dec. 14, aged 85. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HEISSENBUTTEL.—Johanna, 152 Maple Av., Dec. 14, aged 65.

KEIMER.—Joseph F., 970 Forest Av., Dec. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

KOTTER.—Maria, 441 48th St., Dec. 14, aged 61.

LAFFERTY.—Elizabeth, 212 Willoughby Av., Dec. 15. Funeral notice later.

McGUIRE.—Frank, 327 Parkville Av., Dec. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MURLEY.—Christina T., 805 Putnam Av., Dec. 15. Funeral notice later.

REILLY.—John T., 282 Wyckoff St., Dec. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

SULLIVAN.—Joseph, 78 South 6th St., Dec. 15. Funeral today.

Long Island.

NEULIFT.—Maggie, College Point, Dec. 14. Funeral tomorrow, 12:30 P. M.

TRESHAM.—Katherine, Glendale, Dec. 14, aged 63. Funeral tomorrow.

WAHL.—George H., Astoria, Dec. 14, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

In Memoriam.

ADLER.—John, unveiling monument, Mount Neboh Cemetery, Dec. 23, 3 P. M.

BERNHARDT.—Rika, in memory of; died Dec. 17, 1913.

BRENNAN.—John J., in memory of; died Dec. 24, 1914.

BRENNAN.—Peter P., mass St. Agnes's Church, Dec. 21, 9 A. M.

CLEARY.—Mary A., mass Epiphany Church, Brooklyn, Dec. 19, 9:30 A. M.

DEE.—Denis J., in memory of; died Dec. 19, 1914.

DOWD.—Mary A., in memory of; died Dec. 21, 1916.

FARLEY.—Edward V., in memory of; died Dec. 18, 1917.

FERNBACHER.—Moses, unveiling monument, Union Fields Cemetery, Dec. 23, 3 P. M.

FRANK.—Mathilde, unveiling monument, Mount Zion Cemetery, Dec. 23, 2 P. M.

LOZANO.—Faustino C., mass Nativity Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.

McAULIFFE.—Ralph A. 3d, mass Blessed Sacrament Church tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McCABE.—Mary, in memory of; died Dec. 17, 1905.

McCLUSKY.—George W., in memory of; died Dec. 17, 1912.

MONAGHAN.—Michael L., in memory of; died Dec. 17, 1916.

MURPHY.—Michael J., in memory of; died Dec. 21, 1916.

NOLAN.—Bessie G., in memory of; died Dec. 17, 1916.

SELG.—Joseph H., in memory of; died Dec. 17, 1915.

SPIGAROLI.—Carlo M., in memory of; died Dec. 17, 1905.

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HENRY CLAY BARNABEE DIES IN HIS 85TH YEAR

Famous as Sheriff of Nottingham in the Bostonians' Production of "Robin Hood."

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Henry Clay Barnabee, familiar to thousands of playgoers as the Sheriff of Nottingham in De Koven's comic opera, "Robin Hood," died at his home in the Jamaica Plain district today after a long illness. He was in his eighty-fifth year. His career as an entertainer spanned most of his lifetime, as he continued to exercise his funmaking talents in vaudeville when he was past 70 years of age.

His chief work was in the 80's as a leading member of the Boston Ideal Opera Company, which became famous all over the country in the production of light opera, and its successor, the Bostonians, which he helped to organize. He appeared in many serious rôles, as well as comic ones. Recently in recalling the phenomenal run the Bostonians made of "Robin Hood," Mr. Barnabee said that he had played the role of the Sheriff of Nottingham nearly 1,900 times. The Boston Ideal Opera Company, which was the outgrowth of a celebrated church choir, outdistanced all its rivals in the production of the opera at a time when forty or more companies were touring the country with it. This company also led in the production of the Gilbert & Sullivan operas, Mr. Barnabee appearing in them all.

He was known to thousands through his singing of the ballad of "The Cork Leg," which told of the merchant from Amsterdam whose patent cork leg possessed such perfect mechanism that it walked on and on after the old man died, carrying his skeleton. According to his own estimate, he sang this song more than 5,000 times, giving as an encore "The Patent Arm."

Mr. Barnabee was born at Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 14, 1833, "the day following the birth of Edwin Booth," he would say, "an exemplification of the fact that Mirth follows close on the heels of Tragedy." He started life as a dry goods clerk, but in his leisure he indulged from the first in an amateurish display of his talents. He could tell a story, sing a song, speak a piece, and run the whole gamut of grimaces.

In Boston in 1854 he became a member of the Mercantile Library Association, which gave many semi-public entertainments in which several men, who later became actors, received their first stage training. Then for a number of years he was a choir singer in Boston churches. He gave up mercantile life in 1865, and made his formal début on the concert stage in Boston.

Mrs. Barnabee, who was Miss Clara George, a New Hampshire girl, and who always toured with him, died on Christmas Day, 1909, only a few weeks after the couple had celebrated their golden wedding.

The funeral service will be held here on Tuesday. The burial will be at Portsmouth, N. H.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT DOUGLAS, general manager of Atkinson & Son, printers, in Manhattan, died suddenly on Friday at his home, 1,262 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. He was in his sixty-second year.

JOSEPH KERBY, associated with the firm of Kerby & Brothers, manufacturers of rules, died on Friday at his home in Bayport, L. I. He was born in Birmingham, England, Jan. 29, 1829.

Mrs. MARTHA STUTZER, 87 years old, a sister of the late General John B. Woodward and Colonel Robert B. Woodward, died on Friday at her home, 815 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn.

JOHN BUDD HAVILAND, for the last seventeen years employed on The Sun as a proofreader, died on Saturday at his home, 1,821 East Twelfth Street, Brooklyn. He was 64 years old.

WILBUR M. PALMER, 67 years old, a member of the editorial staff of The Brooklyn Standard-Union and formerly real estate editor of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, died suddenly on Saturday at his home, 227 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn. Mr. Palmer at one time served as private secretary to Mayors Charles A. Schieren and Frederick W. Wurster of the old City of Brooklyn. He leaves a widow, three sons, and one daughter.

ERNEST ALBERT MAN, who had represented this country's interests for eighteen years in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Germany, and Italy, and was appointed by President Roosevelt Consul General at Copenhagen, died at his home in St. Petersburg, Fla., on Saturday.

CHARLES ABEL SWAN, 74 years old, who was the proprietor of the Criterion Hotel in this city when he retired five years ago, died yesterday at the home of his daughter in Glen Ridge, N. J., from heart disease. He was formerly in the hotel business in Hartford, Conn., Cleveland, Kansas City, and Chicago.

WILLIAM E. JACOBSON, a veteran of the civil war and one of the oldest residents of Belleville, N. J., died yesterday at the home of his son. He was born in the old lighthouse at Fort Wadsworth eighty-three years ago.

Dr. MARTIN A. McGOVERN, until his retirement in 1916 a police surgeon with the New York Police Department, died yesterday at his home, 1,203 Park Avenue, from paralysis. He was born in this city in 1860, and received his education at the College of the City of New York. He is survived by his son, Newton McGovern, a lawyer, and a sister, Sister de Sales of St. Joseph's Convent, in Jersey City. The funeral services will be held at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, at St. Ignatius Church, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.

ANDREW F. CORIELL, 76 years old, Vice President of the First National Bank of Bound Brook, N. J., and for many years Tax Collector in that place, died at his home there yesterday. He had been an elder of the Presbyterian Church of Bound Brook since 1883.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Thrift to Free More Industries for War

The year is approaching its close without any clear sign of a turn in the long period of depression through which security values have been dragging their way. The declines last week were halted for a brief time by a rather vigorous rally, but this gave way to a fresh outburst of liquidation which undid in two hours much of the recovery made in two days. The stock market has not had the benefit of any organized leadership. It has suffered for all the faults of Congress, of Governmental department heads, and of the railroad executives, both actual and imagined. Each change for the worse in the status of submarine warfare, in the breaking up of Russia, in the several campaigns at different points on the battle front, has been signalized by liquidation of more securities. In Great Britain, when that nation was passing through its similar experience, there was an outlet in the United States for a large part of securities which had to be sold. Here there is no market except that supplied by buyers, who are just as close to the influences making for uneasiness as the sellers. A very large share of the surplus funds which would ordinarily have been devoted by the owners to the purchase of standard issues offering such high yields as are now obtainable have been put into the United States Government bond issues, which increased by nearly $6,000,000,000 the supply of investment media without adding anything to the sum available for investment. The present prices of neither stocks nor bonds can be considered fairly representative of the values underlying the securities. They are the prices of war conditions. It is as certain as anything can be in these days when precedents are daily going by the board that those who use a portion of their savings for the purchase of securities which are being thrown upon the market by owners who happen to need the principal more than the interest or dividends will possess investments which will eventually be worth much more than the present values. There are numerous instances of stocks which are quoted for less dollars per share than the companies represented hold in liquid assets over and above prior liens. That all investors are not unmindful of the opportunities offered by these peculiar conditions is indicated by the rapid increase which has taken place in the number of names on the corporation stock books. One of the inactive steel issues, for instance, is today owned by 2,243 stockholders, as against 1,551 on the books only a year ago.

Most of the railroad shares and some of the most firmly established industrial issues have gone below the lowest figures touched in the great panic ten years ago. With the growth of the country the established transportation systems should increase proportionately in value, as it becomes increasingly difficult each year to add new mileage. Had the railroads been free to mark rates up to correspond with the rise in costs their securities should be selling today at record high levels as a reflection of the tremendous volume of business offered to them. Any company forced by regulation or custom to accept a fixed price for its wares suffers with the lessened purchasing power of the dollar when inflation is under way. This process has now gone so far that railroad men say that the 15 per cent. increase in rates for which they asked some weeks ago would fall far short of restoring net earnings if allowed in full. It looks very much as though the President had made up his mind to incorporate the carriers into the Government's big war machine and to make up any deficit from operation as a part of the war's cost. It is highly necessary that some solution of the present intolerable situation should be reached at an early date to give the railway managers greater latitude in attacking the problems of congestion which have already begun to spell famine in certain necessary commodities at Eastern points.

A peculiar controversy is raging between men who are co-operating with the Treasury Department to encourage national thrift for the provision of funds to be loaned to the Government, and a class of business men engaged in the production and sale of articles that are within or close to the line separating luxuries from necessities. As the most important part of the nation-wide war savings campaign bankers have been preaching the value of thrift to the Government not in its relation to the amount of money thus saved for investment in war loans but in the light of the lessened demand which such saving means upon the man power of the country. In this the United States is again taking a leaf from the book of Great Britain's experience. There it was early found that "business as usual," a slogan originally sponsored by leaders who meant it to imply the carrying on of life along as near normal lines as possible was being made to justify the sale of the nonessentials. No marked success was met with in selling war savings stamps abroad until the gospel of saving in order to free labor for war activities was preached to the working classes. The campaign of education which has been carried through many States already has provoked manufacturers of automobiles, jewelry, musical instruments, and similar articles to combative efforts designed to encourage people to continue in their old ways of extravagance. Their argument is based on the theory that the Government cannot collect war taxes unless industry is running to fullest capacity. Ignoring the obvious fact that a workman engaged in producing an article which no one needs can be utilized in making munitions or ships, and that a dollar spent unwisely means the diversion of some one's labor from a useful to a non-essential task, the men who advocate free spending profess to be working for the same object as those who are aiding the distribution of war savings stamps. It would be unfortunate if the country should suddenly reform its old habits of spending to limit itself to the purchase of things absolutely essential to life and comfort, but something approaching that must be achieved by degrees in the course of the next few months if the Government is to be able to make good the deficiencies concerning which testimony was elicited last week at the Congressional inquiry into the conduct of the War Department.

Labor is more or less fixed and does not quickly move from one field to another when demand for its products undergoes a great change. The ideal solution of the present difficulty would be the conversion of such plants as lend themselves to it from the production of non-essential articles to things needed by the army and navy, and the shifting of employes from those plants which cannot be easily converted to the new industries which are turning out ordnance supplies and ships. A secondary argument for such a reconstruction of the country's industrial capacity has been furnished by a discovery that there is not enough coal being distributed to supply both necessary and unnecessary consumers. Already the new realization of what personal sacrifices must be made to free labor and materials for war has brought about a severe contraction in the demand for many articles with unfortunate results in the case of some manufacturers and retailers. The change must come, but every effort should be made by business men to anticipate it so far as possible by altering plans and plants to meet the new needs arising daily as the war's demands multiply in number and size. There is no reason for a decrease in the total value of goods manufactured, but they must be products having a direct or indirect relation to the present necessities of the nation.

LONDON MARKET HEAVY.

War Loan Diverts Interest from Stocks—Public Cautious.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Stock Exchange conditions were still unsatisfactory last week. Each day brought renewed depression, although a slightly greater resistance was offered on the closing days. The public was very cautious, and there was realization on recent speculative purchasing. Political and military events were still the dominating factor of the market, although the vigorous war loan campaign is diverting an increasing volume of funds from existing securities.

The sale of national war bonds for the week ended Dec. 8 established a new record of £23,039,250, following the distribution of the dividend on the 5 per cent. war loan and the exhibition of the tanks, which left London last Saturday after a very successful effort, and are now touring the country. The prospects are favorable for continued satisfactory subscriptions.

The introduction of a new vote of credit of £550,000,000 to meet expenditures for the remainder of the current year, making £2,450,000,000 for the twelve months, in contrast to the original estimate, when the budget was introduced, of £1,975,000,000, was also a restraining influence, more especially as the Chancellor stated that more taxation would be inevitable next year if the war were still in progress.

PARIS BOURSE QUIET.

Security Market Almost Stagnant—Surtax Causes Reaction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The Bourse exhibited little animation last week, coupled approach of the end of the year, coupled with the war loan issue, which closes on the 16th, combined to render the market stagnant. Further weakness was evidenced in the Russian group, upon the report that the present Government would repudiate their foreign loans, but the official announcement that all Russian coupons due the 1st of January would be duly paid caused a recovery, prices holding up well.

The adoption of proposals of a supertax on war profits by the Budget Commission caused a sharp reaction in French industrials and war stocks generally. The tax proposed rises to 80 per cent. on profits over half a million francs, and is retroactive to January, 1917.

Friday's market closed much firmer, professional opinion being that the slightest favorable developments of a political or military nature would soon cause all-around improvement.

Gold holdings of the Bank of France amount to 3,303,074,036 francs, and foreign advances show an increase of 5,000,000 francs. An important decrease of 90,000,000 francs in note circulation was a sequel to the new war loan.

Exchanges are firmer, with sterling at 27.26 and dollars at 5.72.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 15, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,087,854	177,571,072
Same period a year ago	10,657,464	221,929,661

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	62.99	58.60	90.46	58.60
Same period a year ago.	98.01	89.52	102.01	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ADAMS EXPRESS	73	73	73	+1½
1,100	Advance Rumely	10	9½	9¾	−¼
500	Advance Rumely pf.	21⅛	21	21⅛	−1⅜
200	Ajax Rubber	47	45⅛	45¼	−3⅜
4,200	Alaska Gold Mines	2¼	2	2	−⅜
11,300	Alaska Juneau	2⅜	2	2	−⅞
1	Albany & Susquehanna	180	180	180	..
5,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	17¼	15¼	15⅝	−1⅛
1,300	Allis Chalm. Mfg. pf.	70	65	67½	−3¼
500	Am. Agricul. Chemical	78	72	74⅜	−4⅞
400	Am. Bank Note	30	29	29	..
6,700	Am. Beet Sugar	73	63	66	−7
200	Am. Brake S. & Fdy. pf	154	150	150	−5
30,600	Am. Can	34½	30½	33¼	−½
1,200	Am. Can pf.	97½	88	*89½	−2¼
8,800	Am. Car & Foundry	65½	60¾	63½	−1⅜
100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	−2¼
2,500	Am. Cotton Oil	24¾	21¾	23¼	−1¼
300	Am. Express	80	80	80	..
1,600	Am. Hide & Leather	11⅛	11	11½	−½
9,200	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	53¼	45¼	46⅞	−7⅞
200	Am. Ice	10½	9½	9½	−1½
6,000	Am. International	56	48¾	*53½	+1⅞
5,500	Am. Linseed	25¼	23¼	24¼	−½
1,650	Am. Linseed pf.	71¼	67½	*68½	..
9,310	Am. Locomotive	51½	47¾	49⅝	−2⅛
200	Am. Locomotive pf.	94	94	94	−3½
2,400	Am. Malting	11½	8¾	9½	−3¾
1,400	Am. Malting 1st pf.	53	51	51	−2
100	Am. Shipbuilding	90	90	90	−3
30,700	Am. Smelting & Ref.	72¾	67⅝	69¼	−2⅝
500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	100⅞	100	100⅛	−¾
100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A.	92¾	92¾	92¾	..
3,300	Am. Steel Foundries	55	50½	*53⅛	+1⅝
3,400	Am. Sugar Refining	96	92½	92½	−4
200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	106⅞	106	106	..
8,200	Am Sumatra Tobacco	56⅛	53	54⅞	−1⅝
23,100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	104¾	99½	100¼	−3¼
26,815	Am. Tobacco	161	130⅝	134	−27½
516	Am. Tobacco pf., new	91¼	89	89	−3
1,400	Am. Woolen	43	38¾	*39¼	−2
260	Am. Woolen pf.	89½	89	89	+⅝
2,300	Am. Writing Paper pf.	22½	19⅞	21	−3
1,150	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	12½	11⅛	12	−¼
100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	42	42	42	..
47,500	Anaconda Copper	56⅝	53¼	54⅞	−⅝
200	Asets Realization	⅝	½	⅝	−½
200	Associated Oil	56	56	56	−3¾
12,480	Atch., Top. & S. F.	83¼	78⅛	79¾	−3¼
1,500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	80	78½	79¾	−1¼
100	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	8¼	8¼	8¼	−¼
3,400	Atlantic Coast Line	92	83	84⅝	−9⅝
9,400	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	95½	89	94	−½
100	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf.	58¾	58¾	58¾	−1¼
18,700	BALDWIN LOCO.	54¼	50¼	52½	−⅞
100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	98	98	98	+3¾
11,700	Baltimore & Ohio	48⅜	45	46½	−1¼
800	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	54	53	53	−1¼
1,200	Barrett Co.	90	86½	87	−3
100	Barrett Co. pf.	99½	99½	99½	+½
700	Batopilas Mining	1	⅞	⅞	−⅛
26,400	Bethlehem Steel	75½	66¾	*68½	−3
239,800	Bethlehem Steel, Class B t. c.	75⅝	66¼	*67⅞	−3¾
100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	90	90	90	+5
11,200	Bethlehem Steel pf. sub rcts. f. p.	98½	93⅞	*93⅞	−2⅝
13,500	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	40⅝	36⅛	37	−3
100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	6	6	6	+¼
12,100	Burns Brothers	114¾	104½	107½	−5¾
5,800	Butte & Superior	16⅝	14⅞	15	−1⅜
1,600	CAL. PETROLEUM	11⅞	10¾	10¾	−⅞
2,500	Cal. Petroleum pf.	35½	32	32	−4
300	Calumet & Arizona	61½	60	60	−5
70,600	Canadian Pacific	133¾	126	128½	−3⅝
400	Central Foundry	30	28	28	−2½
23,400	Central Leather Co.	63	57	59¾	−2
1,316	Cerro de Pasco	29	27	27⅛	−2¼
800	Chandler Motor	63	61½	*61½	+¾
11,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	46¾	42⅞	43¾	−2½
300	Chi. & Alton	8	7½	7½	−⅜
500	Chi. Great Western	6⅞	6½	6½	−¼
1,100	Chi. Great Western pf.	20	18	19	−1⅝
10,210	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	39¼	35¾	38⅛	−⅛
4,600	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	69¾	66⅛	69¾	+⅝
2,500	Chi. & Northwestern	91	86	87	−4⅞
276	Chi. & Northwest'n pf.	140	140	140	−3
10,000	Chi., R. I. & Pac. t. c.	18⅞	16½	18	−¼
3,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	50	46½	47	−3
2,500	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	40	36¾	37½	−2⅝
7,500	Chile Copper	14¾	13½	13½	−1⅛
7,400	Chino Copper	42¼	37¼	*38⅝	−1⅝
100	Cluett, Peabody	46	46	46	−½
300	Cluett, Peabody pf.	90¼	90	90	−2¼
3,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	33	30	32	−1¼
200	Colorado Southern	20	20	20	−½
2,650	Columbia Gas & Elec.	29¾	27⅞	28¾	−1⅛
600	Com. Tab Recording	27	24	27	−1
6,450	Consolidated Gas	82½	77½	78½	−5
1,200	Continental Can	83⅝	80	80	−4
900	Continental Insurance	41⅝	38	38	−4
63,500	Corn Products Ref.	29⅞	27⅛	28¼	−⅝
1,020	Corn Products Ref. pf.	90½	89¼	89¾	−¼
31,600	Crucible Steel	52⅞	46¼	47¼	−4⅝
400	Crucible Steel pf.	87½	86	86	−2
13,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	28½	25⅝	26⅜	−1½
3,100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	78¼	75	*75½	−1⅛
1,200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	141¼	130	130	−10
110	DEERE & CO. pf.	95	95	95	−⅝
6,400	Del. & Hudson	96	92¼	93½	−1⅛
300	Del., Lack. & Western	180	170	170	−15
1,400	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	11⅝	10⅜	10⅜	−1¼
29,150	Distillers Securities	32⅝	27	29⅜	−2⅞
700	Dome Mines	7	6⅝	7	+¼
100	Duluth, S. S. & At.	2½	2½	2½	..
600	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	5⅝	5	5	−¼
300	ELK HORN COAL	23	20	20	−4
800	Electric Storage Bat'y.	48	47	47	−1
21,100	Erie	15¼	13⅜	13⅜	−1⅜
6,700	Erie 1st pf.	23	19⅞	20⅜	−1½
200	Erie 2d pf.	17¼	16¼	16¼	−1½
100	FEDERAL M. & S.	9	9	9	−2
600	Federal M. & S. pf.	30	28	28	−2½
2,400	GASTON, WM. & W.	32	30	31	−½
300	General Chemical	165	153	153	−12½
100	General Cigar	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	−2½
28,500	General Electric	124¾	118	120	−3
15,500	General Motors	87	84¼	85½	−1¼
600	General Motors pf.	74½	74	74	..
4,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	36½	33⅜	34¼	−1¼
200	Goodrich pf.	94	94	94	..
100	Granby Consol.	67	67	67	−1
11,200	Great Northern pf.	89⅝	82⅞	84¼	−4⅝
7,400	Great Nor. Certs. for Ore Properties	25⅝	23¼	24	−1⅝
300	Greene-Cananea Cop.	37	36½	37	..
200	Gulf States Steel	84	83	83	−3
300	Gulf, Mob. & Nor.	12	11½	11½	−⅝
200	Gulf, Mob. & Nor. pf.	32½	32½	32½	−2½
300	HARTMAN CORP.	40	36	36	+1
3,800	Haskell & Barker	29½	28¼	29½	+⅝
2,100	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	93	87	88¾	−4⅞
12,700	Inspiration Copper	41⅝	38⅝	40	−1
4,220	Interboro Con.	6⅞	6	6	−⅞
2,500	Interboro Con. pf.	42⅝	39½	*41¼	−¼
200	Inter. Agricultural	10¼	10	10	−3
1,000	Inter. Agricultural pf.	37½	31	33	−1
1,600	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	110	104½	*104½	−3⅝
200	Inter. Harvester Corp.	52	51½	51½	−1½
200	Inter. Harv. Corp. pf.	93	92	92	−3
38,800	Inter. Mer. Marine	22½	17¼	18½	−2⅝
140,400	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	93½	74¾	*77	−4⅞
18,500	Inter. Nickel	26¼	24½	25⅜	−1
4,400	Inter. Paper	24¼	22	24½	+½
1,100	Inter. Paper pf., sta.	55	53½	53½	−1⅝
100	JEWEL TEA	33½	33½	33½	+⅝
2,000	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	16¾	15⅛	16	−1½
900	Kan. City Southern pf.	48¼	46⅝	46⅝	−1⅞
700	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	100	95	95	−6
360	Kelly Springfield Tire	39	38½	38½	−½
100	Kelsey Wheel pf.	70	70	70	..
28,600	Kennecott Copper	31¾	29	29⅝	−1⅝
100	Kress (S. H.) Co.	43	43	43	−7
16,500	LACK. STEEL	80¼	69⅝	*71⅝	−3⅝
100	Laclede Gas	80	80	80	−½
400	Lake Erie & Western	9¾	8½	9⅜	+¼
40	Lake Erie & West'n pf.	15	15	15	..
1,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	13	12¼	12⅝	−⅜
4,600	Lehigh Valley	53¼	51¼	51⅜	−2⅛
1,600	Liggett & Myers	170	151	152	−20
1,600	Liggett & Myers pf.	102	99¼	100⅛	−1⅞
400	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	16	14⅜	16	+1½
100	Loose-Wiles Bis. 1st pf.	80½	80½	*80½	+1⅜
2,100	Lorillard (P.) Co.	170	145¼	150	−20
100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	100	100	100	−2½
5,800	Louisville & Nashville	112⅞	105½	107⅜	−6⅝
100	MACKAY COS.	71½	71½	71½	−3½
300	Manhattan Elevated	97	93¼	*93¼	−5
1,400	Maxwell Motors	25	21	22½	−4½
1,900	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	54¾	49	*52	−2½
2,400	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	20½	17½	19⅜	−¾
950	May Department Stores	47½	43¼	43¼	−4½
24,200	Mexican Petroleum	75½	67¾	*69	−4⅝
6,333	Miami Copper	27¾	25⅛	26½	−¾
1	Michigan Central	80	80	80	..
25,200	Midvale Steel	43⅞	40½	41	−2⅛
7,750	Minn. & St. Louis, new.	9⅛	7	7¾	−1¼
400	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	80⅛	79	79	−1½
2,600	Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	4½	3¾	3⅞	−¼
400	Missouri, Kan. & T. pf.	7½	7	7	−½
26,200	Missouri Pac. tr. cfs	23⅝	21¼	22	−1¼
5,000	Missouri Pac. pf. tr. cfs	39¾	37⅞	38½	−1¼
1,800	Montana Power	61	58¾	*60	+⅞
50	Morris & Essex	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	..
600	NATIONAL ACME	26¾	26	26¾	+½
200	National Biscuit Co.	90	90	90	−3
100	National Bis. Co. pf.	105	105	105	−½
300	National Cloak & Suit	60	59	59	+2
4,100	National Conduit & C.	24½	21⅛	22½	−¾
4,500	National Enam. & S.	35½	32	33½	−1⅞
1,500	National Lead	42½	40	40½	−3
8,200	Nevada Con. Copper	18⅛	16⅝	16⅞	−⅝
800	New Orleans, Tex. & M	18	17	17⅛	−1⅞
2,700	New York Air Brake	104	99	101	−5
19,000	New York Central	68⅞	64⅞	67¾	−1
300	New York, Chi. & St. L.	14	14	14	−⅞
100	New York, C.&St.L.2pf.	41	41	41	+1
200	New York Dock	14	13¼	13¼	−¼
7,800	New York, N. H. & H.	29⅝	27⅞	29	+½
800	New York, Ont. & W.	20	17½	17½	−2½
100	Norfolk Southern	20	20	20	−2
7,900	Norfolk & Western	102½	95	98	−4¼
12,600	Northern Pacific	84½	78¼	80¾	−4
300	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	63	61	61	−4
22,000	OHIO CITIES GAS	35	32	34	−½
220	Ontario Mining	4½	4½	4½	+½
1,270	Owens Bottle Machine	54¼	52½	52½	+⅞
1,500	PACIFIC MAIL	26¼	24½	25	+1½
1,000	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	18	17	17	−1½
100	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	87	87	87	..
29,267	Pennsylvania Railroad	45	43	43½	−1
2,100	People's Gas, Chicago	38	35½	35½	−2¾
900	Peoria & Eastern	5⅝	5	5⅝	+⅝
1,400	Pere Marquette	15	13	13½	−1⅜
600	Pere Mar. prior pf.	48	48	48	..
500	Pettibone, Mulliken & Co. 1st pf.	99	99	99	..
2,490	Philadelphia Co.	26	24½	25⅛	−1⅞
100	Pierce-Arrow	30	30	30	−¼
100	Pierce-Arrow pf.	91	91	91	+2
400	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	50	50	50	−10
2,200	Pitts. Coal	43½	38½	40¾	−2⅜
3,200	Pitts. Coal pf.	75½	74	75	−3
100	Pitts. Steel pf.	89½	89½	89½	−⅜
3,600	Pitts. & West Va.	21	19½	20⅜	−⅜
1,000	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	58¾	56	57⅞	−⅝
1,900	Pressed Steel Car	51	49	50¼	−⅞
100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	93	93	93	−1
8,750	Pullman Co.	115⅞	107	109	−7
200	QUICKSILVER pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	−⅛
1,300	RY. STEEL SPRING	43	39⅝	39⅞	−2⅛
100	Railway Steel Spring pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	−⅜
11,500	Ray Consol. Copper	22⅞	20½	*20½	−1¼
119,650	Reading	69⅝	64⅜	67	−1¼
600	Reading 2d pf.	35	34½	35	−½
42,400	Republic Iron & Steel	75¼	68	71⅜	−2⅝
400	Republic Iron & S. pf.	92	92	92	−2
4,500	Royal Dutch t. r.	70¼	66	66½	−5⅝
555	Rutland pf.	18	18	18	−15
1,500	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	14½	13	13	−2
200	St. L.-San Fran. pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼	−1¼
200	St. L. Southwestern	22	22	22	−2
100	St. L. Southwestern pf.	34	34	34	−½
400	Savage Arms	56	54⅛	54⅛	−5⅞
400	Saxon Motor	7	6	6½	+½
600	Seaboard Air Line	9	8¼	9	..
900	Seaboard Air Line pf.	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	..
9,900	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	134	124¼	127	−7
50	Sears, Roeb'k & Co. pf.	120	120	*120	..
1,500	Shattuck-Arizona	17½	17	17	−1⅝
16,100	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	29⅞	25½	27	−3
1,925	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & I.	38	34	34	−3⅝
24,900	Southern Pacific	81½	77⅝	78⅞	−2¼
200	South Porto Rico Sugar	140	135	135	−10
100	South Porto Rico S. pf.	108	108	108	..
22,400	Southern Railway	24½	21⅛	22½	−1⅝
2,800	Southern Railway pf.	57½	53	57½	+1¼
100	Standard Milling	77½	77½	77½	−½
100	Stewart Warner Speed.	43	43	43	..
86,600	Studebaker Co.	43¼	40¼	42	−⅝
1,600	Superior Steel	35	33	34	−1
2,800	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	12⅞	11⅝	12	−½
21,880	Texas Co.	136	121	123	−12
3,900	Texas & Pacific	16	14½	14¾	−¼
100	Tidewater Oil	165	165	165	−10
500	Third Avenue	16	15	16	..
16,600	Tobacco Products	46¼	42½	44	−2
100	Twin City Rap. Tran.	65	65	*65	−⅝
400	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	91	83	*83½	..
250	Union Bag & P., new	60	59⅝	59⅝	−⅝
54,600	Union Pacific	111¼	104⅞	106½	−3⅝
100	Union Pacific pf.	70	70	70	−1
4,000	United Alloy Steel	36	35	35⅝	..
9,275	United Cigar Stores	86½	81⅛	83½	−2½
200	United Cigar Stores pf.	100½	98¾	98½	−3⅜
300	United Drug	75	69	75	+4⅜
100	United Drug 1st pf.	49	49	49	−1
200	United Drug 2d pf.	75	74	74	−5⅝
2,003	United Fruit	116	111	113	−4½
1,440	United Rys. Invest.	6	4¼	5¼	−1½
725	United Rys. Inv pf.	14	12	12⅞	−1½
900	U. S. C. I. P. & Fdy.	11	10¼	11	+⅝
100	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	44	44	44	−2
100	U. S. Express	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
12,900	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	110⅝	103	107½	−¾
500	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	92	90	90	−4
7,200	U. S. Rubber	50¼	45	48	−1⅝
700	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	95⅝	92	93	−2⅞
1,500	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	44⅝	42	42	−3
100	U. S. Sm., R. & M. pf.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	−2⅝
849,250	U. S. Steel	88½	79⅞	81⅞	−5
15,330	U. S. Steel pf.	107⅛	102¾	105⅝	−2⅝
41,900	Utah Copper	78⅝	71⅝	*72¼	−1
200	Utah Securities	10½	10⅜	10½	−1½
1,200	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	32½	30¼	31½	−¼
100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	99	99	99	−⅜
300	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	50	48	48	−2
800	WABASH	8	7⅜	7⅜	−¼
8,500	Wabash pf. A	39⅝	36¼	38	−1⅞
6,300	Wabash pf. B	19½	18½	18⅝	−1⅝
300	Wells Fargo Express	72½	71	71	−4
3,800	Western Maryland	13⅜	12	13	−⅞
600	West. Maryland 2d pf.	27½	25½	27½	+1½
400	Western Pacific	12½	11	11	−1⅜
100	Western Pacific pf.	37½	37½	37½	−1½
3,400	Western Union Tel.	82	76⅞	80⅜	+1½
23,800	Westinghouse E. & M.	37¾	34⅞	35⅝	−2⅛
100	Westinghouse 1st pf.	56	56	56	..
3,100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¾	9	9¼	−⅜
500	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	19	19	19	..
1,200	White Motors	36	34½	*35	−¼
2,100	Wilson & Co.	44½	42½	43	−2½
43,000	Willys-Overland	18⅜	16⅜	17¼	−⅝
1,000	Willys-Overland pf.	71	69¾	69¾	−¼
500	Wisconsin Central	34	33	34	−1½
2,700	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	107⅛	99⅞	100½	−6½
300	Woolworth pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼	−3½
204	Worthington Pump	34¾	34½	34½	−½
75	Worthington P. pf. A	86	86	86	..
100	Worthington P. pf. B	56½	56½	56½	−1½

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issued under mortgage dated May 1, 1891, to Old Colony Trust Company, as trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing May 1, 1914, November 1, 1914, May 1, 1915, November 1, 1915, and May 1, 1916, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Old Colony Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each First Mortgage Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due May 1, 1914, November 1, 1914, May 1, 1915, November 1, 1915, and May 1, 1916, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to May 1, 1916, is $314.04.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR.,
Special Master.

SET PRICES TO STAY FOR IRON AND STEEL

More Conferences to be Held, but Revision Before Jan. 1 Is Not Expected.

SHORTAGE OF COAL IS FELT

Commercial Demand for Finished Steel Products Is Light—More Coke Moving.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 16.—While further conferences between representatives of the Government and the iron and steel producers are to be held before Jan. 1, it is altogether improbable that there will be any revision of the present set prices for iron and steel products, either Jan. 1 or soon after that date. The conference between the War Industries Board and leading iron and steel manufacturers last Monday was chiefly with reference to deliveries and methods of apportioning tonnages and placing orders, while it is understood that yesterday's conference between the Federal Trade Commission and representatives of the producers was chiefly with regard to details of accounting methods. It is announced, however, that the commission will place certain cost data before the War Industries Board within a few days, and that another conference between the board and the producers will be held before Jan. 1.

The improvement that was being effected in the transportation situation through the influence of orders issued by the General Operating Committee conducting the pool of railway facilities east of Chicago encountered a setback with the storm of a week ago Saturday, and consequently receipts of coke at blast furnaces have been greatly reduced the last week, and there has also been a severe shortage of coal at the Youngstown district steel plants and those that run alongside the lake front. Blast furnaces have also had their troubles with frozen ore, so that the production of pig iron has been greatly curtailed, and the steel works would have been unable to consume the normal tonnage of iron if it had been available. It looks now as if the production of pig iron this Winter will be at a lower rate than in the first eleven months of the year, when pig iron production was at a slightly smaller rate than in 1916, and steel ingot production at only a slightly larger rate. There has been capacity through new construction sufficient for a considerable increase.

Exports of scrap, pig iron, unfinished steel, finished rolled steel, pipe, nails, wire, &c., amounted to 571,893 gross tons in October, against 489,415 tons in September and 522,810 tons in August. The October exports compare with a monthly average of 543,000 tons in the twelve months preceding, thus showing an increase of 5 per cent. over the monthly average. The October exports of pig iron, wire rods, and billets were particularly heavy. What is regarded as ordinary commercial buying of iron and steel is now at a very low ebb, and it is estimated that about 80 per cent. of the current shipments of many of the mills is war steel for actual war purposes.

The commercial demand for finished steel products continues very light, which is attributed mainly to the talk of possible price revision soon after the beginning of the year. However, this revision seems entirely improbable, and it is more than likely that the holiday spirit has much to do with the slowing down of the market. Then added to that is the decrease in commercial consumption of steel due to the war, this decrease being more than made up thus far by the development of such large war steel demands. It was a common thing, a few months ago, to consider war steel as simply war steel—the steel used in making shells and other strictly war munitions, together with ship steel and a few other items. Efforts were then made to estimate the proportion of the total steel output that would be required by the war.

Now that the country's entire resources are being devoted to the war, an entirely new viewpoint is being taken. One by one various industries are being marshaled as essential in waging the conflict to the fullest extent, and as this is done the steel they consume is to be regarded as war steel. The distribution of Government orders will eventually be in fair proportion to the productive capacities of the different units. At the beginning some companies received more Government business than others, but these irregularities have been in process of reduction right along. In tracing finished steel as it leaves the steel industry proper a very small proportion is found to be passing to forms of consumption that can properly be called peace or commercial uses.

The United States Steel Corporation has announced a small decrease in its unfilled obligations—112,569 tons—against decreases averaging more than half a million tons during the five months previous, which is due to contract bookings for sheets and tin plates for the first half of next year, larger Goverment orders, and a decrease in shipments. Wall Street was confounded in its estimate of a decrease of more than 300,000 tons, which in the end really amounted to about 130,000 tons. The mass of the corporation's sheet and tin plate business is booked semi-annually, and for the present half year it was booked practically all in April.

It was chifely for that reason that the April bookings of the corporation showed up so large, and when the Government prices on sheets and tin plates were anounced on Nov. 5 the corporation proceeded to allot nearly all of its prospective production for the first half of next year, the operation being nearly completed by the end of the month. Apart from this large sheet and tin plate business in October, there were heavier Government orders.

The last has been a bad week for the railroads, and the freight and passenger traffic is still in a partly paralyzed condition. While the officials worked night and day to move freight, the combination of car shortage, scarcity of men, and blizzard conditions retarded much headway. However, it is asserted in railroad circles here that the reduction in freight movement in and through this district is much less than would have been the case if the cold weather had come two weeks previously, when a general cleanup was ordered by the Railroad Pool Board, which began issuing orders from its headquarters here just before the storm broke, and which had brought about some results.

The slowing down in transportation lessens the production of pig iron as well as steel, but, as the fuel shortage has also shut off the consumption of steel, the mills are not placed under much additional pressure for deliveries by reason of their shipments being reduced. Weather conditions improved during the early part of last week, allowing a little freer movement, but Saturday and yesterday again became threatening, and the railroad yards and sidings are filling up rapidly.

Through the orders of the General Operating Committee of the Eastern Railroads and Fuel Administrator Kuhn a better movement of coal has been brought about. More attention is being paid to the domestic consumers than to the mills, but it is expected that the industrial plants will soon feel the benefits of the freer movement in coal cars, and iron and steel production become heavier and conditions easier.

Conditions as to the movement of coke have improved, although the cold snap still affects the Connellsville region. Some valley furnaces that were forced to bank last Sunday have resumed. The Carnegie Steel Company, which had only forty-one blast furnaces operating the week before, put four more on the active list last week. The general cleanup movement of the operating committee facilitated car supply last week, and rail shipments from the Connellsville region increased by 25,580 tons over the week before, while river shipments also increased slightly.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 15, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$27,269,500	$990,328,950
Same period last year	24,066,000	1,114,948,000

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	76.70	75.20	86.39	75.20
Same period a year ago	88.95	88.65	89.18	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXP. 4s	64½	64½	64½	1
Alaska Gold cv. 6s, Series A	34	28	28	13
Alaska Gold cv. 6s, Series B	50	30	30	4
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾	2
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	82	82	82	5
Am. H. & Leather 6s	98	98	98	10
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 5s	85½	84	85½	65
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	83	81½	82	12
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	88	88	88	1
Am. T. & T. col.tr.5s	93⅝	89	89¼	94
Am. Thread 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	1
Am. Tobacco 6s	119	119	110	1
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	78	77	77	15
Armour & Co. 4½s	83⅜	83	83	13
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	82	80⅝	80⅝	40
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	73½	73½	73½	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	73⅛	73	73	8
A., T. & S.F. cv.4s, '60	83	79	79	8
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	1
At. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	72½	72½	72½	3
BALDWIN LOCO. 5s	99	99	99	1
B. & O. p. l. 3½s	86	84	85⅛	6½
Balt. & Ohio golds 4s	78	77	77	5
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	81	78⅜	79¼	76
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	76¼	71⅞	71⅞	85
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	96½	96½	96½	3
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	89½	87⅞	87⅞	17
Beth. Steel p. m. 5s	78½	77	77	4
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	93⅜	92⅛	92⅛	41
Bush. Ter. Bldgs. 5s	75	75	75	2
CENT of GA. con. 5s	88½	88½	88½	5
Central Leather 5s	94	92⅞	93	3
Central Pacific 4s	79¼	78⅜	78⅜	9
Cent. of N. J. gen.5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	15
Cerro de Pasco cv. 6s	103¼	102	102	27
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	73	72	72	3
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	75½	72	72½	351
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	67	66	66	9
Chicago & Alton 3½s	38	36	36	7
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	93⅜	92¼	92¼	264
C., B. & Q. jt.4s,reg.	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	20
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	82⅝	82	82	7
C., B. & Q. D. D. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
C., B. & Q. Ia.Div.5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	1
Chi. & E. Ill cons. 6s	97	97	97	1
Chi. G. W. 1st 4s	57	55	55	24
C., M. & S. P. 4s, '25	75	74	74	22
C., M. & S.P. ref.4½s	67	64	65½	37
C., M. & S. P. cv. 5s	76	70½	71½	147
C., M. & S.P. cv.4½s	70½	65½	67⅝	44½
C., M. & S. P., C., P. & W. 5s	98	97¾	98	2
C., M. & Puget S. 4s	79	79	79	1
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	81⅛	80	80	14
Chicago Rys. 5s	82	82	82	4
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	76	76	76	3
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	61¼	59¼	60	69
C., St. L. & P. 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	5
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	64	64	64	10
Chile Copper 7s	100½	98⅝	99½	41
Chile C. 6s, rec. p.pd.	75⅝	70	70⅛	185
Cleve. & Pitts. 4½s, Series A	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	1
Col. Industrial 5s	74½	74	74	5
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	71	69½	69½	19
Col. Gas & E. 1st 5s	76¾	75⅜	75⅜	4
Con. Gas conv. 6s	100	98⅛	98⅝	128½
Corn Prod. Ref. 5s,'34	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	3
Cuban-A.Sug.col.tr.6s	100½	100	100	40
Cumberland Tel. 5s	91⅜	90	90	3
DEL.&H. 1st & ref.4s	88	88	88	1
Del. & Hud. cv. 5s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	2
D. & R. G. con. 4s	63	62½	62½	4
Det. United 4½s	68¼	68¼	68¼	1
Dist. Securities 5s	70½	70	70½	3
ERIE 1st cons. 7s	100	100	100	5
Erie gen. 4s	49¾	49	49	29
Erie cv. 4s, Series A	40	38	38	11
Erie cv. 4s, Series B	40⅝	39	39	23
Erie cv. 4s, Series D	45	42	42½	40
FT. W. & D. C. 1st 6s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	2
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	96	95	95	6
Georgia Pacific 6s	103	103	103	1
Granby cv. 6s, A	96¼	96¼	96¼	4
Green Bay debs., B	8	7½	7½	37
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	1
HUD. & MAN. ref. 5s	50	47⅞	50	15
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	13	11	12	26
ILL. CENT. 4s, '53	73	73	73	1
Ill. C. and C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	91	91	91	4
Illinois Steel 4½s	83	82⅝	82⅝	11
Indiana Steel 5s	96½	95	95	8
Inter.-Met. 4½s	52	51⅛	51⅝	33
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	80½	77½	77	176
Int. Agric. 5s	66½	66½	66½	4
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	91⅛	88⅝	89	229
Int. Paper 6s	100	100	100	1
KAN. & MICH. 2d 5s	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	1
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	95	94⅝	95	8
Lack. Steel 5s, '50	88⅜	85	85	16
Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	97½	97⅛	97⅛	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	84	83	83	19
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	84½	82⅜	82¼	10
Leh. Val. cons. 4½s	90	90	90	5
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	95	95	95	2
Liggett & Myers 7s	110	110	110	26
Liggett & Myers 5s	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	1
Lorillard 7s	109¼	109¼	109¼	3
Lou. & Nash. unif. 4s	85⅝	85	85	9
L. & N., A. K.& C.4s	75	75	75	1
L. & N., St.L.Div.6s	100	100	100	2
Lou & Nash. gen. 6s	108½	108½	108½	3
MET. TEL. & TEL.5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	4
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, C	102¼	102¼	102¼	3
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, A	104½	104½	104½	3
Mich. State Tel. 5s	86	86	86	1
Midvale Steel 5s	84	83	83	8
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	1
Mil. & Nor.1st ext.4½s	88	88	88	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	57⅜	57	57	35
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	30	30	30	1
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1923	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	54½	52½	53	399½
Mo.P. 1st & ref.5s,'23	86	85⅛	86	11
Montana Power 5s	88⅝	88	88	2
Morris & Essex 3½s	78	78	78	3
N.O.,TEX. & M.inc.5s	37	35	35	22
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	71½	71½	71½	1
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	92	88	88¼	338
N. Y. Cent. deb.4s, '34	78⅜	77⅛	77⅛	3
N. Y., C. & St.L.1st 4s	82	82	82	1
N. Y. Dock 4s	73	73	73	5
N. Y., Lack. & W. ter. and imp. 4s	93	93	93	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	50	49¼	49¼	2
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	19	17⅞	18	56
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	87⅛	85⅝	86	10
N. W., W. & B. 4½s	41	40	40	15
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	107½	107½	107½	1
Norf. & W. con. 4s	83⅜	83	83⅜	9
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	105	105	105	1
Northern Pacific 4s	83¼	82	82	97
Northern Pacific 3s	58⅜	58	58	73
Nor. States Power 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	5
ORE. SH. L. ref. 4s	83½	82½	82½	9
Ore. Short L. 1st 6s	103	102½	102½	2
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	81¼	80⅞	80⅞	2
Pacific T. & T. 5s	91¼	90⅝	90⅝	7
Penn. 4s, 1948	90	89	89	8
Penn. con. 4½s	96½	96½	96½	2
Penn. Gen. 4½s	91⅛	89	89	117
Penn. gtd. 4s, Ser. E	80	80	80	1
Peo. Gas Chi. cons. 6s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	1
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	80	79	79	13½
P.,Shen.&L.E.cons.5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	4
Pocahontas Coll. 5s	85½	85½	85½	10
Public Service 5s	77⅝	75⅝	75⅝	5
RY. ST. SPR., INT.-Oc. 5s	98	97¾	97¾	11
Ry. St. Spr., La.T.5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	5
Reading gen. 4s	83½	81½	81½	15
Rep. Iron & S. 4s	93½	93	93⅜	31
R., W. & O. c. 5s	97	97	97	2
ST. L., I. M. & S. unif. & ref. 4s	71¼	71¼	71¼	1
St.L.,I.M. & P. 1st 5s	78¼	78¼	78¼	2
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series A	55⅜	53⅜	54½	179
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series B	70⅜	68	68	4
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	58⅝	57	57	62
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	42⅝	41	41	54
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	66⅝	66	66	15
St.L.&S.W. ter. 1st 5s	58	57	57	11
St. P., M. & M., Mon. ext. 4s	82½	82	82	1
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	93½	93¼	93¼	5
St. P. & N. P. 6s	104	103⅞	103⅞	4
San. A. & A. P. 4s	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	5
S.P.& Sioux C. 1st 6s	100	100	100	8
Seab. A. L. g.4s, sta.	70¼	70¼	70¼	4
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	48½	47	47½	59
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	55	54½	54½	3
Sinclair Oil & R. 7s, with warrants	91	86	86	10
So. Bell Tel. 5s	91½	91½	91½	3
So. Pac. conv. 5s	89¼	87	87	94
So. Pac. conv. 4s	75⅞	74	74	42
So. Pac. ref. 4s	79	77⅛	77⅛	39
So. Pac. col. 4s	69¼	66	66	18
Southern Ry. 5s	93¼	92	92	54
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	59½	57¼	57⅝	131
Stand. Milling 1st 5s	88	88	88	1
TENN. C. & I. gen.5s	95	95	95	2
Tenn. Copper Co. 6s	88	87½	87½	4
Texas Co. deb. 6s	97	95	97	16
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	80	80	80	2
Texas & Pac. 2d inc.	50	50	50	10
Third Av. 1st 5s	95	95	95	10
Third Av. adj. 5s	33¼	31	31	9
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	43	43	43	2
Tol., W. V. & O. 4½s, Series B	92	92	92	1
Tri-City 5s	92	92	92	2
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	86⅜	86	86¼	20
Union Pac. ref. 4s	78	76⅜	76⅜	12
Union Pac. conv. 4s	82½	81½	81⅜	31¼
U.Rys. inv. (Pitts.) 5s	60	60	60	1
U. S. S. & R. Co. 6s	96½	96½	96½	5
U. S. Rubber 6s	100½	100	100	15
U. S. Rubber ref. 5s	76⅝	74⅝	74⅝	393
U. S. Steel 5s	98	96	96	240
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	91⅞	91⅛	91⅛	4
Va.-Car. Ch. Co. 6s	97½	97½	97½	1
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	91½	91¼	91¼	6
WABASH 1st 5s	95¼	93⅞	93⅞	2
Wabash 2d 5s	81½	81	81	4
Wash. Term. 4s	85	85	85	1
Western Md. 4s	58½	58¼	58¼	1
Western Electric 5s	96¼	95¼	95⅝	73
Western Pacific 5s	80½	79	79	63
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
West Shore 4s	79	79	79	4
West Shore 4s, reg.	75	75	75	2
Wilson & Co. 6s	95⅝	94⅝	94⅝	22
Total sales				$5,979,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. Liberty 3½s	98.80	98.46	98.50	5478
U. S. Lib.1st cv.4s	97.34	97.30	97.34	37
U. S. Liberty 2d 4s	97.50	97.16	97.26	9312½
Am. For. Secur. 5s	93½	90½	91⅛	128
Anglo-French 5s	89⅛	84⅜	84⅜	2337
City of Bordeaux 6s	79⅝	74	75	200
City of Lyons 6s	80	74	74⅝	284
City of Marseilles 6s	79½	74	75	191
City of Paris 6s	79⅝	73¾	74⅝	217½
City of Tokio 5s	70⅝	70	70	7
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	92⅝	92	92½	11
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	91	90¼	90¼	29
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	91⅜	89⅜	89⅜	22
French Govt. 5½s	94½	93⅞	94½	690
Japanese 4½s	90	90	90	76
Jap. 4½s, Eng. sta.	90	90	90	3
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	90	90	90	35
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, German stamp	76	75	75	36
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	91½	91½	91½	3
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	97 1/16	95⅜	96	579
U. K. of G. B. & I. 3½s, 1918	99⅜	99⅜	99 11/16	513
U. K. of G. B. & I. 3½s, 1919	95	93¼	93⅜	287
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	97½	95¼	95⅞	451
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	91¼	88⅜	88½	280
Total sales				$21,250,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1957	87½	87	87	3
4s, 1959	88	87⅜	87⅜	6
4½s, 1964	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	1
4½s, May, 1957	97	97	97	1
4½s, 1963	97¼	96	96	16
4½s, 1965	97⅛	97	97	13
Total sales				$40,000
Grand total				$27,269,500

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	26,751	75,456	168,725	$95,000
Tues.	32,235	100,590	255,455	215,000
Wed.	30,150	127,016	158,190	178,000
Thurs.	43,155	135,930	231,650	126,000
Fri.	26,100	122,882	153,695	106,000
Sat.	22,315	80,935	99,200	47,000
Total	180,706	642,809	1,066,915	$767,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.	Net Ch'ge.
40,500	*Aetna Exp.	9	7	7⅝	— 1
100	*Aet.E.pf.,w.i.	46	46	46	— 2⅝
3400	*Air Reduc.	65	60	60	—10
50	Am.B.Mfg.pf.	26	26	26	..
3,800	Am. Tin Tun.	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1,400	B.-Am.Tob.,r.	16½	15½	15½	— ½
900	B.-A.T.,coup.	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅝
50	*Can.C.&Fdy.	15	15	15	— 1
100	*Can.C.&F.pf.	45	45	45	—21
300	Can.Nat.Gas.	½	[illegible]	½	..
13,050	*Car.L.& P.	2⅝	1⅞	2	— ½
680	Carwen Steel	9	8⅝	9	..
4,200	Chev.M.C.,w.i.	64½	60	63	— ½
1,150	*City Ser. pf.	72	70	70½	— 3
769	*City Ser.,old	210	204	206	— 3
200	*Cramp Ship.	70	70	70	— 2
1,800	Curtiss Aero.	30	25½	26	— 3
4,675	*Electric Gun.	⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
1,700	Ev. Heaney	23	21½	22	+ 1
1,200	*Hall Signal	4	3	4	+ 1¼
2,700	*Int.-Lube C.	2⅝	[illegible]	2⅝	— ¼
750	Int. Rubber	9½	8½	9	— ⅝
900	Key. T. & R.	13	12	12	+ 1
590	*S.S.Kresge	70	65	65	— 7
1,550	*Lake T. B.	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
350	*Lake T. B.pf	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— 1⅛
1,000	*Man. Trans.	⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
800	Marconi of A.	3	3	3	— ½
6,500	*Maxim Mun.	[illegible]	⅜	[illegible]	— [illegible]
300	N. Y. Trans.	16⅝	16	16⅝	— ¼
1,100	Nor.A.P.& P.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
300	Peerless Tr.M.	13	11	11	— 3
770	*Poca.-L.Coal.	3½	3	3	— ⅝
4,250	*Prud. Pic.	6	5⅝	6	..
12,900	Smith M. Tr.	1⅛	[illegible]	1	— [illegible]
1,400	*Stand. Mot.	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— 2
9,000	Subm. Boat.	13	11¼	12	— ⅝
8,200	Triangle Film	1⅛	[illegible]	1	— [illegible]
6,300	*United Mot.	15½	14¼	14⅝	— ½
1,250	*U.S.L.& H.	1½	1	1⅛	— [illegible]
21,100	U.S.Steam	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅝
1,900	United Zinc	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
3,200	World Film	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
14,800	*Bar. O. & G.	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	— [illegible]
1,670	*Wr.-Mar. pf.	40	35	35	— 7

STANDARD OIL SECURITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.	Net Ch'ge.
1,100	Anglo-Am. O.	17½	17	17⅝	+ 1¼
100	A.-Am. Oil r.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅜
40	N. Y. Trans.	193	192	192	+ 6
181	Ohio Oil	290	278	280	— 9
5	P. Oil & G.	380	380	380	—30
10	St'd Oil, Ky.	290	290	290	..
32	St'd Oil, N. J.	483	480	480	—10
85	St'd Oil, N. Y.	246	235	235	—12

OTHER OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
3,250	*Allen Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ⅛
11,800	*Bar. O. & G.	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	..
950	*Beth. O. & G.	10	10	10	..
77,000	*Bost.-Wyo. Oil	21	14	15	— 6
12,700	*Cosden Oil	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	— ⅝
1,200	*Cosden O. pf.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ¼
42,160	*Crown Oil	1	⅞	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
43,760	C. P. & Ref.	[illegible]	1⅞	[illegible]	+ ⅛
5,300	*Elk Basin P.	6⅝	5⅝	6	— 1
4,000	*Elk. Oil & G.	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
6,200	*Esm. Oil Co.	¼	[illegible]	¼	+ [illegible]
6,700	*Federal Oil	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅝
9,500	*Friar Oil	¼	[illegible]	¼	..
8,350	*Glenrock Oil	11½	7	7½	— 4½
9,000	*Han. O. & R.	8	5⅝	8	+ 2½
7,200	*Houston Oil	26¼	21	25⅝	+ 2⅝
2,300	*H.G.C.O.& R.	4½	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
8,100	*Inter.-Pet.	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
84,500	Kenova Oil	5-32	3-32	⅛	..
2,475	*Lost City Oil	[illegible]	¼	¼	— [illegible]
17,500	*Merritt O. C.	21½	16	17⅝	— 3⅝
13,500	Met. Petrol	⅝	½	⅝	— [illegible]
45,000	*Midw. Oil	106	85	93	— 8
1,000	*Midw.Oil, pf	[illegible]	1⅛	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
22,335	*Midwest Ref.	109	90	98	—15
2,000	*N. Y.& Okla.	[illegible]	½	½	— ⅛
25,700	*Northw. Oil	60	47	50	—10
34,000	*Okla. Oil	5	4	4½	..
7,500	*Okla. Oil, pf.	14	12	13	..
11,300	Okla. Pd.&R.	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
4,000	Omar O. & G.	30	28	29	— 2
4,300	Osage-Hom.	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
600	*Pan.Am.Pet.	38	35	35	— 3
3,800	*Penn. K. Oil.	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ¼
105,000	*Red R.O.&G.	[illegible]	⅝	⅞	— ⅜
2,280	*Rice Oil	½	⅜	⅜	— [illegible]
1,600	*Sapul.O.& R.	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ½
1,000	*Sec. R.& P.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
12,500	*Seq. O. & R.	[illegible]	⅝	⅝	..
2,510	*Somerset Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
2,800	*Stanton Oil	[illegible]	1⅛	1⅛	— [illegible]
3,000	*United Pet.	12	10	10	—14
9,200	*Un. West. O.	⅝	½	[illegible]	— [illegible]
3,536	*Vic. Oil, new	4¼	3⅝	4	— ¼

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
3,700	Acme C. H. M.	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
11,700	A.-Br. C. M.	⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
13,100	*†Atlanta	9	8	[illegible]	..
57,000	Big L. Cop.	2⅛	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
700	*†Bitter Creek	10	10	10	—15
33,200	†Boston Mon.	50	39	43	— 3
5,150	*Bradshaw C.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	..
3,100	Butte C. & Z.	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
13,130	Butte-Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
300	Butte-N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
500	*Butte R. C.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
10,100	*†Caledonia M.	45	41	44	..
56,100	*Cal. & Jer.	[illegible]	⅞	1	— ⅛
4,050	Canada Cop.	[illegible]	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
19,000	†Cashboy	4½	3	4½	+ 1
11,000	*†Cerbat Sil. M. M.	40	37	39	— 1
2,500	Cerro G. M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ¼
2,750	*Coco R. M.	4⅝	3	3	— 1½
6,700	Con. Ariz. S.	[illegible]	1¼	[illegible]	— [illegible]
7,100	Cons. Cop. M	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
5,600	*†C. Homstead	23	21	22	— 3
4,745	*Copper Val.	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅜
3,800	Cresson Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
13,500	*Dundee M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
29,660	*Emma Cop.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
1,600	First Nat. C.	2¼	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅝
1,300	*†Fortuna C.	40	40	40	..
15,700	*Gibson C. C.	2⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
10,500	*Globe D. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
5,200	Goldfield Con.	⅝	[illegible]	⅝	— [illegible]
2,500	†Gold. Merger	4	3	4	..
9,600	*†Gt. Verde Ext. Cop.	85	50	80	+30
22,500	*Green M. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ⅛
3,625	Hecla Mining	4⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ⅛
110,000	*†Int. Mines	17	12	15	..
2,850	Iron Blossom	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
31,000	*Jerome V.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
12,100	*Jer. Pres. C.	3⅝	3	3¼	— ¼
10,700	*†Jim Butler	76	73	74	— 1
2,350	J.-Kennecott	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
7,050	†Jumbo Ext.	14	13	14	— 1
15,000	*†K. P. G. M.	50	50	50	..
1,000	La Rose Cons.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
1,100	*Lavelle Gold.	1	⅞	⅞	..
9,000	La. Cons.	⅝	½	½	..
2,000	†McK.-Dar.	61	58	61	— 1
4,200	Magma Cop.	44	37⅝	40	— 3⅝
4,000	†Marsh Min.	6	5	5	..
1,825	Mason Valley	5¼	4	4	— 1
11,100	*Milford Cop.	1⅝	1⅛	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
800	Mines of Am.	1½	1¼	[illegible]	— [illegible]
1,000	†Mogul Min.	40	40	40	..
8,000	*Monster Chief	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
24,000	*†Mother Lode	30	27½	28	— 1
34,600	*†Nat. Leas'g	7	5	6	— 1
6,900	*†N. Z. & L.	30	30	30	..
21,000	*†Nev. G. M.	21	17	21	..
1,810	*New Cornelia	14⅝	14¼	14¼	..
7,200	Nipissing	8½	8	8¼	— ¼
128,000	*Nixon Nev.	1⅝	[illegible]	1⅝	..
1,200	*Ohio C., new, w. i.	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅝	— ⅛
24,200	†Port. C. Cop.	34	32	34	+ 1
21,200	*†Prov. Mine.	47	45	46	— 1
17,000	†Rex Con. M.	13	10½	11	— 1½
14,600	†Roch. Mines.	38	32	33	— 4
1,800	Seneca Copper	¼	¼	¼	..
18,500	Sil. K. of Ar.	⅝	[illegible]	⅝	..
4,400	Std. Sil.-Lead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
4,200	Stewart	[illegible]	[illegible]	¼	— [illegible]
8,500	†Success Min.	13	11	12	— ½
1,200	Superior Cop.	2¼	2	2	— ½
15,950	Tonopah Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
13,500	*†Troy-Ariz.	17	14	15	— ½
2,800	United East'n	[illegible]	[illegible]	3⅝	— ½
4,290	Unity Gold	3⅝	3	[illegible]	— ½
10,000	†W. End Con.	71	65	68	+ 3
11,200	White C. Min.	⅝	[illegible]	½	— ⅛
1,850	†Wilbert Cop.	17	15	16	..

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$13,000	*B.S'l 5s 2-y. n	97	96⅝	97	— ¼
300,000	*Can. Gov. 5s.	95	93⅝	93¾	— 1¼
6,000	*Cosden & Co. new 6s	77½	77¼	77¼	..
40,000	*Gen. E. 6% n.	96⅞	96	96⅝	— ⅝
155,000	G.E. 6% 2-y. n	99¼	98⅝	98⅞	— ½
21,000	*Gen. E. rts.	[illegible]	1⅝	[illegible]	— [illegible]
121,000	*R. G. new 5½s	45	36	37	— [illegible]
121,000	*Rus. G. 6½s	[illegible]	46	49	— 6
3,600	*So. Ry. 5% n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ¼

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

$360,000

ROSENWALD & WEIL BUILDING
Chicago, Illinois

First Mortgage 6% Serial Bonds
(Safeguarded under the Straus Plan)

Dated November 15th, 1917. Interest coupons due May 15th and November 15th. Mortgagor agrees to pay Federal Income Tax not in excess of 2%.
Denominations, $1,000 and $500.

MATURITIES

Amount	Maturing	Amount	Maturing
$14,000	Nov. 15th, 1919	$9,500	Nov. 15th, 1924
7,500	May 15th, 1920	10,000	May 15th, 1925
7,500	Nov. 15th, 1920	10,000	Nov. 15th, 1925
8,000	May 15th, 1921	10,500	May 15th, 1926
8,000	Nov. 15th, 1921	10,500	Nov. 15th, 1926
8,500	May 15th, 1922	11,000	May 15th, 1927
8,500	Nov. 15th, 1922	11,000	Nov. 15th, 1927
9,000	May 15th, 1923	11,500	May 15th, 1928
9,000	Nov. 15th, 1923	11,500	Nov. 15th, 1928
9,500	May 15th, 1924	175,000	Nov. 15th, 1929

SECURITY—These bonds are a closed first mortgage lien on the new Rosenwald & Weil plant at Chicago, Illinois, valued at $500,000.

INCOME—Ample income to pay interest charges and retire the bonds serially as above is guaranteed by a twenty year lease of the plant by Rosenwald & Weil. Securities have been deposited with the Continental and Commercial Trust Co. of Chicago as surety for the performance of the covenants of this lease. The average earnings of the Company are five times the amount of the rental pledged to pay interest and principal on this bond issue.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY—The House of Rosenwald & Weil, clothing manufacturers, was founded in 1885 with an investment of less than $50,000. The business has had a steady and substantial growth, the present capital and surplus being in excess of $1,000,000, and sales in 1917 being in excess of $3,000,000. The Company is nationally advertised and widely known, its products being sold extensively by retail dealers throughout the United States.

PURPOSE OF THE ISSUE—The purpose of this issue is to finance the new plant, which will enable the Company to assemble their plants, now located in various part of Chicago, under one roof, which will materially reduce their overhead charges and substantially increase earnings.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS—In accordance with the Straus Plan, the mortgagor is required to deposit monthly, in advance, in a trust company, one-twelfth of the annual interest and principal requirements. To assure prompt deposits, the lease has been assigned to the trustee, and Rosenwald & Weil will pay the monthly amount to this bank.

We recommend this issue as a particularly attractive investment. Orders now being accepted for either immediate or January delivery.

Price, Par and Accrued Interest

Ask for Circular No. A-141

S. W. STRAUS & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED
150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Telephone Cortland 8064

Thirty-five years without loss to any investor.

National Aniline and Chemical Co. Inc.
Common Stock
Bought—Sold—Quoted

We solicit your inquiries and will gladly endeavor to furnish any information you may desire.

A. E. Fitkin & Company
141 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Cort. 7305.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY

issued under mortgage, dated March 1, 1889, to Central Trust Company of New York, as trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing May 1, 1914, November 1, 1914, May 1, 1915, November 1, 1915, and May 1, 1916, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Central Trust Company of New York, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each Consolidated Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due May 1, 1914, November 1, 1914, May 1, 1915, November 1, 1915, and May 1, 1916, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to May 1, 1916, is $701.74.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR.,
Special Master.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY OF INDIANA

issued under mortgage, dated May 22, 1903, to Eastern Trust Company and Charles M. Jesup, as trustees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing May 1, 1914, November 1, 1914, May 1, 1915, November 1, 1915, and May 1, 1916, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Old Colony Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each First Mortgage Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due May 1, 1914, November 1, 1914, May 1, 1915, November 1, 1915, and May 1, 1916, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to May 1, 1916, is $592.59.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR.,
Special Master.

MONTANA COAL & IRON COMPANY.
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as Trustee, under the First Mortgage dated January 2, 1912, securing the issue of bonds above described, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. January 2, 1918, for the sale to it for account of the Sinking Fund of sufficient par value of said bonds, to exhaust the sum of Twelve Thousand, two hundred nine dollars and twelve cents ($12,209.12) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest.

Proposals should be placed in sealed envelopes, addressed, "Tenders for account of Montana Coal & Iron Co. Sinking Fund," and sent to the undersigned at its main office at No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY.
By BOYD G. CURTS, Trust Officer.
New York, Dec. 3, 1917.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY

issued under mortgage, dated January 5, 1905, to Central Trust Company of New York, as trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing respectively July 1, 1912, July 1, 1913, January 1, 1914, July 1, 1914, and January 1, 1915, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and appurtenant coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale and whose bonds and coupons are entitled to share in the distribution of said proceeds of sale as provided in the above order, will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon the presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Bankers Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each Refunding Bond for $1,000, in respect of the principal amount thereof and of the interest accrued on said principal amount from and after January 1, 1915, and in addition to the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale upon or in respect of the coupons or installments of interest appurtenant thereto, is $117.01.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR.,
Special Master.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Port Huron Division First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY

issued under mortgage dated May 17, 1889, to Central Trust Company of New York, as trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing April 1, 1914, October 1, 1914, April 1, 1915, October 1, 1915, April 1, 1916, and October 1, 1916, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Central Trust Company of New York, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each Port Huron Division First Mortgage Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due April 1, 1914, October 1, 1914, April 1, 1915, October 1, 1915, April 1, 1916, and October 1, 1916, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to October 1, 1916, is $342.87.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR.,
Special Master.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 6, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. The Polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

FARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier.

$250,000
5½%
Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates
secured by first mortgage on the Brooklyn Plant of the
SHEFFIELD FARMS COMPANY, Inc.
held under lease from LOUVAIN CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION
Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest by the
New York Title and Mortgage Company
Capital and Surplus over $3,000,000.
EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF N. Y., Depositary

Free from personal property taxes in the State of New York; the Normal Federal Income Tax of 2 per cent. will be repaid by the Guarantor.

SERIAL MATURITIES:

$12,500	July 1, 1918	$12,500	January 1, 1919
12,500	July 1, 1919	12,500	January 1, 1920
12,500	July 1, 1920	12,500	January 1, 1921
12,500	July 1, 1921	12,500	January 1, 1922
12,500	July 1, 1922	137,500	January 1, 1923

Total Loan, $250,000. Valuation of direct security, $660,000.

The valuation of the direct security is over two and one-half times the amount of the loan.

The building is a fireproof structure erected for a milk pasteurization, bottling and ice plant. It is designed to be the world's largest, most modern and best equipped milk pasteurization plant.

In addition to the property covered by the mortgage, the loan is further secured by an assignment of a ten-year lease executed by the Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., for an aggregate net rental of $400,000, at the uniform rate of $40,000 per annum, thus providing unusually strong commercial backing for the loan.

The Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., is an old-established, successful business, well known in New York. Its average annual sales for the past three years were $11,900,285.02. Its average net earnings, after depreciation, for the same period, were $472,887.04 per annum, an amount nearly twelve times the sum annually due on the lease.

The mortgage is held by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Depositary. Authentication of the Depositary will be endorsed on each mortgage certificate.

We offer at par these 5½ per cent. first mortgage certificates with our guarantee of principal and interest. Denominations of $100 or multiples thereof in various maturities, as above listed.

Write for Circular.

New York Title and Mortgage Company
135 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN; Telephone, Cortlandt 6880.
203 MONTAGUE STREET, BROOKLYN; Telephone Main 7100.

Don't Forget This Is Red Cross Week.

American Foreign Banking Corporation
56 Wall Street New York
Capital and Surplus, $3,400,000

Organized pursuant to an amendment to the Federal Reserve Act authorizing national banks to own stock in a Bank organized to engage in Foreign and International Banking.

OFFICERS

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Hayden B. Harris, Vice-President
T. Fred Aspden, Vice-President
Charles A. Mackenzie, Secretary and Treasurer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman, Albert H. Wiggin
Chairman, Board of Directors Chase National Bank, New York.

T. Fred Aspden, Vice-President.
Gerhard M. Dahl, Vice-President, Chase National Bank, New York.
Norman H. Davis, President, Trust Company of Cuba, Havana.
C. H. Easson, General Manager, The Standard Bank of Canada, Toronto.
Charles L. Farrell, President, The Essex County National Bank, Newark.
Ernest A. Hamill, President, Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago.
Hayden B. Harris, Vice-President.
Charles A. Hinsch, President, Fifty-Third National Bank, Cincinnati.
W. R. Irby, President, Canal Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans.
C. T. Jaffray, President, First and Security National Bank, Minneapolis.
Archibald Kains, President.
John G. Lonsdale, President, National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis.
Alfred L. Ripley, President, Merchants National Bank, Boston.
Levi L. Rue, President, Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia.
John Sherwin, President, First National Bank, Cleveland.
Eugene V. E. Thayer, President, Chase National Bank, New York.
Fred Vogel, Jr., President, First National Bank, Milwaukee.
Henry B. Wilcox, Vice-President, Merchants-Mechanics First National Bank, Baltimore.

Every description of international banking business transacted.
Bills of exchange negotiated and collected.

Drafts and letters of credit issued. Imports and exports financed.
Acceptances given against shipments of merchandise.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank
51 Chambers St., New York

The Board of Trustees has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum

ON ALL DEPOSITS ENTITLED THERETO. DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10TH, 1918, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1918.

JOHN S. DALY, Comptroller. JOHN J. PULLEYN, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of GRAND RAPIDS, BELDING & SAGINAW RAILROAD COMPANY

issued under mortgage dated March 1, 1899, to International Trust Company, trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing March 1, 1914, September 1, 1914, March 1, 1915, September 1, 1915, March 1, 1916, and September 1, 1916, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Old Colony Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each First Mortgage Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due March 1, 1914, September 1, 1914, March 1, 1915, September 1, 1915, March 1, 1916, and September 1, 1916, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to September 1, 1916, is $230.77.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR.,
Special Master.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY

issued under Mortgage, dated January 2, 1901, to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing July 1, 1914, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and appurtenant coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon the presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York City, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount as aforesaid upon each Consolidated Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupon appurtenant thereto due July 1, 1914, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to July 1, 1914, is $460.90.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR.,
Special Master.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY

issued under mortgage, dated October 1, 1880, to William W. Crapo and Alfred M. Hoyt, as trustees.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing April 1, 1912, April 1, 1914, October 1, 1914, April 1, 1915, October 1, 1915, April 1, 1916, and October 1, 1916, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Old Colony Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due April 1, 1912, April 1, 1914, October 1, 1914, April 1, 1915, October 1, 1915, April 1, 1916, and October 1, 1916, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto, due subsequent to October 1, 1916, is $853.32.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR.,
Special Master.

Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Co.
First Mortgage Refunding and Terminal Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

As provided in Section Seven of Article Two of the Mortgage securing the issue of bonds above described, the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on January 7th, 1918, for the sale to it of such bonds for account of the Sinking Fund, at a price not exceeding 110 per cent. and accrued interest to the amount of $74,819.84, conditioned upon the payment to the undersigned of that amount on or before January 2[illegible], 1918, as provided in the said Mortgage.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security and Trust Company, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
December 7th, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

December 7, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the Banking House, No. 257 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, between the hours of 12 noon and 12:30 P. M.

F. H. ANDRUSS, Cashier.

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Aetna Explosives Preferred
Bank of Commerce
Butterworth-Judson 6s, 1921
Carbon Steel
Del., Lack. & Western Coal
Eastern Steel
Edmunds & Jones
Guantanamo Sugar
Internat'l Motors (All issues)
Jones Brothers Tea
Lima Locomotive Common
Lukens Steel 1st Preferred
Otis Elevator Com. & Pfd.
Santa Cecelia Sugar Com. & Pfd.

DUNHAM & Co
Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover.

Unlisted Securities Department

Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
National Sugar Refining
N. Y. State Railways Com. & Pfd.
Pierce, Butler & Pierce 1st Pfd.
Safety Car Heating & Lighting
Santa Cecilia Sugar 6s, 1927
South Porto Rico Sugar Stocks

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Unlisted Securities
WANTED
500 American Thread Pfd.
20 American Cyanamid Pfd.
100 Connecticut Brass Corp.
40 Continental Insurance
25 Fidelity Phenix Fire
30 Greenwich Water Co.
50 Guantanamo Sugar
20 National Casket
50 National Sugar
100 Pacific Coast Com.

WEBB & CO.
43 EXCHANGE PL., NEW YORK.
Phone Hanover 1645-7

Atlantic Fruit Company
Connecticut Brass Co.
Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., Com. & Pfd.
Gulf, Mobile & Northern Com. & Pfd.
Illinois Central Leased Lines
Pacific Coast 2nd Preferred
Yukon-Alaska Trust

E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Freeport Texas Sulphur
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Marlin Arms
STOCK & NOTES
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

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$5,750 par value
New York City 3½s of 1940
to net
4.65%
A. C. HUME, Att'y, 40 Pine Street.

5½%
GUARANTEED
First Mortgages
and Certificates
Write for Booklet "A."
First mortgage Guarantee Co.
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Markoe, Morgan & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
120 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 9710 Rector.

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Midwest Refg.
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CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

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C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City
Phone Broad 7110

American Graphophone
Aetna Explosives Pfd.
A. O. Smith Pfd.
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

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4½ Per Cent On Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin"—Mailed Free.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Dec. 15, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	65	78
Am. W. W. & E., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	60	65
Anac. & Pot. Riv., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	87
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	70	75
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	85	90
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	86	92
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	55	60
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	90
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	101
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	..	91¼
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	82½	87½
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	98	100
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	96
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	89	93
C. Buck. L. & N Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	95
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	82	88
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	83	93
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	80	90
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	80	90
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '39	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	78	83
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	75	77
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	93	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Cons T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	95	97
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	93	100
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	85	95
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	97	99
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	92½
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, 56	5	June & Dec.	85	95
Eliz. & Tr. R.R., '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	89
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	87½	93
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	82
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	83	88
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	93	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	70
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	75	80
Hackensack Wtr., '52	4	Jan. & July	..	80
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Hobo. Ferry 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	94½	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	95	97
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	67	70
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	88	90
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	83	89½
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	80	86
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	88	90
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	82	88
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	65	78
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	79	85
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	101
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	98½	99½
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	95	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	67	68
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	95	100
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	75	85
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st in., '46	6	Jan. & July	94	99
Newark Gas, '48	6	June & Dec.	97	100
N. Y. & Hob. F., '46	5	June & Dec.	94½	98
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	98	100
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	68	71
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	57	63
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	95½	96¼
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	98	..
Norf. & Portsmouth, '36	5	June & Dec.	79	83
Norf. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	90	93
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	77	82
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	87	87½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	87
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	93	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	65	73
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	..	101
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	95	100
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	70
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	86	93
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	85
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	89
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	89	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	94
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	80	87
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	85	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	70	80
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	84	90
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	72	78
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	89	93
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	75	78
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	80	87
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	93	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	74	75
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	53½	54½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	95	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	93	98
Utica & Moh. Val., '41	4½	Mar. & Sep.	..	88
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	79	81
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	98	100
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	72	75
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	93	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	85	93
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	90	93

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	..	95
K. C. Stk. Y. deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	100
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	85	95
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	54	62
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	83	87
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	99	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 15, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..	....	14	17
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	69	73
Am Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	89	91
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	40	41
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	Nov 1, 17	200	205
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	88	90
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	45	50
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	73	76
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	July 1, 14	25	27
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	58	59
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	4½	5¼
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 26, 17	58	60
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	8	10
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Dec 1, 17	78	82
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	97	98
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	85	93
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 17	78	80
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	Nov 1, 17	28	29
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	90	92
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	3	S	Dec 1, 17	..	86
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	1¼	S	Dec 1, 17	45	50
Cities Service	*½	M	Dec 1, 17	204	206
Do pf.	½	M	Dec 1, 17	68¼	69½
Colorado Power	½	Q	Oct 15, 17	20	23
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 10, 17	95	100
Columbia R., G. & E.	..	..	....	40	..
Do pf.	½	Q	Oct 1, 17	70	75
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jul 17, 17	78	82
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	34	35
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	63	65
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	85	90
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 16, 17	65	..
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	July 2, 17	50	55
Do pf.	3	S	July 2, 17	78	83
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	93	94
Eliz. & Trenton	2	S	Oct 1, 17	22	..
Do pf.	2½	S	Oct 1, 17	28	..
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Dec 15, 17	98	102
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 17	120	126
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	5	7
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	25	35
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 15, 17	..	68
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	....	75	80
Hudson County Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 17	118	123
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	....	23	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	92	98
Int. Trac. pf.	1¼	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	90
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	100
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	29½	32
Do pf.	..	..	....	50	54
Kansas City Rys.	..	..	....	18	22
Do pf.	..	..	....	50	54
Middle West Util pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	56	58
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	..	J. & J.	35	36
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	85	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15, 17	85	93
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 17	67	71
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	July 1, 17	85	90
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	150	160
No. Ont Light & Pwr.	..	..	....	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 17	53	56
No. States Power	1½	Q	Oct 20, 17	68	70
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	88	89
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	50	52½
Do pf.	3	S	Sep 1, 17	68	74
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 17	33	35
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 15, 17	80	81
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Oct 10, 17	85	90
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Oct 15, 17	20	21
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	52	54
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	79	82
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	94	97
Som., U. & Middle	..	..	....	65	70
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	118	..
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	95	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	....	5	6
Do pf.	..	..	....	20	21
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Nov 15, 17	102½	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	2	3
Do pf.	..	..	....	10	13
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	100
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Oct 1, 17	26	29
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	59	62
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Oct 15, 17	22	23
United Utilities	..	..	....	20	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	92	98
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	Nov 1, 17	54	55
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	..	70
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 17	67	70
Western Power	..	..	....	8	10
Do pf.	$1.18	Q	Oct 15, 17	40	41
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Nov 15, 17	25	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	85	92
Wisconsin Edison	$3¼	S	Jun 30, 16	35	40

b—2½% payable in com. stock. *½ payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 15, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Nov 15, 17	207	211
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20, 16	35	37
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	65	68
Amer. Graphophone	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	70	73
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 17	81	82
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Oct 15, 17	35	38
Atlas Powder	d10	Q	Dec 10, 17	137	143
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	93	96
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	106	110
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15, 17	92	93
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15, 17	93	97
By Products Coke	8	A	....	120	126
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Sep 29, 17	85	90
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..	....	15	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 17	80	90
Celluloid	2½	Q	Sep 29, 17	145	155
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	146	150
Certainteed Products	..	..	....	42	43
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	88½
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	85	87
Childs	2½	Q	Dec 10, 17	69	72
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 10, 17	88	90
Crocker-Wheeler	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	95	100
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 17	101	102
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	1.25	Q	Oct 15, 17	160	165
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	88	90
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	455	480
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	100	108
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Nov 1, 17	85	90
Federal Sugar	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	79	82
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 29, 17	91	95
Great Western pf.	†1¾	Q	Oct 2, 17	..	110
Guantanamo Sugar	$1.25	Q	Oct 1, 17	45½	47
Hercules Powder	m4	Q	Sep 25, 17	240	245
Holly Sugar	..	..	....	35	40
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	95	98
Int. Silver	..	..	....	42	52
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	88	93
Kan. C. Stock Yards	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	82	95
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	78½	80
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Nov 30, 17	66	68
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Dec 1, 17	100	110
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	96
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	....	8	15
Do pf	..	..	....	72	78
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	125	127½
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Dec 1, 17	73	75
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	87⅝	90
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	96
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Oct 2, 17	93	96
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Nov 10, 17	228	230
New Niquero Sugar	3½	..	Dec 1, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Sep 20, 17	107	110
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 20, 17	100	105
Nipe Bay Sugar	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	115	125
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 17	37	39
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	65	69
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	Nov 15, 17	680	715
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	10½	11
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	58	61
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	39	42
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Sep 29, 17	117	123
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	87	89
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	65	68
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	....	12½	14
Do pf.	..	..	....	35	37
Shredded Wheat	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	112
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	95
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	162	163
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	36	40
Warner Sugar	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	110
Yale & Towne Mfg.	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	190	200

*And 4½% extra. ‡And 10% extra. d—Incl. 8% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 2% extra.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 15, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 2, 17	490	510
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	*6	S	Nov 1, 17	220	230
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 17	..	180
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	*4	S	July 2, 17	180	..
Bowery	250,000	†6	Q	Nov 1, 17	390	420
B'w'y Cent'l	100,000	..	..	....	140	150
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 17	150	175
Bronx Boro	150,000	..	..	....	..	150
Bryant Park	200,000	3	S	July 1, 17	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 15	..	95
Chase Nat'l	10,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	300	320
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	205
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 17	..	115
Chemic Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 17	370	385
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	205	210
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	380	385
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	205	215
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	400	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 17	325	350
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	158	161
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 17	285	293
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	..	18
Europe	150,000	3	..	Jan 13, 17	110	130
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Oct 1, 17	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	¶10	Q	Oct 1, 17	870	900
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	180
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	*4	S	Aug 1, 17	135	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 2, 17	375	390
G'mania, new	400,000	5	S	July 1, 17	..	200
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	330	350
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	a8	Q	Oct 1, 17	650	..
Harriman, N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jul 10, 17	..	250
Imp.&T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 17	480	490
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	210	214
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Oct 1, 17	370	400
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 17	..	300
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	$4	S	July 2, 17	310	315
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	245	255
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Nov 13, 17	280	285
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	July 2, 17	265	290
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	285
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	165	175
Mutual	200,000	17	S	Jan 1, 17	375	..
N. Netherl'd	300,000	4	S	Oct 1, 17	200	210
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 2, 17	405	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	S	July 1, 17	150	200
Pacific ($50)	500,000	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	250	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Sep 29, 17	210	230
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	450	460
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, 17	200	215
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	420	450
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	395	425
Sherman Nat	300,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	110	125
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 2, 17	100	110
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 17	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30, 17	140	150
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	250
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 2, 17	200	250
Yorkville	100,000	5	Q	Sep 29, 17	550	600

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ¶Incl 5% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—And 6% extra. **1% payable in Liberty Bonds.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	367	370
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	575	590
Central	5,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 17	700	715
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Sep 29, 17	242	250
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	100	120
Empire	1,500,000	3	Q	Sep 29, 17	290	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Sep 29, 17	315	317
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	Nov 1, 17	395	407
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	206	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 29, 17	245	255
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 2, 17	255	270
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Sep 29, 17	299	300
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	1	Q	Sep 29, 17	139	144
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 17	640	660
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 17	90	95
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	95	100
Manufact'rs	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	130	145
Mercantile	1,000,000	..	..	....	198	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	360
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 29, 17	570	..
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 11, 17	925	950
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 29, 17	270	275
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	70	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 29, 17	275	282
Transatlantic	700,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	160	..
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	348	360
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 2, 17	900	925
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 29, 17	410	415

*And a special dividend of 3½%.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	100	102
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15, 17	175	177
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	90	100
Commonw'lth	500,000	10	A	....	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	S	Jul 10, 17	$41	$45
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	10	S	Jul 10, 17	252	262
Ger. Alliance	200,000	10	S	Jul 16, 17	140	148
Ger.-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	Jul 16, 17	452	463
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	15	S	July 5, 17	300	330
Globe & Rut.	700,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	700	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	78	86
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	July 8, 17	395	405
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Oct., 1917	90	95
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	3	S	Oct 1, 17	85	90
Nat. Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	163	167
N. Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	50	70
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 6, 17	350	365
No. River ($25)	600,000	5	S	July 1, 17	160	175
Pacific	400,000	5	S	Jul 17, 17	130	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 14, 17	70	80
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	..	70
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 17	27	31

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	20	..
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 17	120	140
B'l'n C.R. ($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Oct 15, 17	147	153
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	100	110
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	225	260
42d St & G. St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	200	240
Ninth Av	800,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	130	150
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	100	110

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Dec. 10	6	5¼	5¼	5½
Dec. 11	6	5½	5¼	6
Dec. 12	6	5	5½	6
Dec. 13	6	6	6	6
Dec. 14	6	6	6	6
Dec. 15	6	6	6	6
Week's range—				
High			6	6
Low			5	5¼
Same week last year—				
High			10	6
Low			3	3¾
Year to date—				
High			10	6
Low			1½	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			15	8½
Low			1¾	1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Dec. 10	5¼@5½	5½@5¾	5¾@6
Dec. 11	5¼@5½	5¼@5¾	5¾@6
Dec. 12	5½@5¾	5¼@5¾	5¾@6
Dec. 13	5½@5¾	5¼@5¾	5¾@6
Dec. 14	5½@5¾	5¼@5¾	5¾@6
Dec. 15	5¼@5¾	5½@5¾	5¾@6
Week's range—			
High	5¾	5¾	6
Low	5¼	5¼	5¾
Same week last year—			
High	4½	4½	4½
Low	4	4	4
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4½	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days .... 3½@3¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days .... 3¾@4
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days .... 4½@5¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 5
4 to 6 months .... 5¼@5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 5¾

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*4	†4½	4½	4½
New York	3	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4½	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4½	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4¾
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
S. Francisco	4	4½	4½	4½

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	4	4	4
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	5	4	4	4
Cleveland	5	4	4	4
Richmond	4½	4	4	4
Atlanta	5	4	4	4
Chicago	5½	3½	3½	4
St. Louis	5½	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	5½	4	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	4	4
S. Francisco	5½	4	4	4

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Dec. 10	Par	†5c	†15@5c	*10c
Dec. 11	Par	†5c	†15@5c	*10c
Dec. 12	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Dec. 13	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Dec. 14	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Dec. 15	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Dec. 10	3¾	4¾	4¾	27f 21½c
Dec. 11	3¾	4¾	4¾	27f 22½c
Dec. 12	4	4¾	4¾	27f 22c
Dec. 13	4	4¾	4¾	27f 23c
Dec. 14	4	4¾	4¾	27f 23c
Dec. 15	4	4¾	4¾	27f 23c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
Dec. 10	55⅛	99¼	59f 50c
Dec. 11	55	99¼	59f 50c
Dec. 12	54¾	98¼	59f 50c
Dec. 13	54¾	99¼	59f 50c
Dec. 14	54¾	99¼	59f 50c
Dec. 15	54⅝	99¼	59f 50c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Dec. 10	42¾d	85⅝c
Dec. 11	42¾d	85⅝c
Dec. 12	42½d	85⅝c
Dec. 13	42¾d	85⅝c
Dec. 14	43⅛d	86⅛c
Dec. 15	43d	85½c

THE TIMES GOES TO PRESS EARLIER.

Copy of advertisements for The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day before publication, owing to alteration, for military reasons, in the departure of morning trains. Advertisements may be omitted if this regulation is not complied with.—Advt.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Dec. 10	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Dec. 11	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Dec. 12	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Dec. 13	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Dec. 14	4.7515	4.7515	4.7515	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Dec. 15	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16
Low	4.75½	4.76 7/16
Same week last year—		
High	4.75¾	4.76½
Low	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16
Year to date—		
High	4.7590	4.77
Low	4.75	4.7641¼
Same period last year—		
High	4.78	4.78¾
Low	4.73 7/16	4.74½

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Dec. 10	5.73¼	5.73¼	5.73¼	5.71	5.71	5.71
Dec. 11	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	5.73⅜	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛
Dec. 12	5.73¾	5.73¾	5.73¾	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛
Dec. 13	5.73½	5.73¾	5.73¾	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛
Dec. 14	5.73¾	5.73¾	5.73¾	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛
Dec. 15	5.73¾	5.73¾	5.73¾	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	5.71⅛

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	5.73¼	5.71
Low	5.73¾	5.71⅛
Same week last year—		
High	5.83	5.82
Low	5.85	5.84¼
Year to date—		
High	5.68	5.67
Low	5.85⅝	5.84⅝
Same period last year—		
High	5.82¾	5.82
Low	6.08½	6.07¾

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Dec. 10	4.35	4.33	40.00	44.25	8.32½	8.32½
Dec. 11	4.35¼	4.33¼	43.75	44.00	8.38	8.37
Dec. 12	4.34½	4.32½	43.75	44.00	8.48	8.47
Dec. 13	4.33½	4.31	43.75	44.00	8.29	8.28
Dec. 14	4.32	4.29¾	43.87½	44.12½	8.21½	8.20½
Dec. 15	4.32	4.29	43.87½	44.12½	8.25½	8.26½
Week's range—						
High	4.32	4.29	43.87½	44.25	8.21½	8.20½
Low	4.35¼	4.33¼	43.00	44.00	8.48	8.47
Same week last year—						
High	4.98½	4.96	40.87½	40.93¾	6.70	6.69
Low	5.06	5.05	40.81¼	40.87½	6.92¼	6.91¼
Year to date—						
High	4.30	4.25¼	45.50	45.75	6.85¾	6.87¾
Low	5.16½	5.15¾	40.18¾	40.25	8.97	8.96
Same period last year—						
High	4.98½	4.96	45.18¾	45.31¼	6.21	6.20
Low	5.33½	5.33¼	40.75	40.81¼	6.92¼	6.91¼

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
Dec. 10	32.00	32.50	35.00	35.50	32.75	33.25
Dec. 11	32.00	32.50	35.00	35.50	32.50	32.75
Dec. 12	32.00	32.50	35.25	35.62½	32.75	33.25
Dec. 13	32.50	33.00	35.50	36.00	33.00	33.50
Dec. 14	32.50	32.75	35.50	36.00	32.87½	33.15
Dec. 15	33.00	33.50	36.00	36.50	34.00	34.50
Week's range—						
High	33.00	33.50	36.00	36.50	34.50	34.50
Low	32.00	32.50	35.00	35.50	32.50	32.75
Year to date—						
High	36.00	36.25	45.50	46.00	36.00	36.50
Low	27.05	27.12	29.85	29.45	27.80	27.90

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Russia. *Dem.	*Cables.
Dec. 10	19.40	19.45	13.125	13.375
Dec. 11	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.40
Dec. 12	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Dec. 13	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Dec. 14	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Dec. 15	19.40	19.45	13.12½	13.37½
Week's range—				
High	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Low	19.40	19.45	13.125	13.375
Year to date—				
High	20.05	20.65	30.20	29.95
Low	19.40	19.45	11.00	11.25

*Closing price.

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cables.	Peking. Dem.	Cables.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	73.00	73.25	109.00	109.25	102.00	102.25
Low	72.00	72.25	108.00	108.25	101.00	101.25
Year to date—						
High	82.00	82.25	129.00	129.25	122.00	122.25
Low	55.00	55.10	85.00	85.12½	80.00	80.12½

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	50.00	50.125
Year to date—						
High	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	51.12½	51.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.00	50.12½

	SPAIN. Dem.	Cab's.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	24.18	24.25	52.25	52.50	52.25	52.50
Low	23.95	24.05	52.00	52.25	52.00	52.25
Year to date—						
High	24.18	24.90	52.25	52.50	52.25	50.50
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.70	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	47.21	47.31	26.66	26.76
Low	46.10	46.20	26.24	26.34
Year to date—				
High	47.21	47.31	26.66	26.76
Low	46.54	46.64	26.22	26.32

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	Dec. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Dec. 10	1.24	1.23	1.20⅝	1.19½	1.19	1.18
Dec. 11	1.24¼	1.23¼	1.21⅜	1.20⅝	1.19¼	1.18⅝
Dec. 12	1.24⅝	1.24½	1.21⅝	1.21	1.19⅞	1.19¼
Dec. 13	1.25	1.24⅝	1.21⅞	1.21⅜	1.19⅞	1.19¼
Dec. 14	1.24⅞	1.24⅜	1.21⅝	1.21	1.19¼	1.18⅝
Dec. 15	1.25	1.24⅝	1.21½	1.21	1.19⅝	1.18⅝
W'k's r'ge	1.25	1.23	1.21⅞	1.19½	1.19⅞	1.18

OATS.	Dec. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Dec. 10	72⅛	70⅝	70½	69¼
Dec. 11	74⅛	72⅛	71⅜	70⅝
Dec. 12	75⅜	74¼	72⅛	71⅜
Dec. 13	76⅜	75¼	73	71⅛
Dec. 14	75⅜	74⅜	72½	70⅞
Dec. 15	75⅛	73¼	72	70⅝
Week's range	76⅜	70⅝	73	69¼

Provisions.

LARD.	Jan. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Dec. 10	24.65	24.37	24.67	24.52
Dec. 11	24.75	24.42	24.75	24.47
Dec. 12	24.62	24.27	....	....
Dec. 13	24.30	24.00	24.25	24.05
Dec. 14	23.90	23.60	24.00	23.75
Dec. 15	23.50	23.15	23.72	23.40
Week's range	24.75	23.15	24.67	23.40

RIBS.	Jan. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Dec. 10	25.10	24.80	25.27	25.02
Dec. 11	25.15	24.80	25.37	24.90
Dec. 12	25.00	24.70	25.15	24.85
Dec. 13	24.60	24.27	24.72	24.40
Dec. 14	24.02	23.77	24.20	23.90
Dec. 15	23.37	23.27	23.75	23.45
Week's range	25.15	23.27	25.27	23.45

PORK.	Jan. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Dec. 10	47.20	46.80	..	..
Dec. 11	47.10	46.50	..	..
Dec. 12	47.00	46.62	47.00	46.60
Dec. 13	46.35	45.70	45.65	45.60
Dec. 14	45.45	44.70	..	..
Dec. 15	44.30	43.75	44.00	43.60
Week's range	47.20	43.75	47.00	43.60

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Dec. High.	Low.	Jan. High.	Low.	March. High.	Low.
Dec. 10	29.61	29.32	28.90	28.50	28.65	28.30
Dec. 11	30.65	29.55	29.85	28.90	29.60	28.73
Dec. 12	30.25	29.90	29.53	29.02	29.43	28.80
Dec. 13	30.35	29.98	29.45	29.15	29.23	28.82
Dec. 14	30.33	29.80	29.40	28.93	29.10	28.54
Dec. 15	29.75	29.75	28.93	28.38	28.50	28.00
W'k's re.	30.65	29.52	29.85	28.38	29.60	28.00

	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.	Oct. High.	Low.
Dec. 10	28.42	28.11	28.11	27.82	26.85	26.64
Dec. 11	29.50	28.50	29.00	28.18	27.60	26.83
Dec. 12	29.15	28.62	28.81	28.37	27.48	26.95
Dec. 13	29.03	28.67	28.75	28.40	27.35	27.65
Dec. 14	28.88	28.34	28.62	28.09	27.25	26.88
Dec. 15	28.31	27.75	28.04	27.58	26.70	26.55
W'k's rg.	29.15	27.75	29.00	27.58	27.60	26.55

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Dec. 15, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	281,002	1,018,581	380,552
Tuesday	483,973	2,352,469	464,489
Wednesday	758,334	1,710,806	623,902
Thursday	777,075	2,412,256	667,923
Friday	526,760	2,312,078	517,751
Saturday	260,710	851,274	191,650
Total w'k.	3,087,854	10,657,464	2,846,267
Year to date	177,571,072	221,929,661	167,707,749

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	$4,088,500	$4,043,000	$3,047,000
Tuesday	5,845,500	5,630,000	4,536,500
Wed'day	5,457,000	4,301,000	6,878,500
Thursday	5,119,500	4,250,000	4,677,000
Friday	4,525,500	3,945,000	4,224,000
Saturday	2,233,500	1,847,000	1,896,500
Tot. w'k.	$27,269,500	$24,066,000	$25,259,500
Y'r to date	990,328,950	1,114,948,000	905,081,200

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Dec. 15, '17.	Dec. 16, '16.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	$5,979,500	$17,875,500	$11,896,000
Government	21,250,000	5,816,500	*15,433,500
State	....	63,000	63,000
City	40,000	311,000	271,000
Total all	$27,269,500	$24,066,000	*$3,203,500

*Increase.

Offers $1,000,000 Traction Bonds.

The National City Company is offering at par and interest $1,000,000 7 per cent. secured serial gold bonds of the Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company. Dated Dec. 1, 1917, the issue matures in annual lots from Dec. 1, 1919, to the same date in 1926. The bonds are secured by deposit with trustees of $1,500,000 first lien and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the company. The concern owns 244 miles of street railway line, comprising the traction systems in Akron, Canton, and Massillon, Ohio. The bonds have precedence in respect to earnings over $4,890,000 preferred and $10,000,000 common stock, on which dividends of 6 per cent. a year are being paid.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1827
PIERREPONT and CLINTON STREETS
ENTRANCES
Pierrepont St. and 300 Fulton St.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be credited to depositors January 1, 1918 (payable on and after January 20th) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

CROWELL HADDEN, President
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller

German Savings Bank
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
An American Corporation, chartered by the State of New York, 1859.
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 14TH ST.

Interest at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENTUM per annum will be credited depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1917, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-laws, not exceeding three thousand ($3,000.00) dollars, and will be payable on and after January 21, 1918.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1918, will draw interest from January 1, 1918.

MONEY IN SAVINGS BANKS and all other property of subjects of Austria-Hungary and of Germany, who reside in the United States, has been officially declared inviolable and is not liable to seizure by the Government of the United States.

HUBERT CILLIS, President.
A. KOPPEL, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Savings Bank
1 and 3 THIRD AVE., (opp. Cooper Institute).
CHARTERED 1852.
129TH DIVIDEND
New York, December 11, 1917.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING: December 31, 1917, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to the depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 16, 1918. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10th, 1918, will draw interest from January 1.
ROBERT D. ANDREWS, Pres.
FRANCIS H. MOFFETT, Sec'y.
Society Accounts Accepted.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.
The trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1917, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after Jan. 21st, 1918.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st, 1918.
H. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS AND ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN I. LEVINSON COMPANY.

Sir: Please take notice that a Special Meeting of the stockholders of I. Levinson Company will be held on the 26th day of December, 1917, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the office of Samuel Blumberg, attorney for said company, No. 27 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon resolutions that this corporation be forthwith dissolved, and for such other business as may lawfully come before said meeting.

Dated New York, Nov. 22d, 1917. By order of the President. Yours &c.,
I. LEVINSON COMPANY.
SAMUEL H. LEVINSON, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY COMPANY issued under mortgage dated November 1, 1881, to New England Trust Company, as trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing June 1, 1914, December 1, 1914, June 1, 1915, and December 1, 1915, out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage and out of the moneys heretofore deposited with the above Trustee, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale and out of the moneys deposited as aforesaid will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided by the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Old Colony Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each First Mortgage Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due June 1, 1914, December 1, 1914, June 1, 1915, and December 1, 1915, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to December 1, 1914, is $773.57.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR.,
Special Master.

TO THE HOLDERS OF First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY issued under mortgage dated December 15, 1896, to Old Colony Trust Company, as trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the amount payable out of the proceeds of sale of the property covered by the above mortgage upon the above bonds and appurtenant coupons maturing April 1, 1912, April 1, 1914, October 1, 1914, April 1, 1915, October 1, 1915, and April 1, 1916, has been determined by order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division, and that any holder of the above mentioned bonds and coupons whose bonds and coupons have not been stamped by the undersigned Special Master to show any payment or crediting thereon of the dividend value thereof out of the proceeds of sale will be entitled to receive the amount payable upon said bonds and coupons as provided in the above order upon presentation of the bonds and coupons held by him, together with such ownership certificates as may be required by law, on December 18, 1917, to Old Colony Trust Company, as agent of the Special Master, at its office, No. 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, to be appropriately stamped with the amount of such payment.

The amount payable as aforesaid upon each First Consolidated Mortgage Bond for $1,000 and, if in coupon form, when accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due April 1, 1912, April 1, 1914, October 1, 1914, April 1, 1915, October 1, 1915, and April 1, 1916, and whether or not accompanied by the coupons appurtenant thereto due subsequent to April 1, 1916, is $650.68.

Dated, Detroit, Michigan, December 3, 1917.
WILLIAM S. SAYRES, JR.,
Special Master.

LUMBERMENS National Bank of Portland, located at Portland, in the State of Oregon, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

E. G. CRAWFORD, President.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 31.
New York, December 10, 1917.

A regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending December 31, 1917, payable January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business December 18, 1917. FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
EXTRA DIVIDEND COMMON STOCK.
New York, December 10, 1917.

An extra dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the issued and outstanding COMMON Capital Stock of American Gas and Electric Company has been declared out of the surplus net earnings of the Company, payable in COMMON stock January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business December 18, 1917. FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

Anglo-American Oil Company, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the above named Company have resolved to pay on and after the 15th day of January, 1918, an interim dividend of three shillings per share from the net earnings of the current year, free of British income tax. The same will be paid on and after the above named date by the National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, at its head office in Bishops Gate, in the City of London, or at any of its branches, or by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, of 140 Broadway, New York City, U. S. A., at the equivalent in U. S. Currency of $4.75 per pound sterling, (equal to 71¼ cents per share,) to all holders of share warrants to bearer issued by the Company in exchange for coupon No. 14 attached to such share warrants.

Dated, December 14, 1917.
A. H. HEWETT, Secretary.
36 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE MORRIS PLAN

The Morris Plan Company of New York, New York.
December 12, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend out of past earnings of three percent (3%), payable at the close of business on December 31st, 1917, to Stockholders of record on December 21, 1917.
WALLACE D. McLEAN, Secretary.

The New York Central Railroad Co.
New York, December 12, 1917.

A dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents ($1.25) per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable February 1, 1918, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 3, 1918.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of stockholders of this Company, which will be held January 23, 1918, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. January 3, 1918, and reopened at 10 A. M. January 24, 1918. EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP.,
43 Exchange Place, New York.
MANAGERS
THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Monday, December 31, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business Saturday, December 22, 1917.
T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½% (37½ cents per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 2% (50 cents per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable January 5th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 18th, 1917.
L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK
of New York.
330 Bowery.
December 14th, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. (10%) on the capital stock of this Bank, payable January 2nd, 1918, to stockholders on record at the close of business December 22nd, 1917.
GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

WILSON & CO., INC.
Preferred Stock Dividend.

The Board of Directors of Wilson & Co., Inc., has declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on its preferred stock, payable January 2, 1918, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on December 24th, 1917.

Checks will be mailed.
Dated, New York, December 12, 1917.
GEORGE D. HOPKINS, Secretary.

NATIONAL CASKET CO.
Executive Offices, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A regular quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has been declared by the National Casket Co. on its stock, payable December 31st, to stockholders of record December 20th. Transfer books will close December 20th, and reopen on January 5th, 1918.
W. E. CARNAHAN, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
78th COMMON DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Common Capital stock of the Company, payable January 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 19, 1917. Transfer books will not be closed.
G. F. WELLS, Treasurer.

APSLEY RUBBER COMPANY.

Regular Semi-annual Dividend of 3½% on the preferred stock of the Apsley Rubber Company, payable January 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31st, 1917.
WM. G. HILL, Treasurer.

THE GARVIN MACHINE CO.

The regular semi-annual dividend (No. 38) of 3½%, on the preferred stock, has been declared payable Jan. 1st, 1918. The transfer books will close Dec. 27th, and reopen Jan. 3rd, 1918. GEORGE MACLAGAN, Treas.

UNITED DYEWOOD CORPORATION.
New York, December 4, 1917.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 5.
Common Capital Stock Dividend No. 5.

The following dividends on the stocks of this Corporation have been declared:

A dividend of $1.75 per share (from a sum set aside for the payment of $7.00 per share for the year 1917) on the Preferred stock, payable January 2, 1918; a dividend of $1.50 per share on the Common stock, payable December 31, 1917; payable to stockholders of record of preferred and common stocks at the close of business Friday, December 14, 1917.

The Transfer books will not be closed.

Checks will be mailed by The New York Trust Company of New York.
DE WITT CLINTON JONES, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND
THE BARRETT COMPANY (N. J.)

A quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five cents ($1.75) per share has been declared on both Common and Preferred Capital Stock of The Barrett Company, New Jersey, and the Preferred Stock Subscription Receipts of the American Coal Products Company, payable on January 2, 1918, to Common stock holders of record as at the close of business December 20, 1917, and January 15, 1918, to the Preferred stock holders of record as at the close of business January 2, 1918; on January 15, 1918, to Preferred Stock Subscription Receipt holders of the American Coal Products Company of record as at the close of business January 2, 1918.
ERNEST J. STEER, Treasurer.

EMPIRE STEEL & IRON COMPANY

The regular semi-annual dividend of Three per cent. (3%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company has been declared; also an extra dividend of Five per cent. (5%) which shall be applied in partial reduction of accumulated dividends on the Preferred Stock; payable January 2nd, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on December 20th, 1917.
J. S. STILLMAN, Secretary.
Catasauqua, Pa., December 11, 1917.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.

A quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the Six Per Cent. Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable January 2, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 17, 1917.
F. A. SEAMAN, Secretary.
New York, December 4, 1917.

DULUTH EDISON ELECTRIC CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 47.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock of the DULUTH EDISON ELECTRIC COMPANY has been declared, payable January 2, 1918, to holders of record of Preferred Stock at the close of business, December 21, 1917.
C. E. VAN BERGEN, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 4, 1917.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held in the banking rooms, No. 283 Broadway, Tuesday, January 8th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 5th, 1918, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 9, 1918.
J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

New York, December 9, 1917.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its Banking House, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 8, 1918, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M. OWEN E. PAYNTER, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE TO CONTINUE USE OF the partnership name of GEO. B. DUREN & SONS.

WHEREAS, The partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE B. DUREN, HARRY L. DUREN and WILLIAM A. DUREN, under the firm name of GEO. B. DUREN & SONS, has been dissolved and terminated by the death of the said GEORGE B. DUREN prior to the date hereof; and,

WHEREAS, The said copartnership has transacted business in this State for a period of more than three years under the said firm name of GEO. B. DUREN & SONS; and,

WHEREAS, The business of said copartnership as selling agents for the Manville Company, of Providence, R. I., has been and is to be continued and carried on by the subscribers, who are desirous of continuing the use of the firm name of GEO. B. DUREN & SONS; and,

WHEREAS, Lawful consent has been duly obtained from the estate and heirs of said GEORGE B. DUREN to continue the use of said firm name,

NOW, THEREFORE, we, HARRY L. DUREN, residing at No. 566 Mt. Prospect Avenue, Newark, County of Essex, State of New Jersey; WALTER M. IRVING, residing at No. 772 St. Nicholas Avenue, City, County and State of New York, and JERRY W. LETSON, residing at Stelton, Middlesex County, State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that, in accordance with the provisions of the statutes of the State of New York relating to partnerships, we are the only persons doing business or intending to do business under the said firm name of GEO. B. DUREN & SONS, and that the principal place of business of the said GEO. B. DUREN & SONS has been and is now located at No. 57 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York.

Dated, November 20th, 1917.
HARRY L. DUREN,
[Seal] WALTER M. IRVING,
JERRY W. LETSON.

State of New York, County of New York.—ss.:

On this Twentieth day of November, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventeen, before me personally came HARRY L. DUREN, WALTER M. IRVING and JERRY W. LETSON, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate and they thereupon severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

[Seal] JOSEPH A. HUBBARD,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Cert. filed in N. Y. Co., No. 378.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

New York, Dec. 15.—The copartnership of M. and H. Clarkson has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Wiley hereafter will be associated with Messrs. Whitehouse & Co., 111 Broadway. Montgomery H. Clarkson, Wilfrid Wiley.

The firm of Mandl & Hecht has this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Street, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Thursday, January 3, 1918, for Contract AI, for printing.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that ACTIESELSKABET CHRISTIANSAND, owner of the bark Stifinder, her tackle, etc., has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury arising out of the collision between the Steamship Seije and the Bark Stifinder on or about the 24th day of May, 1917, or out of any other matter or thing occurring on the voyage on which the Stifinder was then engaged. Appraised value of vessel and freight $322,585.46, with interest from June 2, 1917. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 11, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and file their answers to the petition herein or be defaulted.

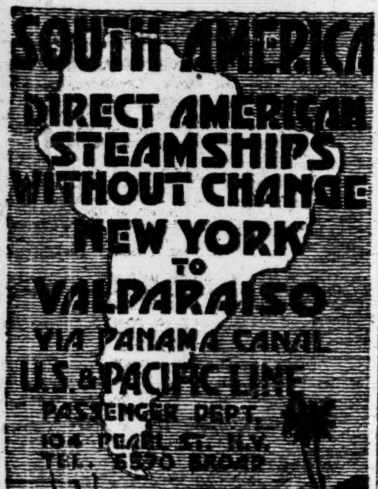
Dated, New York, December 10, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner.

THE EAST OHIO GAS COMPANY.
Notice of Redemption of Bonds.

All holders of First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of The East Ohio Gas Company, secured under deed of trust bearing date July 1st, 1909, executed and delivered by said Company to the New York Trust Company, as trustee, ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, that said The East Ohio Gas Company has called all the bonds of said issue for redemption on January 1st, A. D. 1918, the next interest date; that upon said date there will become and be due upon each of the bonds of said issue, the principal thereof with five per cent. (5%) premium thereon and the accrued interest to said January 1st, 1918, and that no further interest will accrue or be payable upon said bonds after said date fixed for the redemption thereof.

All said bonds must be presented for redemption on January 1st, 1918, at the offices of the New York Trust Company, Trustee, 26 Broad St., in the City of New York, with all unpaid coupons, including those maturing on said date, attached thereto.

BY ORDER of its Board of Directors.
THE EAST OHIO GAS COMPANY,
By H. V. Shutters, Secretary.



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Passenger Agents, 398 Broadway.
Phone Franklin 4530.

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NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
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FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5 P. M. Music.
NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE, Str. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., wk. days, 5:30 P. M. Lvs. Pier 70, E. R., E. 22d St., 6 P. M.

RESORTS.

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Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y. 45 min. from 42d St., 10 min. from station. Open fires; skating, tobogganing and all Winter sports. Capacity 150. Rates $10 up. Special Holiday rates. Write for Booklet.

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WESTERN STATES.

Mt. Clemens Mineral Baths for Rheumatism, Nervous and Blood Diseases. Write Business Men's Ass'n, Box 28, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

SOUTHERN STATES.

HOTEL WINDSOR, under new management; facing beautiful Hemming Park; $160,000 spent in improvements during summer of 1916. Robt. R. Meyer, Prop. J. E. Kavanaugh, Mgr., JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

PINEHURST NORTH CAROLINA, center of Winter Out-of-Door Life. Information of General Office. Pinehurst, N. C.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WAH TAI CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 17, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of Imported Chinese and Japanese Goods, Wooden Ware, Furniture, Lacquer Ware, Musical Instruments, Pottery, Ornaments, Vases, Embroideries, Kimonos, &c. The above lot of merchandise has just been removed from the Custom House.
BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.
FERGUSON & FERGUSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 41 Park Row, New York.

GOLD SEAL
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A wine of the highest quality
Edward S. McGrath, Gen'l Representative
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SEES WAR'S COST TO LIFE INSURANCE

W. A. Hutcheson Says It May Tax American Companies $30,000,000 a Year.

POLICIES MADE IN PEACE

These Have No Restriction Clause and Each Soldier With One Is an Added Liability.

American life insurance companies face a possible loss through the war of some $30,000,000 a year, according to William A. Hutcheson, Vice President and actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. This is due to the fact that American life insurance policies were issued prior to last April with no war restriction clause, and every man in the service who had a policy then is an additional liability to the companies without recourse. Since then, of course, the companies have charged a war premium, and the Government has undertaken to insure the lives of its soldiers and sailors.

As Mr. Hutcheson pointed out yesterday, the problem is a complex one, inasmuch as there is little precedent or experience upon which to base calculations. The best basis is the English experience. In England the average age of the army man is above that of the American Army, for the reason that for the first part of the war England had the volunteer system. This means that the average insurance for each soldier is higher in the English Army than it would be in our army. Mr. Hutcheson estimated that, inasmuch as the English war insurance losses are 20 per cent. of the normal, it may be a proper estimate to allow a loss of 10 per cent. for this country's figures, which would mean $30,000,000 a year. "This calculation is made after considering the ratio of the numerical strength of the British forces to the population and the probable relation of the American forces if all those available under the 21 to 31 year draft are taken. He also takes into consideration that there are many men in military service above the age of 31 years, and that there may be many more.

"All our premium rates," said Mr. Hutcheson, "are, of course, based upon mortality tables which do not provide for the casualties of war. Born of our confidence in the continuance of peace, we had come to regard war as next to impossible for this country. As a result, the practice had grown up of issuing policies which permitted war service without any restrictions and without requiring payment of any extra premium, and these contracts when issued bound the companies for all time. Since the war started there has been a general return to the practice of issuing new policies with war clauses, and calling for extra premiums.

"At the end of the year 1916 there was $16,800,000,000 insurance in force in companies doing ordinary business and reporting to the New York Insurance Department. Some of this business is on the lives of females, and still other insurance is on the lives of foreign residents. Taking these facts into account, and assuming that only 10 per cent. thereof was on male lives in the United States between the ages of 21 and 30, we see that no less than $1,680,000,000 ordinary insurance was on male lives subject to military or naval service, and practically all of it was absolutely free from all restrictions as to such service. By no means all of the American life companies report to the New York Insurance Department. So far, except in the European business of certain companies, we have had few war death claims to meet, but we must steel ourselves to meet them. The British weekly casualty lists may give us some idea of what may be expected when we have an army as large as theirs. These lists show from 20,000 to 30,000 weekly casualties, of which about 20 per cent. are 'killed or died of wounds,' and the remainder are 'wounded or missing.'

"A year ago the President of the Institute of Actuaries in England stated in his presidential address that the British companies had paid over $37,500,000 in war death claims in the first two years of the war. From other sources I am able to state that the total death claims paid in the British companies in 1914 and 1915 amounted in all to about $190,000,000. The war death claims therefore amount to about 20 per cent. of the total death claims over the two-year period.

"It may be of interest to apply the above percentages to the normal American death claims. The New York Insurance Report shows that about $300,000,000 was paid in death claims in 1916, about $250,000,000 thereof under ordinary policies and about $50,000,000 under industrial policies. The Canadian and British percentages of war claims were, respectively, 35 per cent. and about 20 per cent. per annum in 1916. If the American companies' war death claims should amount to even 10 per cent. a year, that would be $30,000,000 a year. If our war death claims should amount at any time to any appreciable part of the assumed 10 per cent. of our normal death claims, either the contingency reserves or the dividends of the American companies, or both, will be called upon to make very considerable contributions to the cost of the war, for it must be remembered that in hardly any case can the companies charge any extra premiums as an offset to such war claims."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,028. Notice is given that HAROLD A. FRANK, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 21, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, December 15, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,833.
Notice is given that HARRY S. LYONS, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 21st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,838.
Notice is given that JACK LICHTENSTEIN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 21st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,018.
Notice is given that JACOB ROSENBAUM, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 21st, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of New Jersey.—In the matter of VITAPHONE COMPANY, a corporation, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of Sale. Notice is hereby given that the trustee of the said bankrupt estate will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, on the 20th day of December, 1917, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, at 1,112 North Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey, the following goods and chattels:

All the goods and chattels of the bankrupt company contained in the aforesaid plant, consisting of a complete set of factory buildings near railroad station, together with stock of machinery, tools, phonographs, dies, electric motors, shafting, belting and all other goods and chattels located in the plant of the bankrupt company at No. 1,112 North Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., together with the right, title and interest of the trustee in trade names, trade marks and good-will of the bankrupt company.

The trustee will also offer for sale a parcel of real estate commonly known and designated as No. 1,112 North Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., either free and clear of a mortgage encumbrance held by George L. Babcock or subject to the said mortgage.

The aforesaid property will be open for inspection on the 19th day of December, 1917, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The trustee will make his report of sale and application for confirmation of sale before Honorable Atwood L. De Coster, Referee in Bankruptcy, at the Bankruptcy Court Room, 776 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., on the 21st day of December, 1917, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
WILLIAM NEWCORN, Trustee,
119 West Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
FURST & FURST, Attorneys for Trustee,
164 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

NEED LABOR-SAVING DEVICES

Demands of France on America Grow, Says Merchants' Association.

Letters and requests received constantly by the Merchants' Association indicate that, exclusive of war materials, a wide variety of American goods is needed in France today. While farm machinery of all kinds are most in request, labor-saving machines of all kinds are called for because of the labor shortage in France. Many goods formerly supplied by Germany are now required from America. The statement of the association continues:

"Automatic machinery for quantity production and labor-saving devices of every description will be required. In the manufacture of this class of machinery, the United States excels. In the past Germany has been the principal source of supply for certain lines of merchandise imported into France. Among these are hardware, electrical goods, drugs, chemicals, and dyes. Hardware and electrical goods have long been manufactured in this country on a large scale, and the remarkable progress made by the American chemical industry during the last three years should permit us to do much to meet the requirements of France in that line.

"While the problem of rebuilding the thousands of ruined homes and factories in France can only be faced in its entirety when the war ends, much is constantly being done in this respect. As her armies advance every effort is being made to repair without delay the damage wrought by the invader. Building supplies are wanted at once, particularly iron and steel, cement, lumber and railway material, and in the final reconstruction the demand for such commodities will, of course, be increased many fold."

AID OSSINING POLICEWOMAN.

League Members Ask Her Retention, as She Chases Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Dec. 16.—While Policewoman Anna O'Shea of Ossining, whose services the village board has decided to dispense with, was chasing soldiers inclined to flirting, through snow two feet deep today, prominent women of Ossining were perfecting plans to retain her services by opening a woman's private detective agency.

Mrs. John Brandreth Kane, Dr. Anna Harvey Voorhis and Miss Clara Fuller of the Welfare Committee, representing the Civic League and other women's organizations, will make another effort to have the village trustees rescind their action and reappoint Mrs. O'Shea when her term expires a week from tomorrow. Should the board refuse, a woman's detective agency, with Policewoman O'Shea in charge, likely will be opened to continue the campaign she has been waging against flirts, illicit liquor sellers and other transgressors.

Mrs. O'Shea, although stout of build, chased through the snow a young girl whom she found in company with soldiers after she had promised to mend her ways. The girl and the soldiers escaped.

RAISES SUNKEN VESSEL.

System Demonstrated in Cuba Involves Acid Gases in Tanks.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—A successful demonstration of a new system for raising sunken vessels was given today at Regla, across the harbor from Havana, when the sixty-ton two-masted barge Regla was brought to the surface.

Four specially constructed tanks divided into two sections, one section containing acid and the other water, were attached to the hulk by divers. When all was ready a valve in each of the tanks was opened by means of lines, allowing the water in one section to mix with the acid in the other. The gases thus formed expelled the water, converting the tanks into buoys, the lifting power of which was sufficient to bring the craft to the surface and maintain it there.

Although only a few feet of one of the masts was visible above the water, the moment the valves were opened the barge began to rise, and within a minute she was afloat.

Officers of the army and navy witnessed the demonstration.

TELLS OF ARTILLERY FIRING.

Lieutenant in Letter From France Says Earth Rocked for 30 Miles.

Lieutenant Franklin A. Harwood, a former member of the advertising staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, now with the American Expeditionary Army in France, writes from Somewhere in France under date Nov. 23: "We're taking our turn in the trenches and the allies' artillery is kicking up the devil tonight. They say the earth rocks thirty miles away. There is another TIMES boy in this company. He's Second Lieutenant C. V. Cross from the Sporting Department. He is a University of Virginia man, too, by the way. Our commander is a West Pointer from Kentucky. Another Lieutenant is an old chum of mine from Tennessee. Our battalion of this regiment was the first American force in the trenches and first to have casualities. This is General Pershing's original pet regiment that has followed him everywhere."

CRASH SETS AUTO AFIRE.

Broken Headlight Ignites Gasoline Tank of Polo Player's Car.

The gasoline tank in the rear of the automobile of Stanley Mortimer, the polo player, who was driving his car through Central Park last night, was set on fire by the headlight of another automobile, as a result of a rear end collision.

A car, driven by Samuel Steehen of 20 East Seventy-ninth Street, skidded and crashed into Mr. Mortimer's car at Seventy-second Street and the Centre Drive. The glass on the headlight smashed, and the flames ignited the gas tank, which was broken from the impact. The flames were quickly extinguished.

Car Kills Man Wearing Earmuffs.

Benjamin Jacobson, 38 years old, of 169 East Ninety-sixth Street, a switchman employed on the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad, was struck and instantly killed last night by a shuttle car while crossing from the northbound to the southbound track at Fifty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue. The car was operated by Robert McCann of 460 East 155th Street, the Bronx. It is believed that Jacobson wore earlaps and did not hear the car approaching. The Coroner decided Jacobson's death was accidental.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS MELTZER, trading as MELTZER BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, December 17, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 36 W. 25th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Coats, Suits, Piece Goods, Trimmings, Office Furniture and Fixtures, also the Receiver's right, title, and interest in and to the lease of premises 36 W. 25th St., held by the Bankrupt.
BENNO LEWINSON, Receiver.
SAUL S. MYERS, Attorney for Receiver, 60 Wall St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES BLANEY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Dec. 24, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 516 Fifth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Dresses, Suits, Furs, Silks, Woolens, Piece Goods, Typewriter, Fixtures, Power Machines, Carpets, Chairs, Tables, Desks, Elaborate Show Room Fixtures, etc.
MORTIMER S. BROWN, Receiver.
FERRIS, DENNENBERG & ANSBACHER, Attorneys for Receiver, 2 Rector Street, New York.

TO HOLD CONVENTION ON FOREIGN TRADE

Head of Steel Corporation Calls Meeting of Great Industrial Concerns.

WILL DISCUSS WAR NEEDS

Aid for Allies Most Important Topic and Bill Permitting Combinations Will Be Considered

James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation and Chairman of the Foreign Trade Council, will today issue the formal call for the fifth national foreign trade convention, to meet at the Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Feb. 7, 8, and 9. The theme of the convention will be "The Part of Foreign Trade in Winning the War."

"American participation in the war against Germany," says Chairman Farrell in his call, "has laid a new obligation upon the foreign trade enterprise of the United States, and at the same time presented it a new opportunity. To consider that obligation and that opportunity, to discuss what has been done by the different elements of foreign trade, and to give serious thought to the demands and the problems of the future, delegates from every part of the United States, representing all phases of commercial and civic development, will assemble for the three days' sessions at Cincinnati.

"The war has added importance to the maintenance and development of foreign trade. It has made clear and paramount the element of national service. It is our duty, as never before, to see to it that the flow of overceas commerce proceeds with uninterrupted regularity and in the largest possible volume, steadily bringing to us the products necessary to the life of the enterprise on which we are embarked, and steadily carrying to our allies, and to our neutral sources of supply, the materials and manufactures that will enable them to maintain their efforts in the field or to continue to produce the food and raw materials so essential to our military success. More than ever the foreign trade of the nation serves a vital national purpose in maintaining the gold reserve and sustaining the huge bulk of national credit upon which the necessities of war are making such enormous demands."

All Americans engaged in or desirous of entering overseas commerce, and especially all chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and other commercial and industrial organizations, as well as firms and individuals, are invited to take part in the convention, individually, or by the appointment of delegates. The discussion will be led by men who are foremost in the foreign trade experience of the United States.

Approximately one-half of the time of the convention will be given to the presentation of prepared papers and reports dealing with one or another of the numerous phases of this great convention theme. The remainder will be devoted to group sessions for the intensive discussion of single problems under the leadership of specially qualified experts.

The preliminary program made public by O. K. Davis, Secretary of the Foreign Trade Council, reveals that all elements entering into overseas trade will receive minute attention at the convention, with especial emphasis laid upon the measures necessary for American foreign trade to meet the new situation when peace is restored, and to hold the gains it has made in recent years—organization in production and coöperation in marketing. In this connection, it is probable that consideration will be given to the most efficient methods to give effect to the provisions of the Webb bill permitting the formation of combinations to carry on export trade. This bill, which recently passed the Senate and earlier received the approval of the House, is now in conference with every prospect of an agreement being reached.

Among the special features of the convention will be a large collection of samples assembled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce from all parts of the world, showing the character of products marketed by other nations. The Pan American Union will be represented, so that information may be supplied regarding friendship in Latin-American commerce.

WILL AID NATIONAL SERVICE.

Vice President Marshall to Speak at Congress in Chicago.

The National Security League announced last night that Vice President Marshall has accepted its invitation to speak at the great congress of national service in Chicago on Feb. 21, 22, and 23. Secretary of the Interior Lane is also expected.

Elihu Root, who succeeded the late Joseph H. Choate as Honorary President of the league, is taking an active interest in drawing up the program of the congress in an advisory capacity. The invitations to the congress, which are now being sent out by the Security League to Governors, Mayors of the principal cities, college and university Presidents, State, city, and country School Superintendents, and patriotic, fraternal, civic, and trade bodies, are signed by a notable committee, including Mr. Marshall, ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, Samuel Gompers, and Cardinal Gibbons. It is expected fully 10,000 delegates will attend.

FIRE NEAR THE NAVY YARD.

U. S. Marshal Power Found It Was Not of Incendiary Origin.

A three-alarm fire that burned out a floor in the three-story factory of the National White Lead and Color Works on the East River waterfront in Brooklyn, a block from the Navy Yard, last night, brought out United States Marshal James M. Power and several other Federal officials. With the aid of Fire Marshal Brophy of Brooklyn, they decided that the fire started in the boiler room from an overheated steam pipe and was not of incendiary origin.

John Metz, a fireman in the boiler room, discovered the fire, and Frank H. McCarthy sent in an alarm. Deputy Battalion Chief John O'Hara sent in two other alarms, fearing the fire might reach the navy yard, as well as a huge generating plant of the Edison Electric Company on the waterfront. The fire was confined to one floor of the building and the damage was estimated at $10,000.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; slowly rising temperature; light n. e. winds.

S. C. and Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; slowly rising temperature Tues.; light n. e. winds, becoming variable.

Fla.—Fair Mon.; warmer on e. coast. Tues. fair and warmer; gentle n. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy and warmer; gentle n. e. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Mon.; warmer in w. Tues. cloudy; warmer in e.

Ohio—Fair Mon.; warmer in s. w. Tues. snow, with rising temp.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues. snow.

Mich.—Probably snow Mon. and Tues.; not quite so cold.

La.—Mon. rain, warmer. Tues. fair, warmer.

Okla.—Mon. fair, warmer. Tues. cloudy.

E. Tex.—Mon. cloudy, warmer. Tues. fair.

W. Tex.—Mon. fair; warmer in n. Tues. fair.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair and warmer Mon.; Tues. probably increasing cloudiness.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Mon., probably light snow in n.; Tues. unsettled.

Minn.—Unsettled and warmer Mon., with probably light snow in n.; Tues. unsettled and somewhat colder.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Mon., probably followed by increasing cloudiness Tues.; colder in w. Tues.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; colder Tues. and in w. and cen. Mon.

S. Dak.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues.; colder Tues. and in w. and cen. Mon.

Neb.—Fair Mon.; warmer in e. and colder in w. Tues. unsettled and colder.

Kan.—Fair and somewhat warmer Mon.; Tues. unsettled; colder in w.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, surplus better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or botany, black, navy, taupe, reindeer, plum, for cash. Bernstein-Da Costa Co., 38 West 32d. Madison Square 7039.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Velour, heavy and light weight; poplins and serges, all makes. Call with samples, Louis Hammer, 334 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Kerseys, velours, serges, coatings, &c., any style; will pay cash. Call Gramercy 5941.

BROADCLOTH, VELOURS, PLUSHES Wanted.—For spot cash. Louis Turoff, 150 West 22d St.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Open for all colors botany 315. Phone M. S. 8272.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on coats and suits, also junior coats. Call with samples all day. Chel. 2906. 129 West 22d St., 7th floor.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber looking at Spring samples, medium and better grades, any day between 9 and 3. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted in silk, in the better grade; will place orders. Call with samples, 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber ordering better grade flapper and junior coats and shoe-top suits. Room 1806, 15 East 26th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at junior Spring coats all week, between 2 and 4. R. & M., 17 West 28th St., 5th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Placing orders better grade, snappy styles; any day between 9-3. 22 West 27th; 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will buy Spring coats, ladies', juniors', and children's, all week, 4-6, 8th floor, 41 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS and Dresses Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 158 West 22d St., eighth floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on children's Spring coats, sizes 6 to 14. Eighth floor, 48 West 25th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber wants 1,000 Fall coats for cash; must be cheap. Kreiger Cloak and Suit Co., 38 West 26th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of the better grade. Call with samples, 134 West 26th, 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Juniors' and ladies' Spring coats. Call between 9 and 12, mornings, 826 Broadway, one flight up.

COATS Wanted.—For Spring, juniors' and ladies' coats; will place orders at once. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS Wanted.—Girls' and juniors'; will look at samples all week. Call 1,140 Broadway, Room 1104.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at stylish stouts, cloth and silk coats. 105 Madison Av., fifth floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing order on Spring coats and suits. 43 West 27th, 5th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Juniors; will place stock orders. Call with samples, 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. Gilbert Rosenblatt, 11 East 31st.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. Fifth floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats. Twelfth floor, 48 West 21st.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at ladies', juniors', children's all week. First floor, 48 W. 22d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Looking all week, better grade. 36 West 25th, 16th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders for Spring. Shapiro, Room 500, 1,170 B'way.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at ladies' Spring coats all week. Top floor, 12 West 21st.

COATS Wanted.—Jobs high-grade coats, suits, dresses, for cash. Gruber. Canal 8670.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber will look at Spring samples. 12 West 31st St., 4th floor.

COVERT Wanted.—Parker-Wilder M 500 or similar. Haft, 104 West 27th.

COVERTS Wanted.—Open to buy coverts at a price. Farragut 2347.

DRESSES Wanted.—Plain tailored serge dresses; jobber placing sample orders. Call with samples all week, third floor, 36th St. entrance, 1,333 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking at Spring serge and silk dresses. Room 611, 38 West 33d.

DRESSES Wanted.—High-class cloth dresses. Sixteenth floor, 6 West 32d.

FIGURES Wanted.—Stout sizes. Call M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Will pay spot cash; inclose samples. M 10 Times.

KERAMI Wanted.—Blumenthal's mole and other kinds; state quantity and cash price. Address Box E 41 Times.

KHAKI COTTONS Wanted and drill cloths, rubberized remnants; also contractor, manufacturer leather items. National Novelty Co., 79 5th Av.

PAISLEY Wanted.—Tussah and fancy silks for linings. Call between 12 and 2, 334 4th Av., Room 1101.

PANAMA Wanted.—Open to buy 200 pieces green cotton warp Panama, any width; price must be reasonable. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7903.

PANTS, Caps, Socks, and Gloves Wanted.—For laborers, to fill factory contract for one year. F. R., 268 Times Downtown.

PLUSH, Iron Frames Wanted.—Cash for any quantity. Telephone Stuyvesant 1590.

PLUSH IRON FRAMES Wanted.—Cash for any quantity. Telephone Stuyvesant 1590.

POM POM Wanted.—Taupe, mole, and reindeer; any quantity, for cash. Greeley 4321.

POPLIN Wanted.—Pekin, tan, and clay. A. Levinsky, 27 West 24th.

POPLINS Wanted.—90610, high shades, for cash. Farragut 376.

SERGE Wanted.—Open to buy French and storm serges; will pay spot cash. Phone Stuyvesant 3204.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity French serges, all colors. National Garment Co., Madison Square 7715.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—54289, 7120, 104, 7614 or similar. Madison Square 2740.

SERGES AND POPLINS Wanted.—U. S. 7120, 7301, other numbers. Madison Square 2426.

SERGES Wanted.—Moore's 36-inch cotton warp serge for cash. Leff. Morningside 3407.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity Whitman's 104. Call at 303 5th Av., Room 512.

SICILIAN Wanted.—Open to buy 200 pieces green Sicilian, any width; price reasonable. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 7903.

SOL SATIN Wanted with labels at a price. Leo F. Sturm, 48 West 35th. Greeley 877.

SUITS, COATS, AND DRESSES Wanted.—Open for jobs at a price, quantity no object, for January sales; write or phone what you have; no samples looked at in office. Sam Levy, 15 East 26th. Madison Square 3069.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Suit and coat jobber looking at Spring samples; better merchandise wanted; call Monday morning. 3d floor, 30 West 32d.

SUITS Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples, suits and coats. See Mr. Massof, twelfth floor, 141 West 28th.

SUITS Wanted.—Juniors' and ladies'; snappy styles. 104 West 27th, 1st floor.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Open for quantities of cheap black taffetas; not to exceed 70 cents per yard. Lewis-Hurwitz Co., 150 Madison Av.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Open to buy Fisher-Kennedy's tweeds for cash. Farragut 2648.

VELOUR Wanted.—Open to purchase velour or other heavy-weight coating; will pay spot cash. Phone Stuyvesant 3204.

VELOUR Wanted.—Checks and plaids; serges, poplins, and other woolens; pay spot cash. Phone Spring 5221.

VELOURS Wanted.—0659, 544, 15020, 13009, 13046, 13045, 13052; Juilliard's 110, 2002; spot cash. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS AND KERSEYS Wanted.—544, 11050, 13009, 13046, 15020. Farragut 5390.

VELOURS wanted, and kerseys, heavy weights, in all colors. Chelsea 6018.

VELOURS Wanted, also kerseys, heavy weight, all colors. Farragut 5166.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy 544, 13046, 11050, 13009, and 15020. Leibman & Hurwitz, 123 West 21st St.

Contracts Wanted.

SALES AGENCY wants to handle lines selling to jobbers and retailers, dry goods trade. Kaufman & Lehman, 214 Main St., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ARMY HAT BANDS.—Silk and mercerized. Hindenberg Bros., 513 West Broadway.

BATHROBES.—Men's, cut from Lawrence individual blankets, well finished, $3; immediate delivery. F. W. Maas, 115 University Place. Stuyvesant 3259.

BUNTING, wool, double warp, 36-inch; immediate delivery; all colors. Madison Square 550.

CAMISOLES.—Large quantities on hand for immediate delivery. M. S. and S., 12 West 17th St.

CLOAKINGS.—Duval's, Flagler's, other ⅞ Meltons. Kaplan, 20 West 22d. Gramercy 1515.

CLOAKINGS.—Flagler's, Duval's, other ⅞ Meltons. Kaplan, 20 West 22d. Gramercy 1515.

COATS.—Silk plush coats at greatly reduced prices; fur trimmed, 40 inches long; Sol or Winner satin lined; wonderful values; call and convince yourself. Merit Co., 22 West 27th St.

COATS.—Velour du Nords, broadcloths, bolivias, burellas, &c., plain and fur trimmed, to close out. Meseritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—5,000 Fall coats, ladies' and misses' high-class models; finest materials, fur-trimmed; popular colors, at sacrificing prices. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d St.

COATS.—Exceptional opportunities for special sales; fur-trimmed ladies' coats to close out very cheap. Aero Coat House, 51 West 21st.

COATS.—2,000 fur-trimmed and plain velours, pom-poms, all shades; priced for January sales, 5%. Cloak Co., 22 West 32d, third floor.

COATS.—1,000 fur-trimmed and tailored velours, plushes, pom-poms, to close out at a price. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—600 coats of the better grade, at special low prices; fur trimmed. Leo F. Sturm, 48 West 35th St. Greeley 877.

COATS.—Last 75 to close out; Spring suits, wool, serge, $8.75 up; great values. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS AND SUITS, 1,500, better grade, real good values, for January sales. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st St.

COATS.—High-grade coats, fur trimmed; best colors; sacrificing. Leskowitz, 38 West 18th St.

COATS.—Infants', children's, and ladies' cloth coats; plain and fur trimmed; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Plush; special bargains; fur trimmed; $10.50 to $14.50. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS for immediate delivery; assorted styles, colors, materials. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Better grade children's, juniors'; will close out cheap. Silverman, 15 East 26th St.

COATS.—Have 50 coats to close out at a price. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 E. 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spring 1918; exclusive line. N. Hurwitz & Sons, 109 West 26th.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors', to close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 W. 27th.

COATS.—Closing out entire stock, plushes and cloths. Neumann, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—150 to close out; fine assortment colors and sizes. I. C., 30 West 32d.

COATS.—250 ladies' and misses', sacrifice prices. Greenberg, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Closing out better grade coats cheap. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—250 good coats to close out cheap. Rubin & Ulius, 50 West 17th.

COATS.—500 Winter coats to close out, cheap. Norwalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATS.—400 fur trimmed to close out. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—To close out. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

COTTON GOODS.—Quantity of Indian head and skirtings, for domestic and export trade. Call 303 5th Av., Room 512.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

CREPE DE CHINE, 5-thread, job, $1; dark colors. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

CREPE METEOR, all colors, for immediate delivery, $1.25. M. Marks Co., formerly Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, silks, evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—500 silk and serge, close out cheap. Princess Dress, 19 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Party to close out very reasonable. 15 West 24th St., fifth floor.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk to close out. Chatham Dress Co., 27 East 22d St.

DRESSES, serge, to close out, $3.75 up. Ruby, 116 W. 29th.

DYE.—Two pieces imported indigo; 3,500 pair assorted rubber soles, .06; imported China samples. Seaboard Leather, 32 West 19th.

ELASTIC.—150 gross ¼-inch elastic, below market price. Chelsea 9465.

FURS.—Selling out children's, misses' sets and hats. 151 West 23d, 2d floor.

GEORGETTES, all colors, immediate delivery, $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

GINGHAMS.—Plaid, Amoskeag. U. S. Textile Co., Gramercy 4356.

KERSEYS, velours, and white chinchilla. Phone after 10 A. M. Farragut 3885.

KHAKI KOOL and Meadowbrook sport silk. Mallinson's, sacrifice, $1.75. Chelsea 3110.

KNITTED PETTICOATS, Tam o' Shanters, Hockey Caps, New Toboggan Scarf Caps.—Delivery. Hoffstadt, 39 Mercer Street.

LEGGINGS, Jersey Leggings, Drawers.—All colors and sizes in stock; right price. Halperin, Phillips & Co., 121 West 17th.

MUFFLERS.—150 dozen men's mercerized accordion knit, assorted colors; also 50 dozen ladies' fibre silk, slightly imperfect; low price. Bushwick 5502.

PLUSHES.—Peco and esquimette. Leo F. Sturm, 48 West 35th St. Greeley 877.

POPLINS.—Saxonia, Stevens, Scotia, Jamestown, Parker Wilder; 500 pieces. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1265.

SERGES.—Arlington 104, 106, Gera 10715, Stevens 3850, American D 234, D 6234, Pacific S. B. G. L. Madison Square 3121.

SERGES.—Whittman's 1210; 200 pieces, navy U. S. 838, 235, Gera 910, 7008. Levensohn & Satz. Madison Square 1265.

SERGES.—Stevens 3850, navy, tan, black, $1.80 net; Gera 9056, navy, tan, $1.80 net. Phone Madison Square 8777.

SERGES.—Whitman 104, $1.75; Lorraine 3678 serge, $1.65. Tel. Mad. Sq. 2530.

SILKS.—Evening shades taffeta and satin, close out; good shades. L 164 Times.

SKIRTS.—Striped satins and taffetas, shipped day ordered, immediate delivery, $2.75. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—Ready with our Spring line; silk skirts, $2.12½ and up; silk dresses, $4.75 and up; for manufacturers and jobbers samples upon request. Lauretta Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

SLIPPERS.—Sleeping slippers of blanket cloth for immediate delivery. Spring 1651.

STAY BINDING.—Large quantity, No. 16, unbleached; also pants buttons and buckles; immediate delivery. Schlansky, 8 Elizabeth St. Telephone Franklin 784.

SUITS.—Misses'; we are ready to show snappy chicken models; stock orders only. Lee Hexter & Co., 7 East 16th St.

SUITS.—To close out, in poplins and serge, $6.75. S. Pace, 1,182 Broadway.

STOLES, capes, plush and kerami, muffs to match in fur effects; headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

VELOUR DU NORD.—Blumenthal 39-inch, reasonable. Madison Square 2967.

VELVETEENS.—30 to 36 inches wide; remnants 5 yards to 20 yards; black and colored; by pound or yard. Clejan, 640 Broadway. Spring 5010.

VELVETEENS & CORDUROYS. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 E. 31st St. Mad. Sq. 9780.

WAISTS, Underwear, and Neckwear.—A responsible party will sell waists, underwear, and neckwear on consignment. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 1158.

WASH SATIN, 40-inch, $1.25; white, flesh. M. Marks, 354 4th Av.

WOOL.—Knitted all-wool 16-oz. cloth, khaki shade, 1,000 yards, 52-53 inches, $2.50 net. Call up Stuyvesant 2445.

WOOLEN GLOVES, PUTTEES.—Half hose, army standards; wholesale only. E. B. Sudbury & Co., Mfrs., 343 Broadway.

WOOLENS of all kinds of Spring goods to close out. Hiller Brothers & Hiller, 6 West 18th St.

WORSTED YARNS.—Suitable for sweaters, scarfs, trench socks. Mayflower, Madison Square 9380.

YARNS.—Hand knitting yarns, wool and worsted khaki, gray, and colors; immediate delivery, any quantity from stock. Bushwick 4956. Eastern Yarn Agency, Brooklyn.

YARN.—Mill can deliver woolen yarns ranging from $1.25 to $2.25 per pound; gray and khaki; large quantities only. L 289 Times Downtown.

YARN.—Hand knitting wool and worsted; immediate delivery. Mishell, 1,170 B'way. Mad. Sq. 1520.

YARN.—Khaki, gray; prompt delivery; any quantity; samples submitted. Bond, 15 East 22d.

Help Wanted.

SALESLADY.—Calling only on private parties, high-grade, imported household linens and art embroideries; large commissions. M. J. Forster, 307 West 79th Street. Phone Schuyler 5199, only between 6 and 8 P. M.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted to handle line of ladies' and misses' coats in territory of Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois; commission; apply by letter only. Bernstein & Meyers, 151 West 26th.

SALESMEN to carry distinctive line ladies' and children's belts and novelties as side line; Southern and Middle West territories open; commission basis. Z 310 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, capable selling highest class buyers, wants communicate with firm needing such a man. W 51 Times.

SALESMAN, with good following in States of California, Oregon, Washington, to take out skirts as a side line; established house; commission basis. Z 304 Times Annex.

SALESMAN on silk dresses or skirts; experienced only; no other need apply; commission. Lauretta Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

SALESMAN on commission for the Middle West; novelty and laces, hand embroideries. E. L. Nelson & Co., 114 5th Av.

SALESMAN, experienced on leather novelties wanted, with references; commission. L 255 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced coats, suits; city, office; commission, salary. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

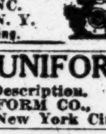
SILK SALESMAN.—Commission; popular-priced line. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

Situations Wanted.

BUYER women's cloaks and suits; over 15 years' successful experience; considering a change after Jan. 1; New York, Pennsylvania or Eastern States. Address all this week, E 40 Times.

COMMISSION MAN with office in Chicago; at present in New York, wants more lines women's wear. H 197 Times.

THE BEST BY TEST
U. S. CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO., INC.
414-416 W. B'way, N. Y.
Phone 9296-9297 Spring.



MILITARY UNIFORMS
of Every Description.
U. S. UNIFORM CO.,
93 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HANDKERCHIEFS, GR. GR. RIBBONS
BRAIDS, BELTINGS, SHOE LACES
North American Sales Co., 396-8 Broadway
Manufacturers' Agents.

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
12 West 23d Street, New York.

SEE THE $10 WONDER PLUSH COATS AT
ROTHSTEIN & NELSON'S, 129 W. 29th St

Women's Bath Robes, $24.00 dozen up.
AB. & A. FRANKLIN,
151 West 26th Street.

SKATES at half price. A. N. JACOBS, 621 6th Ave. (near Herald Sq.).

Jewish Morning Journal Best Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS.
95 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyv. 3360.
Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.

LEVISON & CO.
141 FIFTH AVENUE
ACCOUNTS FINANCED

Polansky.—Financing accounts, brokerage, insurance, real estate. 2,019 Bergen St., Bklyn.

BUYING BY LETTER.

Merchants finding their stock running low may replenish it by sending a letter to The New York Times, describing what is wanted. A summary of the letter will appear the next morning on the Business Page as a small advertisement. Replies can be mailed direct to the advertiser, or The Times will supply a box number.

The cost of this service is 50c an agate line of six words.—Advt.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE

AT this time of the year our Department Managers are so busy that they cannot devote as much time to salesmen as they would like.

We are, however, always on the market for the right merchandise in any quantity at the right prices, and this office will be glad to make special appointments for our Department Managers for the submission of such lots of Merchandise as, upon inspection of this office, appear to warrant such special appointments.

(Signed)
★ R. H. MACY & CO.
ABRAHAM & STRAUS } Joint Purchasing Office 168 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Charles H. Williams, Manager

For immediate delivery
"KHAKI SLIPON" and
ARMY SWEATERS
Remarkable values
HIRSCH & SCHWARTZ
467 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, men's wear, ladies' garments; 11 East 31st.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear, umbrellas; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baer Bros.; L. Baer, children's, infants' wear; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; J. H. Spencer, domestics; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. M. Postley, housefurn. goods; 354 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; G. A. Hitchcock, men's clothing; F. A. Fuller, furs; Mr. Hilton, white goods; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Farley, Harvey & Co.; J. F. Johnston, dress goods; 103 Franklin.

CHICAGO—R. W. K. Co.; D. V. Wochsman, jewelry; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—E. Elsinger Co.; W. Brodkorf, M. L. Gordon, underwear, hosiery, ready-to-wear; 256 Church.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; F. E. Suffield, flannels, ginghams; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss Mohnhaupt, Miss Kroll, dressmaking supplies; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—George Bernard; G. B. Friend, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; P. Hirsch, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Corl, Knott & Co.; S. S. Corl, flowers, feathers; 560 Broadway.

HARRISBURG—Kaufman's Underselling Store; J. Lloyd, jobs children's coats; 73 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, women's, misses', children's coats, suits; 7 West 22d.

LOS ANGELES—Faris-Walker Co.; B. Younker, white, wash goods, linens; 116 W. 32d.

LOUISVILLE—J. M. Robinson, Norton & Co.; D. Barclay, mfg. dept. overalls, trousers; 72 Leonard.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Lustig, jobs serge dresses; Mr. Kamholz, silk dresses; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; M. Feldman, coats, dresses; 1,261 B'way.

SAN FRANCISCO—Levy, Strauss & Co.; W. G. McCarthy, hosiery, underwear; 277 B'way; Herald Square.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Chappell-Dyer Co.; C. E. Teeple, coats, suits; 44 East 23d; Park Av.

TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; Miss D. Farrell, jobs coats, brassieres; 116 W. 32d.

Auctions.

LARGEST SALE OF ITS KIND ever held in New York.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell Wednesday, December 19th, 1917, commencing at 10:30 A. M., at 8 East 34th St., New York City. WILLIAM LENOX, Inc., Importers, have decided to liquidate their entire business and offer for sale at public auction, in lots, to the highest bidder, all this year's stock, valued at about $200,000, consisting of WOOLENS, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, VELVETEENS, BROCADES, CHIFFONS, VOILES, NETS, RIBBONS, and LACES. Also fixtures, safes, counters, desks, and showrooms' fixtures. This sale is worth everybody's attention, as most of the merchandise is imported, and the highest grade which can be found, coming from such houses as:
COUDURIER FRUCTUS & DESCHER, RODIER & CO., G. D. COMBIER & CO., GALLAND WECHMAR & CO., J. HEATCOAT & CO., KELLER & MEGROZ, LABHARD & CO., OTTO MARON, J. V. OGIER & CO., PERRET GROS & MILLION.
TERMS: CASH OR TWO OR THREE MONTHS' APPROVED CREDIT.
Exhibition—Monday and Tuesday, December 17th and 18th, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., with Descriptive Catalogues.
SAUL S. MYERS, Esq., Attorney, 60 Wall St.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 537 Broadway. Spring 2249.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Leo L. Doblin, Jackson & Co.
FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
104 Fourth Ave. Tel. Mad. Sq. 7707.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,358.—In Bankruptcy.—ANNA FITZPATRICK, doing business under the name of ANNA, Bankrupt.
Anna Fitzpatrick, doing business under the name of Anna, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on December 10th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on December 27th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,187.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL FARWELL, trading as BLEECKER MFG. CO., Bankrupt. Samuel Farwell, trading as Bleecker Mfg. Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 12, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on January 4, 1918, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,145.
Notice is given that AUGUST SCHRODER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on January 21, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, December 15, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25,364.—In Bankruptcy.—NATHAN BROWN, Bankrupt.
Nathan Brown was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 12, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on January 4, 1918, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 25,368.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX LEVINE, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on December 13th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on January 2nd, 1918, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST Judicial District.—In the matter of the application of the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York, acting for and on behalf of the City of New York by the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto relative to acquiring a permanent and perpetual underground right easement and right of way and also a temporary easement in, under and through a portion of certain premises included within the block bounded by the southerly side of East 135th Street, the easterly side of Park Avenue, the Harlem River and the westerly side of Mott Haven Canal, Borough of the Bronx, City and State of New York, required for the purposes of the construction, maintenance and operation of a portion of the rapid transit railroad commonly known as the Lexington Avenue Route.

Notice is hereby given that the report of Charles L. Hoffman, Charles J. Leslie, and Benno Lewinson, Commissioners of Appraisal, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date the 29th day of October, 1917, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 10th day of December, 1917.

Notice is further given that said report will be presented for confirmation at a Special Term of the Supreme Court appointed to be held in and for the County of Bronx at the County Court House in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1917, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
Dated, December 14, 1917.
LAMAR HARDY,
Corporation Counsel,
Municipal Building,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York City.

HELPED HALIFAX FROM LEAN BINS

Carloads of Glass, Roofing, and Other Scarce Items Went Out Freely.

NEW YORK AS UNDERWRITER

Stands Ready to Replenish Part of Drain in Boston Stocks—Gravel Famine Here.

Quick and effective relief was rendered the city of Halifax last week by New York and Boston building material distributers, who gave freely from almost depleted stocks.

For several weeks prior to the explosion at Halifax building material distributers in this city and Boston were vieing with each other to find adequate supplies available for heavy Government construction work and private building enterprises.

Two days after the explosion there went out of Boston window glass, roofing materials, nails, lumber, plaster blocks, terra cotta fireproofing material and corrugated iron in quantities that gave outward evidence that there was no such thing as a basic building material shortage.

Boston did not even wait for New York distributers to underwrite them for future supplies, but went ahead, and the Empire City was not slow to place their reserves at the disposal of the Hub should, in the present building emergency, their supplies run low.

The Boston Office of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, for instance, immediately shipped two carloads of window glass, representing 1,500 boxes of sizes 10 by 12, 12 by 18, 12 by 20, 14 by 18, and 14 by 20. Each box contained sixty lights, and as a box ordinarily supplies about three quarters of the amount of glass needed in a dwelling of the size most affected by the explosion this single shipment provided protection against the blizzard in 1,100 homes from this one concern alone. Montreal also shipped great quantities of glass. Winnipeg rushed timber scheduled ultimately for Boston consumption.

The Certainteed Products Company's Boston office rushed large quantities of prepared roofing material sufficient, it was said, to roof at least a thousand houses. Iron and steel warehouses were drawn upon heavily for metal ceilings, corrugated iron and other quick construction material without any thought as to how their own customers were to be taken care of, except that if it came to a pinch comforting telegrams lay in executive desks assuring the Bay State distributers that New York would see that some of their supplies would be placed at their disposal.

In the glass situation there continues to be a serious shortage as far as the New York district is concerned, but prices have not been advanced and probably will not be until after the first of the year. Metal lath prices have remained stationary, although there is a tendency on the part of builders to get their orders for February construction work in before the first of the year, when prices are expected to show a change, with probabilities good for an upward turn. The Government has not announced sheet prices yet, but the trade expects a level higher than the present one.

There is a famine in gravel in this market at present, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports. Nominal prices for three-quarter inch sizes run to $1.75 a yard, and for inch and a half size to $1.60. This product normally sells at 85 cents and 90 cents a yard. Most of the companies mining this material are sold up for a year, and it is exceedingly difficult for private builders to obtain gravel of either size.

The cause of this shortage is primarily due to the heavy demands upon local gravel deposits for vast submarine bases and other Government construction operations from Raritan Bay to New London and up the Hudson. Reflecting this condition, there is also an extreme tightness in the crushed stone market, where prices are quoted at $1.50 and upward for inch and a half trap rock and $1.75 for three-quarter-inch size.

Bluestone is quoted nominally at $1.50 for three-quarter-inch size. The normal price for this commodity is 85 cents for inch and a half trap, and 75 cents for the same size in bluestone.

The effect of this shortage of gravel on concrete work this Winter will not be as acute as it appears upon the surface, as most of this overselling is due to forward buying by retailers. It has its chief interest among private builders who may be awaiting the lowering of building materials before giving their projected building enterprises into the hands of architects for sketches. It indicates clearly that forward buying is the safe course if such a common commodity as gravel and crushed stone are in an acute short market in the middle of Winter.

Fireproofing block manufacturers have been forced to close their plants for lack of coal in some instances. In the Raritan section only two plants were reported in operation Saturday. In anticipation of a heavy demand next year following the Government building program of this Winter the Long Island Brick Company is carrying on brick manufacture even up to the present.

Some Hudson brick plants are burning brick now, but word comes down from Newburg that there is a quantity of brick in the sheds entirely ample for Spring and early Summer use. Prices are holding at $7.75 and $8 a thousand for ordinary grades at wholesale and $8.25 for best brands.

Building material manufacturers find their chief concern at present in the coal shortage which, however, they were assured is to be relieved in this section following an investigation made of distributing and manufacturing conditions here last week.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.

Keller<N Y Tel Co.
Collins<Black & White Cab Co et al.
Kessler<Krapp.
Guildner<Wendel.
Allen<N Y Cons RR.
Olm<N Y & Queens Elec Lt & Pow Co.
Transp Tractor Co, Inc<Bklyn Un Coal Co.
Blinn<Welz & Zerweck Brewing Co.
Schaefer<N Y Rys Co.
Fornuto<Seaman & ano.
Flori<Rossassy.
Lightowler<Wols.
Friedemann, as admx<Un Ry Co of NYC.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Naughton Const Co<Oscanyan.
Adams<Welz & Zerweck, Inc.
Pasika<Knabbe.
Frreques<In R Tr Co.
Schinzel<R F Stevens Milk Co.
Palumbo<Tuzie.
DeFelice<same.
Freeman<Gramercy Chocolate Co.
Danell, as extrx<Clifton Constr Co.
MacDonald<Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Co.
Williams<L I RR Co.
Fitzjohn<Lasette & Murphy, Inc.
Chresteeen<Ruppert.
Balsky<Lacina & ano.
Norton, as extrx<Langdon & ano.
Johnson<Deutschmann.
Logan, as admr<L I RR Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2045.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB STERNSTEIN SONS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 17, 1917, by order of the court, at 2:00 P. M., at 12 West 17th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' suits, machines, power tables, pressing plant, motors, cutting machines, safe, fixtures, etc.

TAYLOR MORE, Receiver.
HENRY W. SYKES, Attorney for Receiver, 27 Pine Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL TEICH, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 17, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 47 East 8th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Scarfs, Muffs, Furs, Fur Machines, Fixtures, etc.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.
ROSENTHAL & HEERMANCE, Attorneys for Receiver, 2 Rector Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NUMAN BAROTZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 17, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 545 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of jewelry, novelties, machinery, fixtures, etc.

JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Receiver.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Building.

Motion calendar:
Healey<Moran.
Individual Co<Public Service.
Barbin<Otis.
Oriental Co<Dejonge.
Morse<Tillossan.
Spencer<Babylan.
General calendar:
Re SS Keansburg.
NY C R R<Gapinsky.
McCollum<SS California.
Re Jarmulowsky (2)
Re Newmark.
Kingdom of Rumania<Guaranty Trust Co.
Bayley<Stand Art Glass Co.
Judd<US.
Dittmar<Star.
Strauss<Silverstein.
Re Soltmann.
Re Chavkin.
Farley<Carey.
Re Arkin.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.

Discharges:
Emile F Monjo,
Frank Seidel,
Morris Fine,
Schulman & Sherman,
Frank Ennist,
Nat Flower & Feather,
Frank Mandel,
Josephine Goldstein,
Josiah M Neifert,
Anna M Hyams,
Alfonso Lambrosa,
Edward Guckenheimer,
Fred S Jandorf,
Louis Yanafsky,
Under objections:
Louis Shepetovsky,
Friedberg & Jaffe.
Adjourned cases:
Albert Sonberg,
Louis Schaffer,
Herman F Linder,
Moses Akelmacker,
Geo W McCormack,
H & L Fishgold,
Motions:
Candle Boehm Corp,
Henry Saltzer,
Bernard Geist.
Jas D O'Brien,
Morris Schwartz,
Max Mintz,
Geo H Robinson,
B Freidman & Bro,
Alton Textile Co,
Inter Ocean Transt Co,
Max Mintz,
Max C Kraus,
Henry Medvin,
Henry C Bastian,
Magazine & Book Co,
Milton E Stern,
Max Krubitsky,
David Cohen,
Mendel W Greenberg,
A Bologuesi & Bros,
Loretta Corp,
H & L Jarmulowsky (3)
Prudential Outfit Co,
Joseph Gaba,
P Grossman,
Albert S Moore,
B & H Bloom,
K Marks & Co,
Independent Tool & Machine Co,
Nathan Fox.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Owners Yacht Oneida (limitation.)
Warner Sugar Ref<SS Binghamton.
Czarnikow<same.
Siberia SS Corp<same.
Rockland, &c, Lime Co<SS Ogeechee, &c.
Atlantic Gulf, &c<Tug Louise Rugge.
Flower Lighterage Co<Johnson.
Penn RR<Tug NY Cent No. 17.
Marx & R<SS Koan Maru.
NY & Cuba Mail SS<Akerlund.
Maloney<SS Chicago.
Erie RR<SS Tuscan Prince.
Munson SS Line<SS Malon.
Acti, &c, Damps<Munson SS Line.
Ocean S S Co<Standard Oil Co.
Phosphate Mining<Unione Austiaca Co.
Sutton & Sudderly Co<Tug May McGuirl.
Rice<same.
Hartigan<S S La Touraine.
Pendleton, &c, L B<Eastern Transp Co.
Franks<Tug Walter Tracy.
McGinnity<Gulf Ref.
Pendelton<Pierce.
Murray Ltge<United Port Service Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.—Equity.

Karasik, et al<Peoples Trust Co.
10:30 A. M.—Criminal.
US<Hugh Bell.
Same<O'Connor.
Same<Collinge.
Same<Weishman.
Same<Christiano.
Bond:
US<Arkow.

Common law calendar:
Greenzweig<Napier et al.
Reilly<McDonnell.
Seymour<Nager.
Kever<Phila & Reading C & I Co.
Fuller & Fuller<Thaw.
Zupkus<Jamison et al.
Staten Island Bldg<Webster.
Castellano, as trustee<Wilson.
Karsher<Nassau Elec R R Co.
Metzger<MacFarland.
Mickus<Grasselli Chemical Co.
Jaegershook<Standard Oil Co.
Tomaschefsky<Trounstine, et al.
Scudder, as trustee<Curtin (2.)
Lloyd<Bordens Cond Milk Co.
Casey<same.
Goellnitz<same.
US<Diemer.
Waldo<Aaronson.
US<Barwin Rlty Co.
Same<Mozian, et al.
Rideout<Cent R R of N J, et al.
Gusicki<Pine Hill Coal.
Patapas<Warren Fdry & Machine Co.
Balauckas<Gen RR of N J.
Hanley<Bordens Cond Milk Co.
Levy<same.
Mulcahy<same.
Juradi<N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co.
Robbins<NY & Porto Rico SS Co.
Hart<Millikin Bros.
Johnson<New England SS Co.
Salmnovitch<Atlantic Coast Lumber Co.
Jorgenson<Atlantic Stevedoring Co.
Forrestel<same.
Louise Rowe<New England SS Co.
Munson<Brown et al. (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 823, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.

US<Weinegel.
Bankruptcy:
In re Rivhof Rlty, Inc.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

People<Burns.
Manitou Beach Rod & Gun Club<Berger.
United Transp<Hass.
Allen Kingston Motor Co<Cons Nat Bk of the CNY.
Rayner<NY & L I RR.
Kenson<Goelet, et al.
Amoroso<The Fruit Auction Co.
Derouin<NY Air Brake.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Lambeth<Hellig.
Re Maltbie.
CNY<Gibboney.
Kolz<Kolz.
Italian Imp Co<Bertolli.
Robinson<Russky-Goloe Pub Co.
Harding<Conlen.
Goldstein<Wood.
Arkell & Douglas, Inc<Santini.
CNY<Wohl, South & Co.
Goyett<Hart.
Re Baumlin.
Dorfman<Postal Life In Co.
United Distillers Co<Bright.
Herrmann<CNY.
Re Schancuff.
Victor Flag Co, Inc<Artistic Dyeing Co.
Zatkowsky<Duncan.
McKenzie<Lane.
Bryll<NY, O & W.
Harlem Sav Bk<Lee.
Fridman<Ryba.
Guaranty Trust Co<Second Av RR.
Hauger<Schein.
Amos<Newburger.
Luciani<Erie Engine Works.
Hoffmann<Hoffmann, (2.)
Brownsleigh Park Stock Farms, Inc<Coates.
Weiss<Weiss.
Perry<Patterson.
Penn Textile Co<Colombo.
Carew<Bull.
People ex rel Griffin<Valentine.
Co-operative Mural Workshops, Inc<Palmer.
Spitzer<Rigney & Co.
Schiavone<Edelman.
Newman<Farson.
Posner<Siegel.
Meisner<Eathans & Eichner, Inc.
Menninger<Roffman.
Mansky<Graber.
Meremensky<3d Av Ry.
Keane<Keane.
Means<Corn Exchange Bank.
Marchesini<De Toma.
Gunnison<Keiaher.
Schoet<Coopersmith.
Excelsior Sav Bk<Schoolherr.
Schulman<Old Dominion SS Co.
Schwartzberg<Finck.
Johnson<McCarthy.
Messina<Smith.
Cruise<Natl Sugar Ref Co.
Re Clifford.
Corby Comm Co<Gilliam.
Wangraw<Wangraw.
Rosenzweig<Jaxmoff.
Re Hellman.
CNY<Legge.
Am Mtg Co<Bader.
Vito<Turner & Blanchard.
Superior Co, Inc<Electric Welding Co.
Scanlan<same.
Hancock<Int Film Service, Inc.
Ginsberg<71 East 105th St Co.
Fitzgerald<Willard.
Stiffler<Stiffler.
Feldman<Goldstein.
Traum<Queens Plaza Court, Inc.
CNY<Press Assn Compilers, Inc.
Levine<Hollman.
Re Palace Hotel Co<Lewis.
Hagopian<Hagopian.
Lowe<Am Trad Co.
CNY<Blinn.
Kirsch & Co<Benzunes.
Rosenberg<Werner.
Moder<Moder.
Re Abrahams.
Cy R E Co<Krugman.
Cohen<Carbone.
Cavinato<Piccirilli.
Hyman<Rosenstein.
Ridley<Larner.
Yasgur<Globe Rye Bread Co.
Lyndh<Mesa.
Hoehn<Wachsmann.
Zimmerman<Goldstein.
Gesiginer<Raymond.
Flaeschel<Kreutze Quartet Club.
Isaac<Jung.
Weston<Westen.
McCabe Co<Burke & Sons Co.
McCarthy<Luyster.
Gilbert<Patterson.
Riley<Gaulocher.
French<N Y Rys.
Schulz<Brose.
Re Simon.
Zabaldofsky<Whitbridge.
Wiggins<Schachtel.
Leone<W C Rlty Co.
Fuchsman<same.
Falcone<Colabeldo, (2.)
Di Sabato<Colabeldo.
Breen<Maillard, Inc.
City R E Co<Creston Bldg Co.
Magner<Magner.
Hendrickson<Williams.
Re Braus<Robinson.
Talcott<Slater Bros Cloak & Suit Co.
Gallo<48th St Co.
Lincoln Trust Co<Halpin.
Lipschitz<Epstein.
Gordon<N Y Mineral Flooring Co.
Andrearzi<Leh V RR.
Re Flaherty, (Cassells.)
Re Leonard, (Newman)
Meinhold<Meinhold.
Marsden<Pfeiffer.
Guaranty Trust Co<Second Av RR.
Gerli & Co, Inc<Mendelson.
Malloy<McNicholas.
Natl Soc of Music, Inc<Bailey.
Sanitary Wet Wash<Teltzer.
Same<Sinitar.
Kingsley<US Casualty.
Hoffman<Riveria Waist Co.
Same<Halperin.
Same<Ostend Waist.
Hofflin<Triangle Waist Co.
Ginsberg<Ginsberg.
Payner<Koch.
Freudenheim Bros<Darn.
Sovak<Sovak.
Smith<Smith.
McIntyre<McIntyre.
Clare<Elknur Rlty.
Morris<Morris.
Harry Dowie Co<Hoffstatler.
Rosenblatt<Naumann-Beekman Inv Co.
Herman<U S SS Co.
Stromfeld<Staubach.
Rapp<Hance.
Pease & Elliman, Inc<Lloyd Realty Co.
Mead<Gordon.
Jackson<Phillips.
Muller<Xilas.
Clausen-Flanagan Brewery<McGovern.
Kirkman<Parker.
Subin<Watson.
Re Mary Anderson Candy Shop.
Cowen<Garnsey.
Marrash<Eastern SS Lines.
Anagnostapolus<Kryages.
Jeffries<Nas El RR.
Dolson<Jacobs.
Agence Francaise, &c<Williams.
Re Warner & Vermes.
Sturges<Columbus Circle Const.
Union Estate Co<Loretta Co.
Collins<Gubelman.
Goldstein<CNY.
Re Am Elec Prod Co, (Delaney.)
Kight<Scofield.
Richard<Rosenzweig.
Evers<Schutz.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Am Rubber Corp<Mackay.
Jones<N Y Times Co.
Degenbogen<Bulk.
Jazek<Fixman.
Mutual Chem Co<Marden, Orth & H.
Re Reed's Mill Lane.
Megs Palace Amuse<McCahill.
Equit L A Soc'y<Wilds.
Union Trust Co<Donnelly, (3.)
Wilds<Board of Ed.
Levy<Louvre Rty Co.
Noskin<Noskin.
Radda<Radda.
Re White Plains Rd.
Bell<Bell.
Overdorf<Overdorf.
Kottler<Kottler.
Bachmann<Bachmann.
Preferred causes:
The Maintenance Co<Teven.
Root<Brainerd.
Bosca<Bosca & Co.
Rosenberg<Evarts Holding Co.
Meader<Meader.
Brand<Brand.
Stern<Stern.
Capes<Capes.
Man, L I Co<Hammerstein Opera Co.
Dow<Perlman.
Davis<Davis.
McGrath<McGrath.
Case on.
General calendar:

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Not in session.
PART VI.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Certiorari cases.

503 5th Av Co<Purdy. Clear.
Saloman<same.

PARTS VII and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Brady<Levine.
Oudin<Tracy.
Semon Bache & Co<Schneider.
Gomez<Kuczor.
Bachman<Cohen.
Anderson<Fox.
Martin<Gold.
Rosenthal<Rosenberg.
Lawyer<De Luca.
Gulemonde<McKerr.
Cohn Co<Penn RR.
Tecla & Co<Cornell.
Schorr<Stern.
Wagner Trading<Battery Park Nat Bk.
Newburg Silk<David Cohen Sales Co.
Case on.

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—La Motea<Rothman.
Inq—Garibifka<Imp Chandelier Co.
Grassick<Ambrookian, (2.)
Mahoney<Taylor.
O'Leary<Henshaw.
Brigadier<Gritman.
Moran<Gimbel Bros.
Becker<Ginch.
Atkinson<NY Rys.
Sondak<B, Q Co & S RR.
Linda<NY Rys.
Prendergast<Hurlburt.
Lang<I R T.
Metoskie<Greenwald.
Gallagher<3d Av RR.
Hennessey<Erie RR.
Breen<NY Rys.
Ferrigno<Adams, Jr.
Carroll<Strang.
P Paperman<Hirschfield, Inc.
S Paperman<same.
Perlman<Hotel Rental Service Co.
P Flatow<Johnson.
A Flatow<same.
Tully<Hopkins.
Raynor<Walton.
Fromer<Barun.
Britolis<Bradley Con.
Sutton<Hurdon.
O'Hare<Johnson.
Plaw<Rothschild.
Canfield<CNY.
Roberts<Orange Co Milk Assn.
Luchin<Levin.
M J Stichnoth<Hart (2)
McGrath<Goetz.
Ritter, Jr<Mansbach.
Tschinder<Gloud.
C Rothman<Goelet.
F Rothman<same.
Reichart<Jaffoni.
Zellermeyer<Spalding.
Bjorn<Beatus.
O'Bryne<Superior Mot Garage Co.
Kreiger<Fearing.
Elken<Wolf.
Falmenbaum<Pipe & Contractors' Sup Co.
Fanning<Rubinger.
O'Keefe<Int R T.
Teckler<Jaffe.
Mead<Moran Towing & Transp Co.
Ehret<H O H Co.
M Nazer<Greenbaum.
R Nazer<same.
Feron<Int Brew Co, Inc.
M Cassidy<Torrence.
M F Cassidy<same.
Finkelstein<Raleigh Rty Co.
Bernheimer<Bergen.
Davis<N Y Rys.
Glassberg<Palzella.
Tramantano<Nicoll (2.)
Bavusi<Burns Bros.
Kaufman<Mutual-McDermott Dairy Co.
Steinberg<Dailey.
Castelluzzio<N Y Veal, &c, Co.
Lanzareno<Barbara & Gianfalli.
Brannan<Hart.
Flaumenbaum<Marone.
Gardner<N Y Rys.
Berkowitz<Solomon.
Travelers Ins Co<Brand.
White<F C & L M Scheel, (2.)
Hales<Cushman.
Burke<Schulte.
Larkin<Penn RR.
Bucco<Schoenfeld Co.
Grossfield<Seidman.
Quall<Chavkin.
Weigert<Stark.
Grannantonio<Fried, (2.)
Herrman<CNY.
Jensen<B H RR.
Murray<Cushman.
Doyle<CNY.
Noonburg<Daly.
Zinschitz<Central Brew Co.
Silberbauer<Wisconsin Cond Milk Co.
Arnold<Hodgman Rubber Co.
Nevins<Moore Bros.
Potozky<Liss & Co.
Hoffman<Schoenherr.
Komis<N Y Rys.
Meyers<Penn RR.
Bowen<Hotel Rental Service Co.
Sweeney<CNY.
Pranio<Horton Ice Cream Co.
Rosenblum<Sloane.
Achtschin<Newman.
Lewis<C I & B RR.
Scheer<Eller Mfg Co, (2.)
Speavak<Reid Ice Cream Co, (2.)
Ortis<Butler, Inc.
Abramowitz<Danziger, (2.)
Cruse<Int R T.
Levy<Luria.
Goldberg<same.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Partridge<Mackay.
Weil Corset<Munter.
Martinelli & Co<Beatty.
De Witt<Vogelstein.
Doctor<Reiss.
Hofflin<Halperin, (2.)
Same<Riviera Waist.
Same<Ostend Waist.
Same<Triangle Waist.
Dixon<Bronston Bros & Co.
Prescott<O'Donohue.
Sisson<Garthe.
Selwyn<Walker.
Fiske<Atl Coast Ry.
Gould<Paul Gerli & Co, Inc.
Spain<Man Shirt Co.
CNY<Bock.
Sisson<Harvey.
MacAvoy<Tidewater Oil Co.
Titus, Jr<Pulver.
Strout<Archer.
Terry<Green.
Teitz<Bernstein.
Lansheim Bauman Co<Blue Ridge Furn.
Dolan<Zeigenfuss.
Pelanne<Sechestower.
People<Spaner.
Forbes & Co<Emerson Bldg Co.
Nat Fish Co<Shipman Imp Co.
St Clement's Church<Greenwich Bank.
Rogers<Frear (2.)
Singer<Taylor Friedsam Co.
Usdansky<Lane.
Re Abercrombie.
Boiardi<Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.
Stutz<Diamond Silk.
Goodwin<Mirror Films.
Astoria Rlty, &c, Co<Wheelock.
Branower & Son<Waldes.
Astor Film Corp<Paramount Pict Corp.
Rep Trading Co<Man Rubber Mfg Co.
Crown<Goldstein Co.
Atlas Ins Co<J L Dudley, Jr, & Co.
Wolff<La [illegible] Limousine.
Sisson<Todd.
Same<Victor Hotel.
Thornton<Northn B'k.
Lanygon & Morant<De Koven.
Burns<Goodman.
Laskofsky<Pocahontas Consol Collieries Co.
Joe Beck & Sons<Chauncey.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Recess.
PART VII.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IX.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lee<Van Buren, &c, Co.
Bullock<Bway & 165th St Rlty Co (2.)

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.

Epstein<Gens.

PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hannevig<Taylor.

PART XIII.—......, J.—At 10 A. M.
PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M. Recess.
PART XVI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.

Simon<Hess Bros.

PART XVIII.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.

Catherine Phelan,
Isaac Mendelsohn,
C Zeigler,
Rosa B Muendel,
Louis Hefter,
Theresa Simon,
Annie Madge,
Ellen M Contencin.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:
George G Dewsnap,
Bridget Fitzsimmons,
Patrick J Dunn.
Estate of:
Maria Bartlett.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Veught<Bedell Co.
Schoening<Stand Musical String & M Co.
Zadany<Blaziano.
Jonas<Von Ende.
Mondle<Rubinstein.
Same<Goldstein.
Int Fixture Corp<Freeman.
Caruso<Dorfman.
Greenberg<Mendelewitz.
Nat Cartoon Service Corp<Berkowitz.
Seidman<Rutchik.
Donwit Teller<Bishop.
Rosenthal<Willis.
Budnick<Kalman.
Epstein<Messinger.
Edelstein<Squire.
Frankel<Stern.
Rich Print Co<Sumner-Sternberg Co.
Vacuum Oil<Hartigan.
Eberhart & Son<Pinkiert.
Satzman<Barry.
Ferber<Schwartz.
Bertibone<Serventi & Co.
Hapeney<Sun Print & Pub Assn.
Cantwell<Lukassy.
Dreyer<Moller.
Miller<Saberski.
Golden<Abonn.
Atlas<Greenwald.
Kornblum<Diamond.
Golden<Solomon.
Tischler<Fisher.
Oschack<Rosentover.
Ehrlich<Lefkowitz.
Nippon Amer Co<N E Panama Hat Co, (2.)
Yanoff<Silver.
Fuller<Haendel.
Echelman<Braun.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS — Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Greenberg<J. Goldberg Son & Co.
Lack<Holzner.
Triangle Waist Co<Rothschild Realty.
Rafferty<Ulick.
Chatauqua Planing Mills Co<Am Fld Co.
Kirschner<Frosch.
Hutter<Stokes.
Tooth<Gray.
Karpe<Singer.
Petrelli<Klein.
Feinberg<Herman Hamberger Co.
Halpern<Rosenfeld.
Wynkoop<Roskam-Scott Co.
Tompkins<Livert.
Brew<Albert.
Smith<Mid Crosstown Ry.
Martinez<Pitts Plate Glass Co.
Gallant<P. Frans & Co.
Zuckerman<NY Rys.
Braun<Muldering Sanitarium.
Kleinberg<Tinker Rty Corp.
Hurzarski<Altman.
Drashynski<same.
Fusaro<Finkelstein.
Kanter<N Y Rys.
Frieman<same.
Healy<48th St Garage.
Feldman<Int R T.
Slotsky<Mootnick.
Krises<N Y Rys.
Sheeran<same.
Negley<Columbian Nat Life Ins Co.
Turner<Harding.
Dicce<Cordova.
Tatelman<Luxenberg.
Tolmach<Int R T.
O'Connell<Int Merc Marine Co.
Baum<Liebich.
Lax<N Y Rys.
Dym<same.
Schneider<Aschley.
Kinsey<N W Theat As.
Korostoff<Timme.
Nieberg<Adrian.
Burns Int Det Agcy<Elwell.
Bernstein<Cohen.
Elias<Balik.
Martens<Union Ry.
Varney<Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Co.
Krohnberg<Alpert.
Crossley<Haines.
Hoffman<Mulhern Steam Heating Co.
Glatzer<Swift.
Weingart<NY Edis Co.
Hepner<Mediator Pub.
Elphant<Dorfman.
Somonovitz<Zuckerman.
Leimfuss<Con Gas Co.
Zass<Goldstein.
Wasserman<NY Rys.
Sont<Nor Grain Co.
Dubbrar<NY Rys.
Kaufman<same.
Begeno<Ogna Solutans.
Krakofsky<Drowne.
Levy<NY Rys, (2.)
Mandelbaum<same.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR.

Singer<Itzkowitz. Case on.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Am Gas Governor Works<Hoelscher.
Claremont Iron Works<Montrose Rty Co.
Hopf & Saxon<Shenfield.
Flynn<Finnerty.
Kafka<Chatham & Phenix Nat Bank.
Fanti<L W Hirsch.
Conners Bros Co<Nat Surety Co.
Allgaze<Hyman.
Abrahams<Burger.
Cost Accounting Co<Hopkins.
Erman<Great Central Palace Co.
D C Sherman Slate Co<Hecla Slate Co.
Shlivek<Siegelstein.
Cohen<Improvement Co of NY.
Roy<Laying.
Zalasnick<US Fire Ins Co.
Same<North River Ins Co.
Terowsky<Late Restaurant Co.
Oriental Fireproof Sash & Door Co<Edward Scanlon Co.
MacMonnies<Phillippi.
Sameth<Sigmund.
Burger<Solomon.
J R Waist & Dress Co<Bloom.
Majestic Metal Bed Co<Markel.
Indelli & Conferti Co<Barrett Co.
General Trading Co<Triebe.
Mendelson<Rabinowitz.
Woolf<Finsilver & Still Co.
Canfield<Jochen.
Iselin<Blauner.
Goldman<Peerless Merchandise Co.
Roth<Lichtig.
Case on.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J.—Columbia Trust Co<Mandelbaum.—Geo. A. McLaughlin. Equitable Life Assur. Socy.<Bursch.—Royal H. Weller. N. Y. Inv. Corp.<Friedman.—Edward H. Kelly. Pendleton<Davis.—Theron G. Strong.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Gavegan, J. — Mary Bernstein<Harry Bernstein. — Henry D. Luce. Simon Wolf<Joseph Freisinger.—Joseph Freisinger.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.- Motion calendar.

Re CNY.
CNY<Kennedy (2.)
Same<Hildburgh.
McKesson<Kleiner.
City Real Est<Begley.
Cramp<Podvidz.
Andrews<Wagner.
Oberwager<Kusher.
Teitelbaum<Herzog.
Diener<Cerf.
Venetucci<Venetucci.
Conrad<Conrad.
People ex rel Ludwig<Purdy.
Bilsky<Bd of Educat.
Morgan<Morgan.
Re Gebelein.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Finch, J.

Silberstein<Goldstein.
Rothenberg<Greenthal (2.)
Picciano<Liquori.
Newbauer<Blaustein.
Cavaliere<183d St & Morris Av Corp.
135 B'way Hld Corp<Streeter Const Co (4)
O'Neill, Inc<Fox Co.
Walther<Walther.
Ronderis<Nikas.
Zumbuehl<Zumbuehl.
Levy<Kerr.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.

Walsh<Rodgers & H.
Schramek<Coleburn.
Scher<M Rubel Co.
Sonn Bros<CNY.
Levy<N Y Life Ins.
Preggiato<Tobin.
Dahlander<Park & Tilford Co.
Levenson<Goldstein.
Simpkins<Barrick Pub Co.
Rubenstein<Dodia.
Lynch<Union Ry Co.
Brand<Tunick.
No Side Roof & Corr Co<CNY.
Watson Cont<CNY.
McCarthy<Smith.
Taub<Utility Realty Co (2.)
Zuckerman<Newman.
Knapp<NY Rys.
Erickson<Carlson.
Rosenthal<Rosenberg (2.)
Bronx Boro Bank<McMillan.
Leendwall<Erie RR.
Kitchen Imp<Powell.
Shiverts<Sherman.
Rosenblatt<Boas.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1167.

PART II.—Finch, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—......, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions:
Est—Antonio Fierro.
Est—David Harner, Jr.
Est—Archibald Buchanan.
Wills for probate:
Catherine Patterson,
Helen Perry,
Louis Baltes,
John E Hallet,
Charles J Ulrici,
Israel C Jones,
Esther Drypolcher.
Accountings:
Est—Michael F O'Neill
Adoption:
Jesse Augustus Krail by August Krail and Emma Krail.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Smith<Waynor Cont.
Farkas<Stein.

TRIAL TERM—Smith, J.

Sorinsen Co, Inc<Rowan.
Pollack<Union Ry.
Marino<Armanino.
Eisele<So Blvd RR.
Scherrer<Int R T.
Murray<Schlitt.
Kiernan<Mager & A.
Engelhardt<Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.
Audley<Audley.
Levine<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Mackler<Blvd Renting.
Piro<Cross, Austin & Irland Lumber Co.
Herrmann<Scheele.
Mascaro<Union Ry.
Ludwig<Munves.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department Recess.
APPELLATE TERM — Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department. The Committee on Character reports that the following applicants for admission to the bar have passed the examination, and are recommended for admission:

Frederick O Beattie,
Alexander J Chambers,
George E Holmes,
Frederick W Heaney,
Francis R Mullin,
Abram N Sadofsky,
Annie S Wyckoff,
Chester Baffa,
Charles Braunhut,
Abraham Wasserman,
Vincent A Cashin,
Eiffel B Gale,
Charles M Glueck,
Samuel Konvisser,
Louis Levy,
Harry W Mahneke,
C E Smith,
Edward J Bansch,
Nathan Lottman,
Harold R Pouch,
Harry C Goebel,
Thomas A Lavery.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.

Re Maltbie, (Moore & Co.)
Re Bruere, (B Moore & Co.)
MacLeod<MacLeod.
Vossnack, Jr<Boniello.
Stephens<Maguire.
Gilbert<Ahrens.
Weller<Weller.
Spall<Spall.
Mtg Hold<Leoni Con.
Dunkley<Bkl Sav Bk.
Duffy<Duffy.
London<Fringo.
Goldfarb<Keener.
Abrams<Cherry.
B Kozinsky<Lehrer.
R Kozinsky<same.
J Chernoff<Davis Rty.
P Chernoff<same.
Re 78th St, (Farm Ln & Trust Co.)
Marx<Tuttle.
Holland<Curtis.
Fortuna<Ajello.
Lee<Brilliant.
Re Humboldt St, (Cooke, Jr.)
Bielman<U Surety Co.
Ramson<Salamone.
Home Sav Bk<Edwards.
Re Kings Co Mtg Co.
Tuzo<Millenbrinck.
Same<Weigert.
Blue Taxi Co<Bell.
Lawyers Mtg<Evertz.
Di Muria<De Cicco.
A Carlston<Katzenstein.
M Carlston<same.
Re Schenectady Av, (Derby.)
Bklyn Trust<Bishop.
E J Geier<A A Geier.
Re Smith, (Ducas.)
Rothenberg<Alpert.
Dewire<Forward.
Foreman<Arenkay Amusement Co.
P De Bevoise<B De Bevoise.
Irwin<Riegelman.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
Schmall<Nadler.
Grone<Grone.
Re Bay 34th St, (135 B'way Hold Co,) (2)
Monahan<Feeley Co.
Decker<Lord.
Bklyn Trust<Fleming.
Gumpert<Foster Pump Works.
Umbach<Umbach.
Wicke<Suydam.
Re Meyersohn.
Itken<Wolfman.
Chudnowsky<Ehrlich.
Cohen<Giddings & Co.
Campbell<Muller.
Kohring<Bklyn Line Imp Corp.
Kopelman<Aronoff.
Whisten<Eadie.

PART II.—Faber, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ross<CNY.
Kraslow Const<Quinn.
Kane<Lipman.
Santoro<Santoro.
Feldman<Cohn.
Phinny<Hay.
Renner<N Y Mun Ry.
Matras<Matras.
Marks<Bennett.
Buscemi<Cangemi.
Severin<Broad Channel Corp.
Holzberg<Bernstein.
Lindner<Lindner.
Vogel<Vogel.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 481.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Manning, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Scudder, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.

Burke<Cohen.
Taibi<B H RR.
Pollack<C I & B RR.
Steinfeld<So Bkl Ry.
Baronas<B H RR.
Pieper<B H RR.
Carroll<CNY.
Mascolo<Scalzo.
Waltkus<Leh Val Coal.
O'Leary<B H RR.
Baumgarten<Emmett.
Gunsberger<Kristeller.
Mazer<Rohrey.
Young<Wright.
Baar<Schellenberg.
Sinram<Griesman.
Luria<B H RR.
Lizzio<During.
Slutsky<Gruendler & ano.
Hardiman<Harding.
Spellman<N Y Cons RR.
Beck<B H RR.
Treibus<CNY.
Krivickas<Murphy.
Sanborn<Cosgrove.
Payne<Law Reptg Co.
Rohrbach<Tipley & ano.
Cascio<CNY.
Schaefer<Clancy.
Rosenthal<Dubois.
Marymont<Becker.
Droney<O K Express.
Apfelbaum<B H RR.
Bech<Atlantic Stevedoring Co.
Lansing<N Y Cons RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Mock<Mock.
Ivers<McNulty Bros.
Croisic Realty Co.
Pantz<B H RR.
Engelman<Gronroos.
Echel<Singer.
Richards<B H RR.
Walsh<NY Rys & ano.
Thorp<Sub-El Dev Co.
Schmidt<Prog Lunch.
Hanson<Manfrede.
Kilboy<NY Cons RR.
Halliburton<Costello.
Boyle<So Bklyn RR.
Brown<Cornish.
Lamuto<Waillant.
Ahrens<Edison El Ill.
Gallagher<Adikes.
Semetauskas<Teitelbaum.
Walter<Kaylor.
Zundts<Taylor.
Abbate<Walsh.
Werns<B H RR.
Nelson<Briggs.
Noto<Nassau RR.
Corr<Blumenauer.
Klein<Kleinman.
Woodbridge<N Y Cons RR & ano.
Barnie<Scalzo Co.
Blacker<Sheffield Wet Wash Ldry.
Robrecht<CNY.
Ryan<Livingston.
Styhr<Int R T.
Zittlosen<B H RR.
Collins<CNY.
Dalton<same.
Mendalis<same.
Solomon<Horne.
Farwell<Milo Hldg Co.
Karlitzky<Kanter.
Goldberg<Bordens Cond Milk Co.
MacAdam<Imp & By-Prod Co.
Miller<CNY.
Stanhope Cont Co<same.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3179.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Rose Van Haaren,
Charles Peterson,
Rebecca Eastern,
Richard M Chapman,
Ellen Sweeney,
Martha Stephen,
Abraham Bashkowitz,
Mary Britz,
William Harding,
James M Beebe.
Administration of:
William McDonald,
Mary McGovern.
Accounting of:
Jeronomus Underhill,
Florence Ingram,
Samuel Zarkauer,
Catherine Dowd,
Isaac D Thomas,
Maria Gelston (2.)
Isabell Johnston,
John Adams,
Clemence Mounsant,
Rachel Smith.
Estates of:
John Feeney,
John Bonnie,
Helen L Johnston,
Winifred O'Donnell,
Conrad Kuhling.
Guardianship of:
Mannix infants.
Contested calendar:
Bridget Kiernan,
Mary C Dugan.

County Court.

PART V.—May, J.

Hanson<B H RR.
Engel<McCann.
Smith<C I & B RR.
McCloskey<Henderson.
Harris<Union Painless Dentists.
Radinsky<Israel.
Dene<Wyler.
Harris<Bristol.
Rosenberg<Cornelius.
Wutke<Rabel Bros.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 606.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lord<Vil of Tarrytown.
Fishbaugh<Brian.
Baumgartner<Baumgartner.
Yonkers Blders Sup Co<Anderson.
Deruggiero<Deruggiero.
Sterns<Jennings.
Dickie<Horton.
Goldsborough<Staab.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Fairchild<Smart.
Hammond<Howe.
Fairchild<Smart.
Worthington<Worthington.
Corporate Investing Co<Pope.
Deeves & Bro<Motor Rlty Co.
Quigley<Scurco.
Daymon<Daymon.

Highest number reached on call, 534. Also for the hearing of motions.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Platt, J.; Part II., no assignment; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Fardette<NY & Stamford Ry Co.
Orchard<West St RR.
Spears<NY,NH&HRR.
Sonberg<Knox.
Wells<Niehaus.
Hunter<Mills.
Johnson<Yonkers RR.
Jammo<Frankenberg.
Hinspeter<West Elec RR.
O'Connor<Webber.
Hanrahan<Squire.
Jackson<McGuire.
Auer<Teschner.
Chebiak<N Y C RR.
Wit<Purcell & Gilfether.
Clarke<Union Ry.
Ries<West Elec RR.
Law<Barrett.
Corcoran<Red Hook Light Co.
Monahan<NYCRR.
Koch<Waterbury.
Boddington<Schmidt.
Flowery<Andrews.
Merone<West Elec RR.
Hyatt<City of New Rochelle.
Moran<Kelly.
Westchester-Dutchess Corp<Matthiessen.
Genoa<Funk.
English<N Y C R R.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Niedzwiecka<West St RR.
O'Reilly<Union Ry.
Murphy<Yonkers RR.
Schaffhauser<Union Ry.
Breiter<NY Cent RR.
Grindrod<West Co Brewing Co.
Powers<West El RR.
Orloski<West St RR.
Walsh<NY & Stamford Ry.
Webb<Dale & Cain.
Gottehrer<Gottehrer.
Seifert<Maas.
Foody<Underpinning & Foundation Co.
Meranto<N Y C RR Co. (2.)
Briggs<Thorne.
Krackel<B R T (2.)
Weeks<Schwartz.
Nodine<Schloss.
Imhof<Inter Tr Co.
Goldman<Hanauer.
Hayes<The Connecticut-Nassau Paving.

Highest number reached on call, 676.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, C. J.

Wildey<Carpenter.
Serra<Eisner.
Frick<West Elec Ry.
Hoey<Linehan.
O'Leary<City of Yonkers.
McIntyre<N Y C RR.
Hubbell Hardwood Door<Zibelli.
Clark<Preuss.
Wilson & Co<Kozlowsky.
Laccone<Van Horn.
Furnaro<Cremin.
Casserello<Vogt.
Blasenstein<Sheets.
Brady<Fitzgerald.
Wood<Hiler.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

INTERSTATE CHEMICAL CORPORATION,
Notice of Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of South Carolina, on November 3, 1917, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court between The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under a mortgage made by Interstate Chemical Corporation, dated October 2, 1911, as *complainant*, and Interstate Chemical Corporation (hereinafter occasionally called the Company), W. R. Sullivan and F. B. Tighman as Receivers of said Interstate Chemical Corporation (hereinafter occasionally called the defendant receivers) and Franklin Q. Brown, et al., as a Bondholders' Protective Committee acting under a certain Bondholders' Protective Agreement dated September 30, 1914, as *defendants*, I, B. A. Hagood, the Special Master appointed by and referred to in said decree, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the main entrance of the County Court House, in the City and County of Charleston, State of South Carolina, on January 14, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M., the property in said decree described and therein directed to be sold, to-wit:—The property embraced in and subject to the lien of a certain mortgage dated October 2, 1911, made and executed by Interstate Chemical Corporation to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, being the same mortgage hereinabove mentioned and for the foreclosure of which said suit was instituted.

A brief description of the property to be sold at said sale is as follows:—

The premises, warehouses and plants of the Company situated respectively in Charleston, Charleston County, S. C., Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., Macon, Bibb County, Ga., and Greenwood, Greenwood County, S. C.; also the premises of the Company at Tampa, Hillsboro County, Florida; also the premises containing the mines, phosphate deposits and buildings of the Company in the Counties of DeSoto and Polk, in the State of Florida.

TOGETHER with the appurtenances, and all the estate and rights of the Company in and to each and all of said premises, and all machinery, fixtures, tools and appliances, upon said premises or connected therewith.

The above mentioned Charleston, Charlotte and Macon properties shall be sold subject to a certain lease dated July 27, 1917, made between W. R. Sullivan and F. B. Tighman, as Mortgage Receivers in said foreclosure suit, and W. Gordon McCabe, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., as subsequently extended to June 30, 1918, insofar as such lease may affect such properties or any portions thereof.

For detailed statement of the terms and conditions of such sale, reference is hereby made to the full text of said decree, the original of which is on file with the Clerk of said Court, and copies of which may be had upon application either to said Clerk or to the undersigned.

As more fully provided by said decree, the terms and conditions of sale are as follows:—

1. From time to time, the Special Master is authorized to adjourn the sale as provided in said decree.

2. Any party to said cause, or any holder of bonds secured by said mortgage, may bid at the sale, and if a successful bidder, may purchase in his own right.

3. Said sale will be made without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension.

4. Said property will be sold free and clear of all interest, liens and claims of any and all parties to said action, and of the rights of persons represented or claiming by, under or through them, or any of them.

5. The Special Master will offer for sale only in one lot and as an entirety, all of the above mentioned property, and will strike off and sell the same to the highest bidder, subject to confirmation of the sale by the Court.

6. Bonds duly certified under said mortgage, or coupons thereto appertaining, will be received in satisfaction of any bid in whole or in part, at such price or value as shall be equivalent to the sum which would be payable out of the net proceeds of such sale, if made wholly for money to the holder of such bonds or coupons for his just proportion of such net proceeds.

7. No bid will be accepted unless the purchaser shall immediately pay to the Special Master in cash, or bonds and coupons as aforesaid, ten per cent. of his bid.

8. With all due speed after such sale the Special Master will file his report thereof; and if, within thirty days thereafter, no exceptions are filed to such report, the Court will confirm the same without further notice. If exceptions are filed the same may be brought on for hearing on ten days' notice.

9. Upon the confirmation of such report the Special Master will give notice thereof to the purchaser, fixing a date (not less than five days thereafter) and place within said District, for the closing of title; and at such time and place will execute and deliver to the purchaser a deed in accordance therewith; in which deed the defendant receivers shall join, and also the defendant corporation, if requested by the purchaser.

10. All sums of money received by the Special Master from the purchaser shall, as and when received, be paid over to the Mortgage Receivers appointed in said foreclosure suit.

11. The purchaser shall pay all taxes and assessments that shall become due and payable on or after January 1, 1918, as to all of said property located in South Carolina, and he shall pay all taxes and assessments that shall become due prior to the closing of title, as to all of said property located elsewhere; the Mortgage Receivers paying the taxes and assessments that might have become due and payable prior to such data, as the case may be, by allowing the purchaser the amount thereof, out of the purchase price. Current insurance and rent shall be apportioned between the purchaser and the Mortgage Receivers as of the date of closing of title, and credit shall be allowed to the purchaser on his bid, and debits charged against him, accordingly.

12. The Court reserves the right to reject any bid, and to resell said property, upon the failure of any purchaser to comply with the terms hereof regarding payment. If any bid shall be accepted, and the purchaser making the same shall fail to comply with any conditions of sale and all orders of the Court with respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited and applied as the Court may direct; but if the Court shall refuse to confirm such sale through no fault of the bidder, the Mortgage Receivers shall return to the bidder the amount of his deposit.

13. By said decree all questions relating to the amounts of compensation, charges, allowances, costs, disbursements, and expenses, and all other questions of which said decree does not dispose, are reserved for further adjudication.

14. The purchaser is not required to see to the application of the purchase money.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that said decree has been approved and confirmed by decree entered in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida in the ancillary cause there pending between the same complainant, and said Interstate Chemical Corporation and others, as defendants.

Dated, December 1, 1917.

B. A. HAGOOD, Special Master,
Charleston, S. C.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Solicitors for Complainant, 37 Wall Street, New York.
SHATTUCK, GLENN, HUSE & GANTER, Solicitors for Bondholders' Committee, and for Mortgage Receivers, 26 Exchange Place, New York.
MITCHELL & SMITH, Solicitors for Defendant Receivers, Charleston, S. C.
ARTHUR R. YOUNG, Solicitor for Defendant Company, Charleston, S. C.
KAY, ADAMS & RAGLAND, Solicitors for Complainant, in Ancillary Cause, Consolidated Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Pretty Brick Houses

$35—For Rent—$35

Seven Rooms. Beautifully Decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn. B. Silsby, 217 B'way, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE — MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A HOME FOR CHRISTMAS

You can buy this one for $11,000 on very liberal terms and move in by Dec. 25

Wonderfully situated, overlooking a magnificent inland lake 500 ft. above sea level, with large, beautifully planted grounds, fine old trees, shrubs and flowers in profusion. The charms of its land and water views are unparalleled near New York. In a picturesque, select section of beautiful country estates, possessing ideal commuting facilities to New York City. Specially designed for the site it occupies, and built by day's labor; there are 12 large rooms, three tiled baths. Living room 30 ft. long. Huge open fireplaces, hardwood trim, parquet floors, expensive plumbing. This house is nearly new and handsomely finished throughout, has every modern convenience and is in an ideal location for access to all outdoor sports, including golf and boating, and several exclusive clubs.

GEO. R. PEARE, 640 Riverside Drive. Tel. 6634 Audubon. New York City.

THIS CHRISTMAS MAKE

YOUR PRESENT—A HOME

Your Rent and a Little Cash Down Buys It.

PROTECT YOUR FAMILY.

BY MAKING A WISE INVESTMENT.

Title for $1,000, balance like rent, Price $8,500; lot 100 x166 ft; 11 big rooms, 3 baths; wide verandas, beautiful grounds, in select, settled neighborhood; near lakes, golf and country clubs, churches, schools. Splendid commutation to New York City. R. L. KILBY, 18 E. 60th St., New York City. Tel. Plaza—4570.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

133 WEST 72D STREET,

MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
One large, double suite.
INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT.

REAL ESTATE.

I WANT REAL ESTATE AGENTS to look at advantages of Williamsburg realty; they are unequaled; wharfage, freight terminals, labor, sand, factory sites, garages, and tenements; transportation; send for some of my proposals. Graham, 1,056 Lexington Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Lessees.—Owner retiring will lease for long term apartment houses showing large profits. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

INDUCEMENTS.
Unequaled for shipping facilities, labor, buildings of all types, factory sites, garages, model tenements, splendid transportation; small and large plots. Garvey, 197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Greenpoint 873.

FACTORY SITES.
We are ready to build on plots of all dimensions near Brooklyn, E. D. Terminal, in from 90 to 120 days, to sell or rent. Apply Paul S. Garvey, 197 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Massachusetts—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—80 a. $8,000; best located waterfront property in the Berkshires; 15-r. house. W. H. Turner, Chester, Mass.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will trade free and clear lots for city income property. S. Morris, 15 Compton Terrace, Jamaica, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Owners of commercial waterfronts, factories, factory sites, warehouses desiring to sell or lease should communicate with Floyd S. Corbin, Specialist, 10 Wall St. Tel. Rector 9121.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM L. SWEET, Jr., Complainant, against ALL PACKAGE GROCERY STORES COMPANY, Defendant. — Consolidated cause.—No. E. 14—389.

Now, on this 10th day of December, 1917, came H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL and HERBERT A. EMERSON, as Receivers of the defendant, All Package Grocery Stores Company, in the above-entitled suit, and present their petition verified the 5th and 7th days of December, 1917, praying that the Court make an order in respect to the filing of proofs or statements of claim by those claiming to be creditors and/or otherwise against the defendant, All Package Grocery Stores Company;

Whereupon, on reading and filing said petition together with the consents of all parties appearing in the above-entitled suit, and the Court being fully advised in the premises, it is, on motion of GILBERT & GILBERT, solicitors for said Receivers,

ORDERED (1) That any and all creditors of or claimants against the All Package Grocery Stores Company who claim that the All Package Grocery Stores Company is indebted to them, or that they possess a cause of action against it, and all other persons whosoever assert any claim against it are hereby required to assert their claims on or before the 15th day of January, 1918, and on or before said date present and file duly verified written statements or proofs of their claims against the All Package Grocery Stores Company, and its estate, with H. Snowden Marshall and Herbert A. Emerson, as Receivers of the All Package Grocery Stores Company, at the office of their solicitors, Gilbert & Gilbert, Esqs., No. 43 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

(2) That no creditor of or claimant against the All Package Grocery Stores Company who claims the All Package Grocery Stores Company is indebted to him or that he possesses a cause of action against it, and no person whoever who asserts any claim against it who fails to file a statement or proof of claim on or before the 15th day of January, 1918, as hereinbefore directed, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate of the All Package Grocery Stores Company in the hands of the said Receivers or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

(3) That the said Receivers be and they hereby are authorized and directed to give notice of this order by publication three times each week, for a period of three weeks, in The New York Times, The Brooklyn Eagle and The Chicago Tribune. And it is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be mailed with all convenient dispatch by the said Receivers to each and every person appearing upon the books of the All Package Grocery Stores Company as a creditor thereof, or claimant against it, at the claimant's or creditor's address, as shown upon the said books.

AUGUSTUS N. HAND, U. S. D. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the Shamrock Towing Co., owner of the Steamtug "Robert J. McGuirl," has filed its petition for the limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on the 23rd day of March, 1917. Value of vessel and freight Twenty-five hundred ($2500) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office in Room 349, U. S. Court and Post-Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 11th day of March, 1918, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

$3,000 cash buys elegant residence at 153 West 87th; balance, $19,500 on long time mortgage; sacrifice being made because settling Edward Treat estate. Inquire David Mann, 226 West 82d St.

Long Island.

STUCCO HOUSE—$20 MONTHLY.
Buys it; everything new; 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, hardwood floors, decorations in ivory, electric lights, steam heat; fine plot, hedge, lawn, flowers; easy commuting; owner must sell at once; sacrifice for $3,500; $250 cash needed; title guaranteed. M. H., 47 West 34th St., Room 434.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED

Manhattan.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED DWELLING.
Six-story. Electric Elevator.
Twenty Rooms. Five Baths.
WINTER SUPPLY OF COAL IN CELLAR.
152 Riverside Drive, near 88th St.
Can be seen any time by appointment.
Call up LENOX 3436.

A lady going away for the Winter desires to rent her house, fully furnished, full corps of servants, if desired; all modern improvements. 32 East 38th St.

89TH, (West End Av.)—Beautifully furnished and decorated 14-room house, 3 baths; electricity, heat; $350 monthly. Phone Schuyler 6433.

81ST ST., 3 EAST.—Attractively furnished 5-story American basement; elevator and squash court. Phone 6958 Plaza.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

Elegant house, West 52d, near 5th Av.; lease for five years; reasonable rent; electricity; all up to date. Inquire Mann, 226 West 82d. Schuyler 9551.

93D, 257 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT, 3 BATHS. CARETAKERS.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Best farm bargain within 50 miles city; 40 acres tillable, fertile land; house 8 rooms; barn; 2½ miles to station; $8,000; reasonable terms. Harry T. Mott, Northport, L. I.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Five light floors in loft building, (will rent one or all,) size 25x90; elevator; suitable for woodworking, brass finishers, metal workers, &c.; rent reasonable; Fulton St., near Church. Apply Wolins & Bull, Inc., 45 John St.

Four-story loft building, with stores, 50x82, northeast corner 23d St. and 1st Av.; cheap rent, favorable lease; immediate possession. For particulars write I. Hirsch, 1,361 Madison Av.

Opportunity for an up-to-date corsetiere, dressmaker, or milliner to locate with 5th Av. ladies' tailor, who has space to rent with window display. P. & W., 56 West 45th St.

To Lease—Garage, 235 West 69th St.; all conveniences; price to suit.

Vicinity 31st St. and 4th Av.—Offices with or without stockroom; packing and shipping facilities, &c.; modern building. P. S. Farmer, 470 4th Av.

Fifth Av. business desires to share street floor space near 42d St., with interior decorators or allied trade, during war retraction period. K 161 Times.

Desk and office space, furnished; $5 to $40; mailing privileges, $2; telephone service. Duane, 309 Broadway. Suit 807.

ENTIRE FIFTH FLOOR TO LET, 40x90 IN 12-STORY BUILDING. 62-64 WEST 45TH ST. F. E. BARNES, ON PREMISES.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Desirable parlor floor. 53 West 54th St.

Sub-rent, Times Building, beautiful 4th floor suite; will divide. Apply Room 406.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Ground floor, 50 by 100, for steam laundry; must have at least 90 to 100 pounds' pressure of live steam. Z 337 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

40TH, 149 EAST.—Attractively furnished apartment; three rooms, with kitchen and bath; southern exposure; will sublet for three months. Telephone Vanderbilt 1873.

57TH, 24 EAST.—Bachelor apartment, two well-furnished, large rooms and bath.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished and unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms; most desirable location and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED
Choice localities; long, short leases.
4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 W. 73d. Col. 3974.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished; two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

TO SUBLET.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 210.—Handsomely furnished, exceptional; living, dining, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath; maid service; six months. Madison Sq. 7894. Hart.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $80-$100. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th.

38TH, 68 WEST.—Very attractive, three rooms and kitchen; sublease four weeks from Dec. 22; references indispensable. Allan, Greeley 2223.

48TH, 113 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; just finished; all improvements; can be had furnished or unfurnished, with or without maid service; open for inspection daily, including Sundays.

49TH ST., 47 WEST.—Two and one room suites, with private baths; also single rooms; electricity, good heat, elevator. Phone Circle 4383.

53D, 46 WEST.—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette; southern exposure, steam heat, electricity.

54TH, 29 WEST, (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome 1 and 2 room, sunny suites; private baths.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Rooms and suite, attractively furnished.

57TH, (Near 5th Av.)—Elegantly furnished apartment; four rooms, kitchenette, bath, grand piano; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

58TH, (Near 5th Av.)—Handsome elevator apartment; seven rooms, two baths; $200. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

58TH, 131 WEST.—Exceptional two-room, bath, kitchenette, apartment to sublet. Columbus 6186.

58TH, 182 WEST, (Alwyn Court.)—14 rooms, 5 baths, 8th floor; most wonderful apartment in city. Railing, Circle 491.

65TH ST., 136 WEST, (THE SHROPSHIRE.)—One bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, all light; parquet floors; every improvement; rent $50; (this apartment can be had unfurnished at $45 from Jan. 1;) REFERENCES AND LEASE REQUIRED.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $55 to $90; completely furnished; satisfactory references necessary; open evenings.

66TH, (Central Park West.)—Bachelor apartment, 2 large light rooms, furnished or unfurnished; highest reference required. Phone Columbus 586.

73D, 118 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath; also single rooms; good heat.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Small 3-room suite, $65; steam; large parlor studio, 2 bedrooms, bath, electric kitchen, piano, $175.

80TH, 106 WEST.—One, two rooms, kitchenette, $50 up; warm; moderate; references.

84TH and Broadway.—Charmingly furnished apartment, five rooms, two baths, to let to the first of June, or longer, $175 monthly. Phone Schuyler 5550, or write Apt. 6 D, 255 West 84th.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exclusive, beautiful room, twin beds; bath; electricity; hall room.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Four rooms, completely furnished, piano, for three or four months, beginning Jan. 1; rent, $80. Apt. 5.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Two rooms, kitchenette, front, south, opposite Columbia. Whitlock, 9E.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Beautiful new three-room apartment; Alice Blue living room; pink bedroom, furniture by Stickley;' must be seen to be appreciated. Morningside 8274, Apt. 94.

145TH, 356 WEST.—Ideal corner apartment, 7 rooms, adults; $125 monthly. Apt. 3W.

ATTENTION.—See apartment house information Page 25 in "The Red Book" classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 12084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
With or without kitchens; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

ATTRACTIVE corner apartment of 7 beautifully furnished rooms on Riverside Drive in the Nineties for rent, five to six months at $350 per month; good maid will remain if desired. Telephone 2007 Riverside for appointment.

BROADWAY, (113th.)—Elegantly furnished eight-room apartment, two baths; elevator; $250 a month from Jan. 1; references. E 23 Times.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST 70S.—Handsomely furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths. Vanderbilt 1450.

CHOICE Furnished Apartments.
B. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

CLAREMONT AV., 29.—High-class apartment, seven rooms and two baths, completely furnished, to sublet Dec. 1; $150. J. Collins, Apartment 6-B.

FURNISHED apartm'ts HOTEL SAN REMO,
74th to 75th St., Central Park West.
DIRECTLY FACING CENTRAL PARK.
Insures maximum of sunlight and air.
Transiently or by year. Complete hotel service. Restaurant. Service Table d'Hote & a la Carte. Convenient to "L" subway, & Surface lines.
TELEPHONE • COLUMBUS 6700.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to rent, very reasonable; season or longer. Apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Handsomely furnished 9 rooms, 3 baths; grand piano; superb view; immediate possession; light rooms; $250 monthly. Coyle. Phone 6570 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (near 79th).—Living room, bedroom, private bath, electricity, kitchenette, $175 monthly, short lease. Telephone Schuyler 2109.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (cor. 119th St.)—7 rooms, completely furnished; 2 baths and extra lavatory; high-class. Manager.

Unfurnished—East Side.

27TH, 142 EAST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartment; every modern convenience; 5 beautiful large rooms and bath, only $60.

31ST, 130 EAST.—Corner, six and bath; all outside.

TWO ROOMS, BATH, AND KITCHENETTE. PHONE 6958 PLAZA.

Unfurnished—West Side.

9TH, 12 WEST.—Unusually attractive apartment, six rooms, two baths; private house.

25TH, 254 WEST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartment; every modern convenience; six beautiful, large rooms and bath, only $60.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

74TH, 132 WEST.—High-class two-room suite, all improvements, plenty heat; references.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
KITCHENETTE APARTMENT,
2 ROOMS AND BATH,
$900 TO $1,000.

160TH ST., 665 WEST.—Beautiful 6-room elevator apartment, with 2 baths, to sublet; concessions. Apply Apartment 6G.

172D ST., WEST.—To sublet, sunny 5-room apartment, 2d floor, well heated; $60. Mrs. Block, Audubon 3476.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
to reliable party only, modern private house; hardwood floors, electricity, shower, garden; three minutes 145th St. subway express; rent, $75; two roomers pay $60. L 135 Times.

ATTENTION!—See apartment house information, Page 25, in "The Red Book," classified telephone directory, or telephone Cortlandt 12084 for free help in locating the apartment you are seeking.

CONVENT AV., 270, (opposite College.)—4-room apartment; all outside, sunny. Apt. 6D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Two rooms, with kitchenette; southern exposure; seen appreciated; $600 per year. A. J. Odell. 5400 Audubon.

To Sublet—5 rooms, containing all modern improvements, in fireproof building. Apply to Supt., 106 Morningside Drive, near Columbia University.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WILL lease until Spring a modern, well-furnished apartment of three or four rooms; Riverside Drive preferred; will furnish best of credentials; not interested in boarding house or regular furnished apartment proposition. Ralph W. Wilson, 8 West 40th St. Tel. Vanderbilt 4686.

Mother and adult son, best references, 3 rooms, bath, kitchen, or kitchenette, elevator; west side, below 42d preferred; sublet to April or May 1; immediate; furnished or unfurnished. Z 820 Times Annex.

Furnished apartment, two or three rooms, bath, and kitchen, between 40th and 70th Sts., neighborhood Madison Av.; $65 to $90. W 9 Times.

2 OR 3 ROOMS, bath, and kitchenette, west side, to 96th St., $50 to $65. V 223 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, unfurnished apartment, 4, 5 rooms, within 30 minutes Battery. C 383 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private family; all conveniences.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service, $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Large; well heated; attractively, newly furnished; electricity; private bath.

37TH, 125 EAST, (Murray Hill 991.)—Unfurnished, $45; running water; four southern windows, kitchenette privileges; will furnish; smaller room, $20.

53D, 65 EAST.—Two large sunny rooms; all conveniences; telephone; references.

57TH, 23 EAST—Unusually large room, tiled private bath; southern exposure; good service.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Large room, all conveniences, pleasant surroundings, in refined home; steam.

Gentleman, refined, let comfortable room; apartment; no others; convenient locality. W 5 Times.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LENOX AV., 240—Attractively furnished, newly decorated large and small rooms; hot, cold water; southern exposures; board optional; references.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive rooms; musical studios rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 268, (39th.)—Double room, private bath, $10; single room, $5.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually attractive 1-2 room suites, private bath; steam; electricity; references.

16TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—Charming suites, also single rooms, for artistic people; antique, mahogany, and chintz; fireplaces, tea room; floor specially suited for artist; northern and southern exposure. Call between 1 and 5 P. M.

37TH, 28 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, toilet, kitchenette, electricity, telephone, gas; $13.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, sunny room; electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

46TH, 148 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, every convenience, homelike, comfortable; also unfurnished apartment.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, sunny room, private bath; other rooms; homelike.

53D, 46 WEST.—Single rooms; hot and cold running water, steam heat, electricity; elevator.

54TH, 53 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; near bath; electricity, telephone; references.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Well heated front room, running water, $6; private house; references.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; electric light, steam heat; reasonable.

57TH, 269 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for two people; elevator; 5th floor.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable single room; all conveniences; continuous hot water; references; gentleman.

58TH, 57 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, comfortably furnished room; French family; $25. 1348 Plaza.

59TH, 220 WEST.—Well heated rooms; couple, gentlemen; refined Latin family; references.

59TH, 208 WEST.—Large rooms with baths; also small rooms; telephone service.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Most attractive rooms; large and small; private house; homelike surroundings.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room, running water, steam, electricity, kitchenette.

69TH, 145 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suites, with lavatories; southern exposure; modern conveniences. Buckley.

69TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium rooms, parlors; electricity; private baths.

Classified Advertising Rates

The New York Times

Telephone Bryant 1000	Per Agate Line
Agents Wanted	50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	40c
Automobile Exchange	40c
Boarders and Board Wanted	30c
Business Opportunities	50c
Country Board	40c
Employment Agencies	50c
Farms	40c
For Sale	50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted	30c
Help Wanted	30c
Lost and Found	50c
Mortgage Loans	50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let	40
Situations Wanted	25c

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exceptionally high-class suites and single rooms with bath; gentlemen preferred; breakfast optional. 10 West 70th St. Telephone Columbus 8939.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; all improvements; you must see to appreciate; references.

70TH, 300 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; kitchen privileges; up-to-date apartment. Joel.

70TH, 229 WEST.—Second floor, adjoining bath; electricity; telephone; also small room; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $4 up; suites; gentlemen, business couple.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Two magnificently furnished rooms, private bath, open fireplace, electricity, telephone; also large single room, bath; exceptional residence; breakfast.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms, beautifully appointed; private bath; reference.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; electricity, running water, phone, desirable location.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room; electricity, shower, elevator, reasonable. Deberny, Columbus 3388.

72D, 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure.

73D ST., (BETWEEN PARK AND COLUMBUS AV.)—ONE ROOM AND BATH IN EXCLUSIVE HOME; EVERY CONVENIENCE. COLUMBUS 3978.

73D, 111 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated house; 2 rooms, with kitchenette; also other rooms; maid service. Telephone.

73D, 113 WEST.—Desirable double front room, near bath; southern exposure; conveniences.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, private bath; telephone; southern exposure.

73D, (near Riverside.)—Two large rooms, single, en suite, with bath. 3764 Columbus.

74TH ST., 5 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms, baths, kitchenettes; breakfasts if desired.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; JAP SERVICE; SUITABLE ONE OR TWO MEN.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Large and small room, southern exposure, running water, heat, electricity.

74TH, 111 WEST.—One large room, one medium; heat, running water, electricity.

75TH, 142 WEST.—Large double front, back rooms and bath, suitable two gentlemen; breakfast if desired; select and refined neighborhood; references necessary. Columbus 719.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny room, private bath; also medium-sized; parlor for guests' use.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; homelike; all conveniences.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone, $6-$12.

75TH, 184 WEST.—Large, sunny room; dressing room; small room; select house; reasonable.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; front parlor, connecting bedroom; single rooms.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large room, twin beds, private bath, kitchenette, telephone, maid service.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; small front room; every convenience; finest location.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Homelike; large room, with or without bath; electricity; all conveniences.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Large outside room, well furnished, elevator apartment; breakfast optional.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Newly decorated, furnished rooms; gentlemen, couples; adjoining baths; well heated.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Two desirable rooms, $3 and $6; breakfast optional.

78TH, 168 WEST.—New annex to Norece Hall; 1-2 rooms, kitchenette optional.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive large rooms adjoining bath, well heated, $5-$9.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Neatly furnished back parlor; well heated; southern exposure; private bath.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; private baths, steam heat, electricity, telephone; $12.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, small, newly furnished, beautiful rooms; all conveniences; reference.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; also room with private bath; all conveniences.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Large clean rooms, twin beds, one flight up; electricity; $10.

82D, 250 WEST.—Congenial home offered to refined gentleman; private apartment. White.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; southern exposure; reasonable rates; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Second floor, front; other rooms; heated; $4; kitchenette; references.

82D, 56 WEST.—Well-furnished room; electric lights; southern exposure; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Well heated rooms, private bath, electricity; small room; $4 up.

85TH, 203 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, sunny, front rooms, adjoining bath; private hall. Ross.

85TH, 203 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, connecting or single; telephone, shower. Nilson.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Attractive rooms; sunny; electricity, well heated; private house; references.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Two large, light rooms, finely furnished, well heated; modern.

86TH, 200 WEST.—Desirable front suite, also single rooms, elevator apartment. Lascelles.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Newly decorated, sunny, front room, fourth floor; references. Smith.

340 WEST 87TH ST.

Several desirable rooms; exceptional second floor.

88TH, 110 WEST.—Large, light, attractive room in private house; suitable one or two; should be seen; moderate.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house, handsomely furnished parlor; suitable two. Riverside 7792.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Back parlor, with kitchenette; large front room; breakfast optional; references.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front room; also rear room; exclusive house.

95TH ST., 310 WEST, Apartment 62.—Large, cheerful, well furnished front room, facing tennis courts; modern elevator apartment; convenient subway; small French family; privacy.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Private family; single room, bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

95TH, 62 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; constant hot water and heat; telephone.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large front room for two gentlemen; also side rooms. Apartment 3A.

97TH, (758 West End Av.)—Attractive corner room, two gentlemen, couple; kitchen privileges. Butters.

97TH, (759 West End Av.)—Large room, 3 windows; southern exposure.

98TH, 243 WEST, (6B.)—Bright, sunny, well furnished room, with lavatory; modern apartment.

101ST, 309 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Two sunny, connecting rooms; every convenience; gentleman, couple.

103D, 303 WEST.—Two very large newly furnished rooms, bath, and all conveniences in private home.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Comfortable large front room; all conveniences; dining room; subway. 3E.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful light room, bath adjoining; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Morningside Drive, overlooking Park; connecting sunny rooms. Apartment 42.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front rooms, southern exposure, running water. Apartment 1B.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, heated room, modern apartment, $6. McCague.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, heated rooms, modern apartments, $5 and $6.

122D, 118 WEST.—Well heated large, medium rooms; continuous hot water; reference.

137TH, 602 WEST.—Large, smaller room, high-class elevator apartment; references. Apt. 52.

139TH, 520 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, adjoining bath; with shower; modern elevator apartment; gentleman. Apartment 31.

143D, 605 WEST.—Room, near shower bath; elevator; subway; buses; $5. Scott.

ATTRACTIVE, large room in private home; all conveniences; located on Convent Av., near subway. L 152 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

BROADWAY, 2,465.—Comfortably furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen; 91st St. subway. Apt. 28.

BROADWAY, 2,764.—Parlor and bedroom; southern exposure; refined. Starrett, Academy 1588.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 355, (96th.)—Attractive suites facing park; 2 rooms, bath.

CLAREMONT, 160, (125th.)—Large sunny room, breakfast privileges; all conveniences; professional or business woman. Phone 6280 Morningside, 5-I, Sundays and evenings.

CLAREMONT AV., 195.—Attractive, two-room front suite; elevator; private family. Morningside 5100.

NEAR WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Refined young lady wanted to join 2 business women in dainty, well furnished modern apartment; home comforts; references; moderate. L 293 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Large room, also two connecting single rooms, with private bath; references. Apartment 42, Morningside 6570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apartment 35.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Large room, with bath; single room; newly furnished; private. Cardozo.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (near 79th St.)—Attractive rooms; electricity, steam; bachelor apt. Telephone Schuyler 2109.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th.)—Two nicely furnished, small, warm rooms; all conveniences.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d St.)—Beautiful suite, facing river; private house.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 773.—Attractively furnished rooms on third, fourth floors; private house; home privileges; ladies preferred; references. Miss Smith.

WEST END AVE., 487 (83rd).—Large room, private bath, conveniences; business gentlemen preferred; breakfast.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Large, comfortably furnished, WARM, connecting rooms; modern conveniences; reasonable.

WEST END AV., 664.—Elegant large front room, twin beds, running water.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior room, with or without bath; breakfast. River. 3050.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN of refinement wishes to rent room where home comforts are assured; prefer one in family; write, giving full details; no other roomers; can furnish excellent reference. N 165 Times.

Young man wants home with educated people, preferably near 9th Av. and Broadway; desires use of piano; not over $6; particulars desired. G 291 Times Downtown.

A nice, cozy room with bath in private family wanted by a Japanese gentleman, subway, between 72d and 116th Sts., west side. N 167 Times.

Light, heated bedroom, between 70th and 80th; reasonable; references. 58 West 104th. Coupts.

Subway; private or club; $12-$15; references. Box W 96 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Attractive double, single rooms; excellent home cooking, table guests; references.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Double room, two flights up; private bath; home table; references.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (163 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so, at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.)—Two single rooms. Phone 9768 Murray Hill.

West Side.

5TH Av., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; good single rooms; refined service; references.

16TH, 7 WEST (near 5th Ave).—Large, small rooms, excellent board, all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms; steam, electric light; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive double sunny room; single room; good table; references.

54 WEST 54TH STREET.

Large rooms, southern exposure, references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Handsome rooms, southern exposure; heat, running water; home table; telephone.

58TH, 58 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; electric light; Southern cooking; suit particular people; also smaller room.

58TH ST., 41, 43, 45 WEST.—Elevator. MADISON ARMS.

70TH, 200 WEST, (opposite Sherman Square.)—Table guests, day, week; home cooking. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, warm room; excellent table; fine service.

72D, 266 WEST.—Fine location; attractive, warm rooms; excellent Southern cooking; references.

112 WEST 73D ST.

Desirable rooms; near subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms, private bath, excellent cooking, modern conveniences.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large room; private bath, private phone, electricity, steam; table guests.

75TH, 234 WEST, (The Hurlburt.)—Second-floor suite; private bath; steam heat.

75TH, 161 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; also single, near bath; table guests.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)

Beautifully furnished rooms, baths adjoining; steam, electricity, conveniences; excellent cooking; table guests.

151 WEST 76TH ST.

Large, small rooms; private bath; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 25 WEST.—Splendid accommodations; private bath; steam, electricity; home cooking. Schuyler 8227.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive hall room, southern exposure; elevated and subway stations.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Few attractive large rooms; superior service and table; homelike.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large room, other rooms, excellent table, table guests accommodated.

93D ST., 676 WEST END AV.—Large double room, bath adjoining; electricity and phone; home comfort; gentlemen or married couple.

93D, 21 WEST.—Sunny rooms; subway, "L"; excellent cuisine; French spoken.

102D, 250 WEST.—Attractive, large, front rooms, bath; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Modern private residence offers 2 single rooms; every convenience; excellent table; moderate terms.

141ST, 470 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; private home; excellent cooking; conveniences. Audubon 4930.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West.)—Large, steam heated, second floor room; private residence; telephone 3435-J Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61 (78th).—Large rooms, newly decorated, private baths, steam, electricity, reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583 (Apt. 31).—Two rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure; excellent cuisine.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.

174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 871, (103d.)—Beautiful, large rooms, adjoining bath; Spanish private family; gentlemen.

WEST END AV., 878, (103d.)—Fine house; just opened; every modern convenience; six baths; well heated; excellent cooking.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A FEW CADILLAC SPECIALS.

1917 TOURING, Model 55, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; overhauled and repainted a beautiful maroon.

1916 TOURING, Model 53, 8-cyl., 7-pass.; overhauled and repainted.

1915 RUNABOUT, beautiful mechanical condition.

DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., Newark, N. J. Tel. Mulberry 3240.

BROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost new $5,600. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

BUICK, small 5-passenger; late model; electric starter; complete equipment; excellent condition; a bargain. Studebaker Corporation, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.

Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1,760 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 TOURING, $750.

Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC 1916 BERLIN.

Seven passenger; full four doors; used about 10,000 miles; guaranteed in every way; color Brewster green; beautiful brown upholstery; must sacrifice. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 5-passenger, with two bodies, limousine and touring; all in fine condition. Drop postal making appointment for demonstration and inspection to Heward, Chauffeur, at 811 Union St., Brooklyn, or phone South 4484.

CADILLAC 1916 TOWN CAR.

Seven passenger; fully equipped; condition guaranteed; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; will sacrifice. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.

Five passenger; fully equipped in every way; repainted, color Brewster green; condition guaranteed; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 CABRIOLET.

Four passenger; run about 8,000 miles; fully equipped; condition like new; must be seen to be appreciated. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 Cabriolet; overhauled and refinished; exceptional bargain. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 limousine, 7 passenger.
CADILLAC 1915 limousines, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA, PERFECT CONDITION, AT REASONABLE PRICE. S. H. SPEAR, 449 WEST 42D ST.

CADILLAC, early 1916 limousine; excellent condition; $1,175. 216 State, Brooklyn. Main 1391.

CADILLAC, 1916 model; perfect condition, with new Berlin body; private owner; sacrifice price. Telephone Greeley 1934.

CADILLAC, 8-cylinder limousine; condition equal to new; will sacrifice. Garage, 121 West 54th. Warren's car.

CADILLAC 1917 Brougham Landaulet; used four months; condition like new. Columbus 8963.

CADILLAC, 1915 8-cyl. Sedan, 5-pass.; 1918 Kissel Car 6 Coupe, 4-pass. 588 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 2887 Market.

CADILLAC 1916, with touring and brougham bodies, sacrifice. Circle 4348. Avidon, 136 West 52d St., ground floor.

CASE 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

LANCIA FLEETWOOD CABRIOLET.

Latest importation. Special Show Car. Four-pass. Collapsible body. Electrically equipped. Most magnificent car of its type in New York. Sacrifice for immediate cash. ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,704 Broadway.

LANCIA 1917 collapsible town car. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger landau-brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 Landaulet; also touring and roadster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

MERCER ROADSTER, $1,750.

As good as new; every equipment; time payments; trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

MERCER 1914 raceabout and touring; service guaranteed; roadster. Alexander Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

MITCHELL 1917; beautiful 7-passenger touring; practically new; perfect condition; a sacrifice at $690. Studebaker Corporation, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

MITCHELL sport car; special blue body; red upholstery; 5 passenger; excellent throughout. Lexington Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway.

MITCHELL 1917 Town Car; condition, appearance excellent. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

MITCHELL 1917 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

NATIONAL, Newport, 6-cylinder; in excellent condition; sacrifice; any demonstration. Mahoney, 1,056 President St., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 6680.

OAKLAND SEDAN.

Runs and looks like new; fully equipped; reasonable offer accepted. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

OLDSMOBILE 1917 five-passenger brougham, new; run less than 500 miles. Marmon Automobile Co., 1,880 Broadway.

OVERLAND LANDAULET,

latest model, fully equipped; guaranteed; many extras; reasonable offer accepted. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

OWEN magnetic, 1917, brougham-landaulet; like new. B. C., 85 Times.

PACKARD 1917 2-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1917 2-25 Clover Leaf, 4 pass.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Landaulet, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-25 Limousine, 7 passenger.
PACKARD 1916 1-35 Touring, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

PACKARD 1914, limousine; beautiful body; first-class condition. Van Schassen, 23 West 62d.

PACKARD limousine, 4-30; exceptionally fine condition; very reasonable. Cuadrado, 23 West 62d.

PACKARD limousine, 4-30, exceptionally fine condition; very reasonable. Cuadrado, 23 West 62d.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINE.

Thoroughly overhauled; new shoes; many extras; guaranteed; reasonable offer accepted. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) Limousine, 38 H. P.
PACKARD (1916) Landaulet, like new.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PULLMAN 1916 roadster "4"; elegant condition; fine tires; quick sale. Lexington Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1872.

RENAULT 1914 landaulet, 7 passenger.
RENAULT 1913 Brougham-Landau, 7 pass.
RENAULT 1912 limousine, 7 passenger.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

REO 1916 LIMOUSINE.

Beautiful 7-passenger, with an extra touring body; can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th St.

REO 1916 5 passenger 4 cylinder; in excellent condition; $520. Lexington Used Car Department, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1872.

ROLLS-ROYCE limousine; also sedan and collapsible; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SAXON SIX touring; slightly used for demonstration purposes; sell for cost. Saxon Motor Co., 1,744 Broadway, Circle 4163.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 roadster and coupe. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, like new, $375. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

S. G. V. touring car; excellent condition; new shoes. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway.

STEARNS KNIGHT TOWN CAR.

"Light 4" model; Fleetwood limousine body; imported linings; beautiful fixtures and vanity cases; interior renovated; newly painted; shows no perceptible sign of usage; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th. (Columbus 7600.)

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE,

Most beautiful car in city, Fleetwood body, every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.

Has been used so little, can't be told from new; full electric equipment; condition perfect. 150 West 55th St.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 8-cyl. brougham landaulet, Fleetwood body, all 1917 improvements. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STEVENS-DURYEA A. A. limousine, full equipped; owner going West; bargain. Columbus 5232.

STUDEBAKER, latest model, 18 Series; slightly used demonstrator; fully guaranteed; at a big reduction in price; opportunity. Studebaker Corporation, 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER LIMOUSINE BROUGHAM, 1917; runs and looks like new; many extras; reasonable offer accepted. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway, (50th St. subway station.)

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog Special; service guaranteed; $1,175. Alexander G. Harris, 1,704 Broadway.

TAXICABS.—Six Whites, 1912, perfect; sell one or more, time payments. Wheeler, phone Riverside 7282.

"WHITE" USED CARS.

Also other well-known makes touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1917 "88" Sedan; like new. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th.

WINTON SIX Limousine; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed; very attractive proposition; price right. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD storage for automobiles, $5 per month up; separate rooms for furniture, $1 per month up; pianos, $1 per month. Matt Dwyer's Storage Warehouses, 311-317 West 140th St.; Audubon 1540-1541.

AN attractive charge for storage and trucking automobile bodies, &c.; modern building, 50x100; perfectly reliable; call and examine. 410-12 West 52d St. Telephone 514 Columbus.

DEAD STORAGE for automobiles and bodies; rates reasonable. Ansonia Storage Warehouse, 137 West 99th St.

DEAD STORAGE.—Automobiles, $5 per month up. West Side Storage, 310-312 West 143d. Phone Audubon 2575.

AUTO storage, $3 month. 170th St., Cromwell Av., Bronx. Tel. 1573 Melrose.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
1917 STUTZ "16" Valve Speedster.
1917 HUDSON SEDAN,
MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
HUDSON LIMOUSINE.
SERIES 13 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
1917 BUICK TOURING.
1917 ROSS "8" TOURING, $775.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" CABRIOLET.
1916 OLDSMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH, $475.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1917 STUDEBAKER, $450.
DODGE ROADSTER, $475.
1916 SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
CHALMERS LIGHT TOURING, $375.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars. Limousine bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles Wanted.

CARS on consignment; largest used car store on Broadway; in best location, assures quick sales at highest prices; save Winter storage; also bought for cash. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

TOURING CAR.—Can some one furnish the service of an automobile for a few weeks for the use of a Captain of Artillery? M 12 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

Attractive rental service.—Pierce-Arrow Packards. Special rates monthly. Polite liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 W. 52d. Circle 774.

BEAUTIFUL S. G. V. Lancia, limousines, landaulets; ideal town cars; moderate rates. Kline Brothers, 425 West 54th. Columbus 398.

CADILLAC limousine, beautiful, $2.50 hour; monthly preferred; owner driver. Wesley, Circle 2004.

LIMOUSINE for rent, monthly or season; very reasonable. Smith, Murray Hill 7176.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PIERCE-ARROW limousines; moderate rates; weekly, monthly. Economical Garage, Columbus 7281. Muldoon.

PACKARD.—A beautiful 1917 limousine twin six Packard for $300 a month; chauffeur in livery. Murphy, 74 West 96th.

Automobile Bodies.

LIMOUSINE BODY.—Must sell at once beautiful round back limousine body; A1 condition; fits any up-to-date chassis; in our way; first $100 cash offer takes it. Store, 1,930 Broadway.

BODIES.—Late models, sedans, limousines, landaulettes. Arena, 136 West 52d St., 5th floor.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.	Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."
Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.
ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL 285 West 50th St.	Superior instruction guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, high school graduate, experienced, seeks opportunity; $12. C 341 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, accurate; familiar office routine; knowledge stenography; $16. E 45 Times.

CLERICAL WORKER and file clerk, experienced; best references; salary $15. V 221 Times Downtown.

COOKS, waitresses, houseworkers, nurses, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

DRESSMAKER.—French; experienced in all work; home, out; $4. Madame, 200 W. 102d.

EXECUTIVE, employed as cashier of large corporation, desires changing; have thorough knowledge accounting in all branches; 11 years with present company; would accept $1,800, provided future prospects look brighter than at present; A1 credentials. W 62 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, speaking German and English, good sewer, long years' references, wishes position. E. K., 233 East 60th St. Tel. Plaza 3510.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Experienced young lady, office manager, bookkeeper; references. F., 288 Columbus Av.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated and refined; four years' New York experience; $20-$25. Z 327 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, thoroughly experienced, understands general office work, wishes position with reliable firm. R. C., 165 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient, conscientious worker, desires evening position; best references; hours 7:30-9:30. Box 306, 1,318 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $15. D 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; 3 years' experience; willing worker; excellent references; $12. D 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, conscientious, capable, seeks position reliable firm; $15. Evelyn Brown. Plaza 4928.

STENOGRAPHER; excellent knowledge of office details; 3 years' experience; $16. C 372 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, college graduate; public school methods; all branches coaching. Expert, Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency.) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1880.

COLORED HELP.—City, country; references. Hope's Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ABLE EXECUTIVE OR ASSISTANT.

American, (25,) married; university graduate; experienced credit manager, accountant, correspondent. E 5 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Freidlander, 18 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, and written up weekly by private accountant from $3. Dale, 285 St. Nicholas Av.

AMERICAN, 25, exempt, possessing initiative, desires employment where advancement will be rewarded for conscientious work. T 348 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT, 27, experienced mechanical architectural drawing, construction, cut stone; 4 years' experience as managing clerk in law office; passed Bar third year; law student; seeks opening; salary $20. T 335 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Energetic, reliable young man is seeking position as assistant bookkeeper; no experience. Nathan Abrams, 226 East 119th.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, double entry; trial balance, controlling accounts; best reference. C 370 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 23, university training, thorough experience manufacturing, railroad, and public accounting, wishes responsible, brain-testing position; best references; salary, $30. T 371 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT. — Exempt, N. Y. U. training, high school graduate, 3 years' experience, statements, controlling accounts; references; $22. N 168 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Man, 36, executive ability, desires position, bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, salesman. C 371 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, college graduate; trial balance, controlling accounts, financial statements. G 433 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, experienced controlling account, trial balance; references; moderate salary. O 29 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4656.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, American, single, 35, ten years' private driving, over two years last position, careful, experienced city driver, highest references. Thomas 34 West 61st.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, reliable, experienced, wishes position; best references. Adler. Tel. Rhinelander 3823.

CHIEF CLERK and purchasing agent, six years' experience with large manufacturing concern, desires to make change between now and first of year. Address C. C., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

CLERK, 50, bookkeeping, shipping, marking, insurance experience. Box 72, 1,515 3d Av.

COMMISSION MAN with office in Chicago; at present in New York, wants more lines women's wear. H 197 Times.

FOREMAN, single, 28; man of intelligence and education; handle gang of men; experienced outdoor work; will do indoors if offered. Z 330 Times Annex.

HIGH SCHOOL graduate desires position; advancement. Box 22, 2,121 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

RESPONSIBLE, exempt Cuban-American, 31, going Cuba, will represent or accept proposition offering advancing opportunity. Integrity, E 81 Times.

SALES MANAGER, (AUTOMOBILES,) 34, WIDE EXPERIENCE, (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.) SUCCESSFUL ORGANIZER. OPEN FOR PROPOSITION JAN. 1, 1918; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. C 243 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALES MANAGER, 38.—Systematic, tactful, resourceful, experienced, seeks change Jan. 1. S. K., 32 West Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Manufacturing representative, experienced in all branches manufacturing textile lines; capable in creating new designs; thorough experience in weaving and mechanical end; salary and commission. O 28 Times.

SALESMAN, resident in Chicago, 6 years' selling experience Chicago and Middle West, desires local agency for reliable dry goods commission house; can be interviewed Tuesday. L 274 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Married, 32; ten years' road work; unlimited, justifiable faith in ability; must connect with proposition having possibilities. T 364 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, energetic executive, producer, with proved record as to ability, would consider 1918 engagement. T 322 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, inside, young man, with reliable concern; any line; salary. W 64 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, exempt, (24;) aggressive, conscientious; excellent references; college training. C 390 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (20,) correspondent, desires to change his position for one where there are chances of advancement. V 202 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, English-Spanish, translator, correspondent, competent, useful man; full set bookkeeper, 29; exempt; $25. Mass, 246 West 123d.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 20, college man, desires good connection; salary, $18. V 220 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Three years' experience, well versed in office management, billing. W 95 Times.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, trustworthy, intelligent; factory, office, and bookkeeping experience, desires position where exceptional services are appreciated; an interview will convince you. O 31 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17 years old, at present employed, and with determination to get ahead, wishes position where hard and conscientious work will lead to the opportunity to travel. O 26 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, exempt, college education, business experience, best reference, desires position with accountant or bookkeeper. T 372 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, neat appearance, now employed, desires position where opportunity is offered. T 354 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position where advancement is assured. Lewis Meyerson, 143 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school education, desires position with advancement. V 222 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position where advancement is assured. H. Bernstein, 49 Rutgers St., City.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) 5 years' experience, office assistant, desires position. W 89 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school education, wishes position. Wish, 9 Essex St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPERS.—GIRLS WANTED FOR CLERICAL WORK WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN BOOKKEEPING. CALL AMERICAN DRUGGIST SYNDICATE, BORDEN AND VAN ALST AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY; 5-CENT FARE FROM ANY POINT OF NEW YORK AND 5 MINUTES' FROM GRAND CENTRAL.

BOOKKEEPERS.—EXCELLENT OPENING FOR BRIGHT GIRLS, WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; MUST BE EXPERIENCED; STATE AGE, REFERENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. Z 303 TIMES ANNEX.

CAFETERIA counter woman, competent, neat, active and strong; good coffee, simple salads, and quick in waiting on trade; permanent if suited; considerate treatment; all day, including Sunday; superior girls will be given splendid training, with chance for advancement; immediate; must live vicinity 7th Av. and 23d St. Apply M. Huntington, 215 W 23d.

CASHIER Wanted.—Cafeteria needs experienced cashier; inducement to one who has had counter experience in lunch room; permanent if suited; work all day, including Sunday; considerate treatment and chance for advancement; must live vicinity 7th Ave. and 23d St. Apply M. Huntington, 215 West 23d St.

CASHIER in meat market; steady position. M. Buchsbaum & Sons, 782 Columbus Av.

COOK, German, wanted; family of four; good wages and good home. Apply 10-12 A. M., 220 West 98th. Apt. 12 E.

FANCY WRAPPERS AND PACKERS.—SALARY AND WORKING CONDITIONS GOOD; 5-CENT FARE FROM ANY POINT IN NEW YORK CITY. APPLY AMERICAN DRUGGIST SYNDICATE, BORDEN AND VAN ALST AVS.

FORELADY.—EXPERIENCED CANDY FACTORY; STEADY POSITION, GOOD SALARY. APPLY AMERICAN DRUGGIST SYNDICATE, BORDEN AND VAN ALST AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY.

FRENCH SECOND GIRL wanted; good and responsible. Call Murray Hill Hotel. Dix.

GIRLS, 16-20 years of age, for order picking and stock work; experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

GIRLS wanted for general office work, age over 16; beginners preferred; rapid advancement. Ask for Manager, 12th floor, 118 East 25th St.

GIRLS wanted by American Bank Note at their plant at Garrison Av. and Tiffany St., Bronx.

GIRL for newspaper office; willing to learn; salary, $6. Manhattan Press, 320 5th Av.

GLASS WORKERS.

Stem makers and hand sealers-in experts can make $20 week with overtime and bonus. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A working housekeeper; must be a good cook and waitress; no washing; references required. Apply Monday or address "O," 911 Park Av.—80th St.

LABORATORIES OF THE AMERICAN DRUGGISTS SYNDICATE have excellent positions open for girls and women; no experience required; salary to start, $7 per week; working conditions are pleasant, well-lighted, and well-ventilated rooms; positions permanent. Apply American Druggists Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., near 34th St. Ferry and 1 block from Queensborough tube, Long Island City.

LIGHT COLORED GIRLS WANTED as ushers; must be polite and courteous; $10 per week. Call Audubon Theatre, 165th St. and Broadway, Monday, 10 A. M.

MODELS.—Young women wanted for high-class coat and dress house; very good salary; steady position. Weinstein & Brecher, 48 West 25th St.

MODEL stylish 16 size for suits and dresses, good salary and long season. J. Heit & Sons, 99 Madison Ave.

MODEL for sculptor; call mornings. O 27 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—French preferred, for children 6 and 4; references required; must understand physical care, be honest, and responsible; away from city till Spring. Call Dix, Murray Hill Hotel, Tuesday before 10 or at 6 o'clock.

OFFICE SUPERVISOR.—Take charge of 6 to 8 girls, publishing concern; subscription department; splendid opportunity for experienced, capable worker; state age and experience; salary $14 a week to start. Z 323 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, beginner, good at figures; stenography not necessary. Room 1,308, 225 4th Av.

SALESLADY.—Exceptional chance; high-class, dignified holiday proposition for smart, refined girl or woman; experience not necessary; commission; $30-$60 weekly easily made; big future; work full or part time. Room 1612, 220 West 42d.

SALESLADIES IN SHOWROOM OF WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; MUST BE YOUNG AND HAVE STOUT FIGURES; ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE; NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED. BAUM & WOLFF, 99 MADISON AV., CORNER 29TH ST.

SALESLADY.—Calling only on private parties, high-grade, imported household linens and art embroideries; large commissions. M. J. Forster, 307 West 79th Street, Phone Schuyler 5199, only between 6 and 8 P. M.

SALESLADIES, $7 and upwards, according to sales. Weisbecker, 266-270 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; good, permanent position with manufacturing corporation located in the Bronx; answer, stating fully your experience; give age, salary you have earned and name references. Z 285 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, office of large corporation; salary $14. Write G. A. Keenan, Bridge Plaza, (North,) Long Island City.

TYPIST.—YOUNG GIRL WHO SEEKS TO CONNECT WITH AN ADVERTISING AGENCY; SALARY TO BEGIN, $8 TO $10; BRIGHT OPPORTUNITY TO RIGHT YOUNG LADY; STENOGRAPHY NOT NECESSARY. APPLY EARLY MONDAY MORNING. WEIL-BIOW-WEILL, 1,214 FLATIRON BUILDING.

HELP WANTED—Female.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedogogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835, afternoons, 2 to 5.

YOUNG LADY for showroom; state experience and salary expected. Address B. A., 266 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

THE STANDARD COMMERCIAL BUREAU, an agency for worthwhile business girls seeking positions with worthwhile uptown and downtown firms. 185 Madison Av., at 34th St. Miss Shelley, Prop. No registration fee—just a standard.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$15-$12; typists, $12-$8; clerical, $10-$8-$7; dictaphone, $15; immediately. Acme Agency, 145 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, Dictaphone, Typists.—Free registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau, 489 5th Av.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS.—Our 6 weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years. We secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up. Our day and evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Tel. Franklin 2261.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation; 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACETYLENE WELDER, Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—High-grade man, about 35 to 45 years of age, who has had experience in general ledger, journal, cash book, income, and balance sheet work; must be good penman; when answering give references, age, and salary expected. D 243 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, assist accountant; exceptional experience; rapid advancement, permanent position; state qualifications and salary to start. V 219 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced, managing bookkeeper department and office wholesale; references. Call Monday, 9-11, U. S. Specialty Co., 536 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, with insurance experience preferred; good penman; references. Kay, 89 Fulton St.

BOY.—BRIGHT, SNAPPY YOUNG BOY WHO SEEKS TO ENTER THE ADVERTISING PROFESSION; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE PREFERRED; YOUNG MAN MUST BE WILLING TO BEGIN AT THE BOTTOM AND PREPARE HIMSELF FOR RAPID ADVANCEMENT. WEIL-BIOW-WEILL, 1,214 FLATIRON BUILDING.

BOY WANTED,
BETWEEN THE AGE OF 16 AND 18, WHO IS MECHANICALLY INCLINED. GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY.
APPLY SANDERS,
483 GREENWICH ST.

BOYS Wanted.—Large corporation requires services of a number of boys willing to begin at the bottom and work up; excellent opportunity for the right kind of boys; experience not essential; high school graduates preferred. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, experience, if any, salary expected. L 244 Times Downtown.

BOYS. BOYS. BOYS.

We want several boys to run errands and make themselves useful in our office; good opportunity to advance. Call at Jaburg Bros., 1 and 3 Worth St.

BOY, about 16 or 17 years of age, for large downtown insurance office; must have good education; salary $8 week to start; state age, religion, and education. D 241 Times Downtown.

BOY, 15-16 years of age, for office of a large mercantile house offering excellent opportunities. Apply to T. L. W., P. O. Box 780, New York City.

BOYS wanted, (2;) live boys in electrotype plant; $12 to start. Apply Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 33d St.

CANVASSERS.—Experienced store and office canvassers; salary, commission. Room 201, 1,367 Broadway.

CLERK, to post ledgers, by a reliable concern, established 20 years; experience preferred but not requisite; state age, race, education, experience, and salary expected. Z 325 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT.—One having experience in adjusting customers' complaints and familiar with handling and filing of transportation claims; splendid opportunity for competent man; state salary. L 294 Times Downtown.

COST CLERKS.—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED COST CLERKS; THOSE WITH ALL AROUND OFFICE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; ALSO ONE EXPERT STENOGRAPHER FOR SECRETARIAL WORK. APPLY SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL & CO., INC., SHELTON, CONN.

COST ACCOUNTANT by a large firm in the western part of Pennsylvania; one who has had shop experience and who is familiar with the manufacture of automobile parts; salary paid commensurate with ability; when replying state experience in detail and salary desired. Z 276 Times Annex.

CREDIT MAN.—Experienced in electrical or hardware manufacturing trade preferred; excellent opportunity, with good chance for advancement. Address, giving all particulars, including salary, M. K., 216 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF TOOLS, JIGS, FIXTURES, AND MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY; DESIRABLE OPENINGS FOR CAPABLE MEN; IN ANSWERING, PLEASE OUTLINE GENERAL EXPERIENCE, STATE AGE, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, NATIONALITY, AND WHEN AVAILABLE. K. B., 250 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED AT ONCE WITH CHEMICAL AND ACID EXPERIENCE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. Z 336 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN, (Mechanical.)—Experienced jig and fixture designers wanted at once on Government ordnance work. Himoff Machine Co., near 92d St. Ferry, Astoria, L. I.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN for jig and fixture work. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTORS.

Young men experienced in repairing and inspecting telephone equipment and other small electrical apparatus; wages, 25c. to 35c. per hour, 48 hours per week. Call
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

ELECTRICIAN'S HELPER, experienced. American Druggists Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City.

EXPERIENCED TRUCK DRIVERS wanted for ordnance department; reference required.

Apply to THE MILITOR CORPORATION,
BERGEN AND KEARNEY AVS.,
JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

EXECUTIVE, man between 25 and 40, to take charge of adjusting department; should be experienced in handling claims and in office management; exceptional opportunity for the right man. Write, giving full particulars, to the Norwalk Tire and Rubber Company, Norwalk, Conn.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

For congregation Agudath Jeshurim, 113 East 86th St.; one living in vicinity preferred. Apply by letter only, stating experience and salary expected. M 13 Times.

GLASS WORKERS.

Expert men, industrious and competent, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St., near West St.,
six blocks south of 14th St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY debts or obligations incurred by my wife, Margorie A. Hamilton.
JAY GARFIELD HAMILTON.

HELP WANTED—Male.

FOREMAN wanted to manage prison shirt factory, located near Baltimore; one who has held similar position and is qualified to supervise sewing, finishing, pressing, and shipping of shirts; when applying give age, experience, references. L 283 Times Downtown.

JEWELERS wanted for fine diamond platinum work. Eisenstadt Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

LABORERS.—NATIONAL SULPHUR CO., 624 KENT AV., BROOKLYN.

MAN.—Electrical supplies, large manufacturing house needs thoroughly experienced man, familiar with stock handling, &c.; salary and splendid opportunity for right man. Address, giving all particulars, P. R., 218 Times Downtown.

MANAGER for high-class garage and general automobile business in selected district; only capable and experienced men with first-class references need apply. Z 236 Times Annex.

METALLURGIST Wanted.—Young man, preferably between twenty-five and thirty years of age, not subject to draft, for a permanent position as assistant in laboratory of a large Baltimore manufacturing plant. Give full details as to age, experience and salary desired. Address the Employment Manager, Crown Cork & Seal Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

MILLINERY.

A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN FOR THE MIDDLE WEST; ONE THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH THE JOBBING AND LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE TRADE; GOOD SALARY FOR THE RIGHT PARTY. APPLY BY LETTER. GOODKIND & ROBINSON, 53 WEST 36TH.

OFFICE BOY, 16-17, GENERAL OFFICE WORK IN WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; A1 REFERENCES REQUIRED. S. H. KAHN & CO., 225 5TH AV.

OPERATORS (automatic screw machine) on B. & S. machines; only those able to set up their own machines need apply. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

PHARMACIST.
Salary, $600 to $840.

Candidates must be at least 21 years of age and present for inspection their licenses from the N. Y. State Board of Pharmacy. Subjects and weights: Experience, 4; technical, 6. Applications received at Room 1400 Municipal Bldg., Manhattan, until Dec. 24, at 4 P. M. For further particulars, see "City Record," or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

SALESMAN WANTED.

for sales department in gas company; hustlers can earn big money, commission, and bonus; excellent opportunity for permanent position at good salary; character references required. Apply Room 38, Central Union Gas Co., 148th St. and Courtlandt Av., Bronx. Take Bronx Park subway express to 149th St., 3d Av.

SALESMAN with trade; must thoroughly understand printing trade; salary $25-$30. L 186 Times.

SALESMEN.—We have need for a few capable salesmen in Pennsylvania and New England States; regardless of previous line sold, we offer men of integrity and education a splendid opportunity, with chance for advancement; leads and transportation furnished; drawing account against commission. G. L., 59 Times.

SALESMEN.—We want two experienced and sober salesmen of good appearance and health to represent us in exhibit work; business intelligence and ability the chief requisite; the work is exceptionally high grade and the earnings large; drawing account and liberal commission. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMAN.—Forceful American of character and education, at least 25 years of age, for local and territorial work; equivalent of high school education necessary, and must come well recommended; advancement to those who qualify; thorough training given; commission basis with drawing account. J. J. 62 Times.

SALESMEN.—Immediately, for New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; experienced in shoe dressings or allied lines preferred; a real opportunity; transportation furnished; commission basis. Three A Manufacturing Co., 47 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

SALESMEN wanted calling on high-class men's furnishing and department stores to sell mesh and athletic underwear and pajamas; commission basis. Apply by letter, with full particulars as to territory covered, to The Kneipp Linen Mesh Co., 40-42 East 19th St.

SALESMEN for full line of motor trucks, all sizes, light and heavy duty; attractive prices and time payment; liberal commission; only high-class men of good habits and diligent workers wanted. Eclipse Motors Corp., 313 West 47th St.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED DRESSES.

Western resident preferred; big proposition by leading concern; attractive commission. M 9 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted to handle line of ladies' and misses' coats in territory of Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois; commission; apply by letter only. Bernstein & Meyers, 151 West 26th.

SALESMAN, leather goods, handle side line ladies' belts, Western territory, department store trade; also one for New York City, vicinity; up-to-date concern; commission. B. J., 144 Times.

SALESMEN to carry distinctive line ladies' and children's belts and novelties as side line; Southern and Middle West territories open; commission basis. Z 314 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced in the electrical jobbing, to call on isolated plants, large contractors; man who has good trade desired only; salary. T 316 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Ford pleasure and commercial car line; energetic men; liberal commission; hustlers. C. and S. Motor Corporation, 19 West 125th St.

SALESMAN experienced on leather novelties wanted, with references; commission. L 255 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, experienced in automobile body line; exceptional opportunity; commission. Graesam Auto Co., 258 West 69th.

SALESMEN.—Several good city men, experienced or beginners; call between 10 and 12. Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

SALESMAN, experienced coats, suits; city, office; commission, salary. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

SAMPLE CLERK, EXPERIENCED, IN WHITE GOODS HOUSE; A1 REFERENCES REQUIRED. S. H. KAHN & CO., 225 5TH AV.

SCREW MACHINE operator; first class; Brown & Sharpe machines. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY, understanding French, typewriter; liberal position for young man; near New Brunswick, N. J. Z 281 Times Annex.

SETTERS wanted for fine diamond platinum work. Eisenstadt Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

STENOGRAPHER.—One exempt from military duty, for an opportunity in the export department of a manufacturer of international repute; export experience preferable and a knowledge of French desirable; give your qualifications and experience in detail, salary desired, &c. T 376 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted for transformer factory, must be practical and experienced in building and assembling power transformers. Apply, stating experience, references, and salary required, to Canadian General Electric Co., Peterborough, Canada.

TECHNICAL MAN wanted, between 32-40, as an assistant to head of engineering dept.; should have experience along general metal mfg. lines, specializing on machine shop and sheet metal stamping works; American citizen only will be considered, capable of taking charge of estimating and planning new work; please answer, stating age, experience, education, salary expected. L 254 Times Downtown.

TRAVELING AUDITOR with a large industrial corporation; essential that applicants have experience with large machine shop operations and factory cost accounting, as well as usual experience respecting auditing of local office paymasters' and cashiers' accounts; state full experience, reference, and salary expected. Y 235 Times Annex.

WANTED.

A CAPABLE EXECUTIVE WITH TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE TO ACT AS GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF ESTABLISHED LAKE SHIPYARD WORKING ON NEW CONSTRUCTION AND DRY DOCK REPAIRS. REFERENCES ARE REQUIRED AS TO ABILITY; DUTIES TO COMPRISE GENERAL SUPERVISION, ORGANIZATION, AND OFFICE. ATTRACTIVE SALARY WILL BE PAID FOR PROPER REQUIREMENTS.
ADDRESS BY LETTER, GIVING FULL DETAILS, SHIPYARD SUPERINTENDENT, Z 322 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUNG MAN of good appearance, about 16-17, to assist in office of dry goods commission house. Address, giving full particulars, Cotton Goods, T 821 Times Downtown.

YOUNG OR MIDDLE AGED MAN, ASSISTANT TO FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT; MUST BE GOOD AT FIGURES; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY; STATE AGE AND SALARY. P. C. R., 127 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The features of the weather Sunday are first the passage eastward over Northern New England of the strong anti-cyclone which has prevailed for about a week in Western districts, and second the eastward movement of a cyclonic depression whose centre is north of Montana. This depression has brought to a temporary close the period of extremely cold weather in the Upper Missouri Valley and the Plains States, where the temperatures Sunday night were generally above freezing.

Generally fair weather is indicated for Eastern districts Monday and Tuesday with some moderation in the temperature on Tuesday. Snow is probable Tuesday in the Ohio Valley and the lake region and it will be somewhat warmer Monday and Tuesday in those districts and it will also be warmer Tuesday in Tennessee and the East Gulf States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday:

North Atlantic—Moderate northeast, fair weather.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Light snow Monday, continued cold; Tuesday fair and cold.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Snow in early morning Monday, followed by fair; Tuesday fair, temperature moderating slowly.

Western New York—Generally fair Monday; Tuesday snow and not so cold.

Northern New England—Fair and continued cold Monday and Tuesday.

Southern New England—Probably snow flurries Monday; Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	23	13	4 P. M.	23	20
6 A. M.	17	13	6 P. M.	22	22
9 A. M.	19	16	9 P. M.	17	22
12 M.	20	18	11 P. M.	15	16

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 18; for the corresponding date last year it was 20; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 16; at 8 P. M. it was 23. Maximum temperature, 24 degrees at 6:45 P. M.; minimum, 12 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.71 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.73 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:13|Sun sets..4:30|Moon sets..[illegible]

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:34	10:13	3:24	4:10
Governors Island	9:39	10:22	3:44	4:36
Hell Gate	11:36	12:00	5:31	6:07

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.
12:35—196 9th Av.; H. Sturtz..........Slight
3:15—138 St. and Locust Av., Bronx; Central Union Gas Co..........Slight
6:35—236 E. 107 St.; F. Pialmero....Slight
9:10—3d Av. & 106 St.; a news stand; M. Dubin..........Slight
10:00—16 Clinton St.; P. Chaunsky....Slight
10:35—412 E. 45 St.; Nelson & Co....Slight
10:40—703 Eagle Av., Bronx; J. Galsstried..........Slight
10:55—349 Audubon Av.; J. Kupperman..........Slight
10:55—13 E. 22 St.; not given..........None
11:05—602-604 W. 52 St.; Universal Auto Painting Co..........$300
P. M.
12:00—162 Reade St.; Mrs. H. Schabow..........Slight
1:00—128 W. 104 St.; J. Parent......Slight
1:45—346 W. 47 St.; not given........None
3:50—On the Manhattan Bridge, U. S. mail auto..........Slight
4:55—Centre Drive & 72 St., Central Park, (two autos,) Helen Rueting & Stanley Mortimer..........Slight
6:30—99 Columbia St.; S. Katz..........Slight
6:35—126 Rivington St.; M. Griesse...Slight
6:40—72 E. 97 St.; A. Breslow..........Slight
7:20—265 Madison St.; W. Ruben........Slight
7:50—11 Frankfort St.; Powers Lithographic Co..........Slight
8:15—901 Grant Av.; A. Martin..........Slight
9:30—45 W. 135 St.; J. Stephens......Slight
10:00—7 Sheriff St., (in airshaft)......Slight

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MEN, with high school education, $8-$9 to start; excellent opportunities to advance along engineering lines. Call WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN, capable, wanted to take charge of record and order desk old established grocery brokerage house; must be experienced in handling routine correspondence and not afraid tackle hard proposition; opportunity for advancement to department head; state salary expected and experience. Address P. O. Box 356, Norfolk, Va.

Employment Agencies.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENT.—Knowledge export, English; $18-$20; man for stock, materials, (College Point,) $18-$20 weekly, initiative; English-Spanish stenographer, seed house, export, $25 weekly; accountants, branch office managers, (Spanish;) good salaries; stock room help, silk house, $8-$10; other positions. Beers Agency, Flatiron, Est. 1906.

Bookkeepers acct. ability $25-$30; Bookkeepers young, Newark, New Brunswick, $20-$22 & bonus; Bookkeeper over 31, Yonkers $20-$25 & bonus; Entry Clerks (4) $18; Head Clerk, store & records room, $80-$85; Stenographers $25; Clerks & Typists $15-$18. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

BOOKKEEPERS, $18-$15; insurance clerks, $15-$20; Jr. clerks, $12-$10; office boys, $8. Acme Agency, 145 Nassau.

Instruction.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1803-D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

Auto School, Bedford Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Dept. F. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs; booklet and pass for free trial lesson; classes for men, separate for women.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Established woodworking business for sale or amalgamation; modern plant, located New York; low rental; suitable manufacture phonograph cabinets, toys, or general wooden ware; experienced foreman willing to remain; owner's reasons for sale, also credentials, unquestionable. Address W 93 Times.

DEAFNESS.—Those wishing to know about the Anderfone, which improves hearing marvelously, may obtain information by writing or calling Anderson Electric Corporation, 143 West 36th St., 1 E., New York.

Mail-order silk goods firm, retailing to private customers throughout country, will sell its mailing list, over 10,000 names, small town women, $50. "T.," Box 36, Station F, New York.

$10,000 buys 30-room commercial wood hotel, furnished; bath and electric lights; junction of C. of Ga. and G. & Fla. Ry.; good business. A. E. Awtry, Millen, Ga.

Plant and good-will of a successful ladies' hand-blocked hat concern for sale. A. C. 201 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Partner, with $100,000, good reputation, for a good, established cotton piece goods concern. L 265 Times Downtown.

Going paper product manufacturing concern; must sell because military service; $10,000 cash necessary; no brokers. W 94 Times.

Wanted—Party with few thousand dollars in manufacturing business. V 105 Times.

Business Notices.

Let us handle your deliveries promptly by auto truck; reasonable rates. Allers Bros., 224 Broadway, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 482 Broadway.

For Sale.—For $1,800 cash I will sell my beautiful Rajah-Mir (Indo-Persian) rug; the dimensions are 17 feet 10 inches long by 13 feet 7 inches wide, a great bargain. Circle 825.

Showroom fixtures, cutting tables, cutting knives, rag cases, pressing irons, baskets, piping racks and chairs. 44 West 28th, 8th floor. Farragut 4213.

Large four-fold ornamental screen from boudoir Marie Antoinette. Miller, 170 E. 61st.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold for cash; estates purchased. Delaney, 170 Broadway.

THE TIMES GOES TO PRESS EARLIER.

Copy of advertisements for The New York Times must be in The Times Building by 6 P. M. day before publication, owing to alteration, for military reasons, in the departure of morning trains. Advertisements may be omitted if this regulation is not complied with.—Advt.

HOME AID NEEDED TO COMBAT ILLNESS

Prevalence of Pneumonia Intensifies the Demand for Proper Care of Poor.

MANY CALLS FOR NURSES

Workers Make Appeal for Donations to Assist in Saving the Lives of Stricken Children.

The danger of an eclipse of the imperative need for home relief by the demand for war relief work has been emphasized recently by the heads of philanthropic organizations. The increasing prevalence of pneumonia in the city, according to all the authorities, has intensified the home need until it has become a necessity. It has been pointed out that the prevalence of pneumonia is, in one sense, the result of unrelieved home needs, and itself is producing needs far more menacing to the public welfare than those which caused it.

In order to understand the situation and the relation of causes and effects in it, a representative of THE TIMES yesterday visited one of the poorer, more congested parts of the city where general want was known to exist in company with pneumonia. The reporter was equipped with the latest advice from the Department of Health relating to the treatment and prevention of pneumonia.

"It is of the utmost importance," the circular said, "that all of us keep our bodies in the highest state of vitality." "Fresh air is the great foundation stone of physical vitality," so "Keep the windows of your bedroom wide open, day and night," but "Vitality is reduced by too much cold."

The reporter found a two-room tenement in which a family of seven lived, two of the children being sick with pneumonia. He recalled the advice, "Keep your bedroom windows open," but he saw that the bedroom, in which the patients were confined, was also of necessity a living and sleeping room for other members of the family. He remembered the warning against "too much cold" and realized that, for the health of all, the room must be kept warm as well as aired. But the family was without coal, or any other fuel; so if the windows were opened the room got cold and if closed aid was given to the enemy, disease.

Importance of Nutrition.

The Department of Health circular also emphasized the importance of proper nutrition for children as a protection against pneumonia, and the reporter knew that milk was one of the essentials of proper nutrition. He then learned that the two children sick with the disease, as well as their sisters and brothers, had substituted tea and coffee, without even sugar, for milk, because the family had been unable to buy milk at its advanced price. The cost of living had risen faster than the husband's wages, and the family income had been reduced through the absence of a son, whose whereabouts was revealed by a service flag hanging from one of the windows which the distracted mother did not know whether to keep open or closed.

The family whose condition has been presented serves to illustrate widespread conditions. According to the observations of the reporter and the testimony of social workers, it is typical of many other families. And there are more families struggling against ignorance and incompetence, as well as poverty. To drive out ignorance by education, to offset incompetence by supplying skilled aid, and to overcome scarcity and poverty by providing the physical necessities of life is the work of the philanthropic organizations and individuals, and it is for this work, multiplied by conditions due to the war, that they have appealed for help.

An example of the needs and difficulties of home relief agencies is furnished in the case of the Henry Street Settlement's nursing service, which seeks to provide education and skilled aid and indirectly physical necessities of life for as many as possible of the 90 per cent. of the city's sick who never go to hospitals. In 1916 the settlement kept an average of 113 nurses busy throughout the city, and the beneficial results of their work have been attested by Department of Health and hospital authorities. As this year advanced it was found necessary to increase the number of nurses on the staff continually, as the demand for their services increased steadily, until on Nov. 20, 1917, there were 137 nurses on the staff, despite the fact that it had been necessary to raise the nurses' salaries.

Adds Nurses to Staff.

Then pneumonia began to become a public menace—six weeks before it usually begins to give trouble in the city—and since Nov. 20 the Settlement has added a net number of eleven nurses to its service, making the total working today 148. As the maintenance of each additional nurse engaged means, at the barest minimum, an addition of $1,200 a year to the expenses of the service, it may be seen that in one item the Settlement has added $13,200 to its liabilities, figuring on the basis of a year.

That the increased cost of maintaining the nursing service will be much more than this sum for the current year is known at the Settlement, and the size of the threatened increase has alarmed the workers, but the determination to put and keep nurses in the field to the very limit of their ability has not weakened.

"We must have nurses," said Miss Lillian D. Wald, head of the Settlement, yesterday. "The need for them is increasing every day, and some children, whose lives can be saved by proper nursing, will die. We are swamped every morning with calls for nurses, and each day we feel that the number is absolutely as many as we can answer, but the next day brings more. It has been the pride of the Settlement for years that we have never failed to answer a call, and we are fighting now against overwhelming odds to keep up this record. We simply must not fail, for every failure may mean the death of a child."

The service, however, has already begun to crack under the strain put upon it. In the past every case of illness taken in charge by a nurse received all of the attention made advisable by the condition of the patient, but recently the supervisor of the nurses has been forced by the lack of money, and, therefore, of nurses, to limit the attention to some cases to a dangerous degree. As a result the number of visits are fewer than they should be for the best results to the patients, or the length of time spent with patients is being reduced.

The Settlement fears the time will come when it receives calls that it cannot answer. The question is worrying the workers, but they are trying to be confident that the public will give assistance by donations of money.

HYLAN GOING TO ALBANY.

Will Discuss Legislative Program with Whitman Tomorrow.

Mayor-elect John F. Hylan will go to Albany tomorrow to discuss with Governor Whitman a legislative program which the coming city administration wishes to put through at the coming session of the Legislature. What Judge Hylan regards as one of the most important is a measure providing for the publication of all campaign expenses five days before Election Day.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, who will be the spokesman at Albany for the Hylan city administration, announced last night that he would introduce a bill at Albany, when the Legislature meets next month, to curb campaign contributions.

"I am going to introduce a bill," said Senator Wagner last night, "to provide that all candidates and campaign managers must file, five days before Election Day, a statement of all moneys received, with the names and addresses of the contributors, also the amounts expended and the objects of such expenditures. My bill will then make it unlawful for any candidate or campaign manager to receive any contribution after filing the above statement.

"The bill will supply before election an open book, in which the people may read who are the real supporters of the candidates, and will tend to keep down the use of money, because no candidate will care to confess that he requires exorbitant sums in his canvass."

THREE PERISH IN CAMP JAIL.

Aero Squadron Men Burned to Death at Middletown, Penn.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 16.—E. F. Gallagher, Munhall, Penn.; W. J. Kramer, Detroit, Mich., and W. L. Wiley, Rockford, Ill., all members of the 113th Aero Squadron, U. S. A., were burned to death when the guard house at the Government aero warehouses at Middletown, near here, was destroyed by fire early today.

The fire was caused, it is believed, by gas generated by tar roofing paper, which the men, the only inmates of the small frame structure that served as a camp prison, were burning to heat the stove in the building.

The men were confined for minor offenses. Kramer was rescued alive, but died in the post hospital. The others were dead when comrades dragged them from the burning building.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Monday, Dec. 10, in southbound 5th Av. stage, large brown envelope, (Underwood & Underwood,) containing war photographs. Suitable reward if returned to Henry W. Lanier, Review of Reviews, 30 Irving Place.

LOST—Saturday, Dec. 15, in public telephone booth in Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, black pocketbook, with gold edges, containing private papers only; $25 reward. Telephone Lenox 9557 or Van. 4026.

LOST.—Friday evening, antique amethyst pin, gold mounted, between Madison Av. and 126th St. and 611 West 111th, via subway; reward, see Mr. Oliver, Room 311, 30 East 42d St.

LOST.—Friday night in taxicab called from Hotel Belleclaire, between 71st St. and McDowell Club, a Kolinsky brown fur scarf; [illegible] reward. F. J. Sprague, 241 West End Av.

LOST—$100 reward for the return of diamond and onyx pendant earring, lost Dec. 11; no questions asked. Return to Cartier, Jeweler, 653 5th Av.

LOST.—In taxi, large skunk muff, between Ritz-Carlton and 300 East 4th, Wednesday evening; substantial reward. Call 300 East 4th St. Phone Stuyvesant 1726.

$50 REWARD for return of white button pearl earrings, surrounded by diamonds, lost Grand Central Palace Dec. 14. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST.—Gentleman's open face gold watch, monogrammed, also chain, Dec. 13, 6th Av. "L," (155th,) or Putnam Station; reward. Horton Letter Co., 241 West 23d.

LOST.—$100 reward, between 77th St. and 5th Av. and 71st Regiment Armory, diamond bar pin set with colored stones. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av. Circle 3661.

LOST.—Black pocketbook, with gold edges, containing private papers, in public telephone booth, 1 Madison Av.; $25 reward. Phone Lenox 9557.

LOST.—Saturday evening, lady's Elgin gold wrist watch, East 84th, Aeolian Hall, Claridge or vicinity; liberal reward. Aschner, 103 East 84th.

LOST.—In taxicab, Saturday evening, between Penn. station and 125 East 36th St., brown skunk muff; return to above address; suitable reward.

LOST—Beaver muff, Stern Brothers; liberal reward. Notify Miss M. Kasnowitz, 1,168 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Telephone 8688 Bedford.

LOST.—On 5th Av., near 126th St., or on 125th St., gold wrist watch and $15; keep money; no questions. Eldridge, 2,042 5th Av.

LOST.—34th St., shopping district, Saturday afternoon, bar pin, fresh-water pearls, 1 missing. Reward. Room 403, 10 East 43d.

LOST.—2 Liberty bonds, Friday, Broadway, between 83d and 113th Sts.; reward. Brous, [illegible] West 113th, Apt. 5C. Morningside 6261.

LOST.—Pocketbook; envelope containing $20; Broadway, 42d, and 59th Sts. B. Schless, care Schlang, 151 West 26th St.

LOST—A large mole stole, Saturday night, in taxi traveling Hero Land to 970 Park Av.; reward. Phone Lenox 3074.

LOST—On French Pier, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 16, fur piece; no questions asked. Return to 51 East 62d St.

LOST—Moleskin collar, 5th Av. bus, Riverside, Wednesday afternoon, 5:30. Belding, [illegible] Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Gray fox neckpiece, on 6th Av., between 11th and 14th Sts.; reward. Wylie, [illegible] West 66th St.

LOST.—Purse with keys, between 62d and 60th Sts. and Madison Av. Boorum, 27 East 62d St.

LOST.—Brown leather wallet, contents approximately $75; reward. West 23d Y. M. C. A.

LOST—Black cameo earring, old-fashioned setting; valued as heirloom; reward. 18 West [illegible] St.

LOST.—Saturday, gold filigree bracelet, with three amethysts; reward cashier Hotel Astor.

LOST.—Black silk bag, steel bead trimming, containing 2 pair gloves; reward. Schuyler [illegible].

LOST—On Broadway, near 23d, a brown velvet bag; reward. Cottrell, M 11 Times.

LOST—Lorgnette and gold chain with six diamonds; reward. 115 East 70th St.

LOST.—Old gold cloth, 116th subway; can't finish gift. Phone Schuyler 4731.

LOST—Unset diamond, 2-3 carats; liberal reward. L., 422 Columbus Av.

INVESTIGATION will be dropped without prejudice if person who found rings in the ladies' room at the Ritz-Carlton returns them at once. Phone 8161 Cortlandt.

$100 REWARD

for silver fox boa, lost in or near Rialto Theatre Thursday afternoon; no questions. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

Found.

FOUND.—Purse containing money, Friday, uptown subway; owner prove property. A. [illegible] 261 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Young German police sheep dog, on Thursday, Dec. 13, at 326 West 89th St.; substantial reward to finder. Major Charles Elliott Warren, at above address.

SOLDIER VOTE COUNT MAY SHIFT RESULTS

A Few Minor Candidates with Small Pluralities Await Final Returns with Anxiety.

SOME ALDERMEN AFFECTED

Canvass of Ballots Will Be Made Tomorrow—Some Soldiers Known to Have Voted Twice.

The ballots voted by soldiers and sailors in the November elections will be counted tomorrow. An estimate of the total vote cast by New York City men in the service here and in France and by sailors here and in foreign waters puts the figures at from 35,000 to 40,000, which may determine the election of a number of minor candidates, but cannot change the results for the more important offices.

In several boroughs the vote was close for some Aldermen and other district candidates, and the chief interest will centre in these contests. In Manhattan the soldier vote might decide the election of five Aldermen, one Assemblyman, and a Municipal Court Justice. In Brooklyn eight Aldermen, seven Assemblymen, and one Municipal Justice had such small pluralities that the military ballots may change several results announced. The election of Sheriff in the Bronx and one Alderman may be affected by the war ballots.

The five Aldermen-elect in Manhattan with the smallest pluralities are: Thomas A. Williams, Democrat, who received 85 more votes than his Republican opponent, Edward N. McInness, Thirteenth District; M. S. Calman, Socialist, 89 votes more than Charles Delaney, Democrat, Twentieth District; Frank A. O'Brien, Democrat, 111 more votes than Isidor Pelstein, Socialist, Twenty-second District; W. C. Rosenberg, Democrat, 214 more votes than William H. Chorosh, Republican, Twenty-fifth District, and A. M. Wise, Democrat, 111 more votes than Frank McCabe, Republican, Twenty-seventh District.

C. M. Havican, Democratic candidate for Assemblyman, Thirteenth District, Manhattan, got only 138 more votes than Brewster, Republican. Schiff, Republican candidate for Municipal Court Justice in the Eighth District, got only 38 more votes than Slevin, his nearest opponent among the four candidates.

In the Nineteenth Assembly District, Brooklyn, one vote would change the result, according to the revised count of the ballots, as announced on Nov. 8. B. C. Klingman, Democrat, was reported tied with his Socialist opponent, Weil, each receiving 2,598 votes. M. R. Matheson, Republican, has 131 votes over Smith, Democrat, in the Tenth District, and T. E. Brownlee, Republican, is 207 votes ahead of Donlan, Democrat. Dunne, Republican-Democratic nominee in the First District for Municipal Justice, got 633 majority, the smallest in any district in Brooklyn for that office.

James F. Donnelly, Sheriff-elect in the Bronx, had a majority over Eugene J. McGuire of 2,604 votes. Martin, for Alderman, had a plurality of 282 over Wilmot, Republican.

The Honest Ballot Association announced yesterday that it would have 1,200 watchers at the polls, chiefly to observe defects in the method or the law governing the casting and counting of soldiers' votes with a view to recommending improvements. It was also asserted that some soldiers and sailors had voted twice, once in uniform and again in their home election districts. George W. Kessler, Secretary of the association, made this comment:

"In the soldiers' and sailors' election law there is no provision for the delivery of registers or poll books to the polling places against which the war ballots may be checked. This would make it impossible for election inspectors or watchers to determine whether soldier voters also had registered or voted in the civilian election. In fact, that is just what was done by a considerable number of men from nearby military and naval training camps."

BOSTON ELECTION A PUZZLE

Five Candidates for Mayor in Field and Hard to Pick Winner.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Political prophets acknowledged themselves baffled today in efforts to pick the winner of this city's mayoralty contest next Tuesday. The election is a Congressional affair, in a sense, as two of the five candidates are now members of the House, while two others have served there. Mayor James H. Curley, an ex-Congressman, is opposed for re-election by Congressman James A. Gallivan, Congressman Peter F. Tague, and Andrew J. Peters, ex-Congressman and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. James O'Neal, Socialist, is the fifth candidate. The campaign has been sharp, and in instances conducted along personal lines.

FOUND DEAD IN GARAGE.

Dr. M. G. Benedict Apparently Suffocated by Auto Gas Fumes.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 16.—Dr. Martin G. Benedict, head master of the Wardlaw School for Boys here, was found dead in his garage near his home on Saturday night. His death is thought to have been due to suffocation, caused by gas fumes from the engine of his automobile. He had run his car into the garage on Saturday morning to store it for the Winter, and it was not until his wife returned from New York late on Saturday night that a search for Dr. Benedict was begun. He was 31 years old.

Dr. Benedict was born at Delhi, N. Y., and was graduated from Colgate University. For some years he was Professor of Pedagogy in Penn State College, and later became Principal of a high school at Utica, N. Y. He resigned this position to become Principal of St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vt. He was appointed head of Wardlaw School last September. He leaves his wife, a son, who is in China, and a sister and brother at Delhi, N. Y.

RECTOR DIES IN PULPIT.

The Rev. John Edgecumbe Stricken While Preaching on Charity.

The Rev. John Edgecumbe, for the last twenty-five years rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Cranford, N. J., dropped dead in the pulpit of his church yesterday while he was preaching on charity and appealing to the congregation to aid the parish poor. He was in his eighty-sixth year.

He made an impassioned appeal and had just completed the phrase "Remember the little children," when he was seen to fall behind the pulpit. A physician said death was instantaneous. Mr. Edgecumbe had often expressed the wish that he might die "in harness." He is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters.

NEW ROCHELLE MAKES ROOKIES FEEL AT HOME

6,500 Are Comfortably Quartered, Fed, and Entertained by the Townsfolk.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Although there were 6,500 recruits in New Rochelle today waiting to be transferred to Fort Slocum on David's Island, the city was very quiet. In the morning the "rookies" attended the various churches and in the afternoon there were many special entertainments for them. Many of the recruits were quartered in the parlors of private residences. All the saloons were closed tight.

Marmaduke R. Clark, representing Colonel Kingsbury at the Knights of Columbus Hall, which is the clearing house for the recruits on their way to the fort, stated that it was a remarkable record to find that of the 6,500 men only four have reported ill. Besides the men in New Rochelle 500 rookies are in the Mount Vernon Armory, and 185 men in the Pelham fire house.

Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon visited the armory in his city and presented each man with two cigars, boxes of cigarettes and candy. He arranged with Joseph R. Haug, manager of Proctor's Theatre, to allow all the rookies to see a vaudeville show free of charge tomorrow night. During the afternoon Mrs. Mabel McKinley Baer, niece of President William McKinley, visited the armory, and, after singing several patriotic songs, left 150 pieces of music for the men. Mrs. Baer is head of the McKinley Chapter of the National Security League.

Mayor Edward Stetson Griffing of New Rochelle, who has been working hard to see the rookies get the best in the city, had photographs taken of groups of men in khaki this morning, so that they may be kept as official records of the city during war times.

During the afternoon the Forum, founded by Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh, was opened at Loew's Theatre, where an address by W. Bourke Cockran on "America in the War" was listened to by 3,000 recruits. In the basement of St. John's Church parish house a barber shop has been established, and in the basement of another church an Italian chef, engaged by a committee of wealthy residents, served Italian dishes to 150 recruits.

To various society halls women brought baskets of food stuffs, while other women did the cooking and citizens did the serving. The Wykagyl Country Club and the Y. M. C. A. opened up their shower baths to the soldiers. Late in the afternoon the Red Cross sent 3,500 blankets and many cases of towels, soap, and sweaters for the men. One rookie from 'way down East lost his money on a train, but rather than depend upon charity he got a job in a barber shop with permission to report at headquarters three times a day until ordered to the fort. Colonel Kingsbury sent a company of regulars from the fort to look after the wants of the rookies. One of them lost a wallet containing $21, and the rookies took up a collection, and in ten minutes the regular got the amount he lost.

Schooner Beached Near Sandy Hook

The American schooner Ruth E. Pember was beached early yesterday near the Sandy Hook Coast Guard station after having been seriously damaged in collision with a submerged wreck one and a half miles northwest of the Scotland Lightship. The vessel is of 95 tons register, built in 1901 at Tottenville, Staten Island, and owned by John F. Cohn.

P. R. R. DROPS MORE TRAINS.

Service Between Here and Washington Reduced by 3,000 Miles a Day.

The Pennsylvania Railroad put into effect yesterday a material curtailment in passenger service between New York and Washington as a part of its war program to increase its capacity for handling freight. Two trains, the Florida Limited and the Florida Special, running to Palm Beach, were taken off between the New York-Washington run and sleeping cars operated on daytime trains between New York and Washington were dropped. The Washington train leaving New York at 11 A. M. was dropped, as were the trains leaving Washington at 7:30 A. M., 9:05 A. M., and 11:45 A. M.

Sleeping cars on through trains, running in the daytime between New York and Washington, were dropped, sleeping accommodations being retained on trains leaving New York at 9:30 P. M. and 12:30 A. M., arrangements being made for the transfer of these cars to through trains for the South at Washington. The Pennsylvania thus effected a saving of 3,000 train-miles a day.

THERE ARE SO MANY CHANCES

THAT you have to take every day in these adventurous times, that it hardly seems necessary to take any with your valuables.

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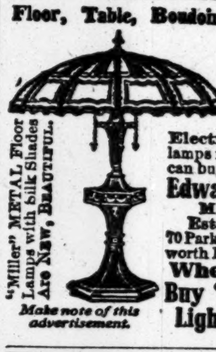
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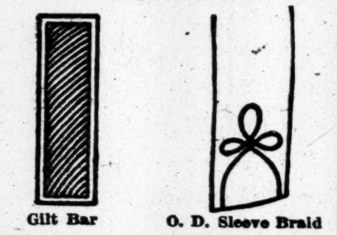

Coat and shirt devices in stock. Overcoat sleeves braided while you wait.

Officers' heavy weight uniforms (all sizes) for immediate delivery.

Complete stock of all accoutrements.

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It is an impressively handsome coat—characterized by numerous deft style touches.

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"I would like to express my delight at renewing my contract with the Victor Talking Machine Company for ten years more. "During my extensive travels I have had such a vivid illustration of the great work you are doing for the world that it is with the deepest feeling that I say I'm proud to be a part of such a great work, and that I may long enjoy the privilege is the earnest wish of"
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"I wish to express my appreciation of the splendid series of reproductions of my voice which the Victor Company has made. They seem to me remarkably lifelike and faithful."

"I believe that the process by which the Victor Records are made is the most perfect of all methods of voice reproduction. I have made records exclusively for the Victor since February 1910 and my present contract does not expire until February 1922."

"The reproductions of the Victor Records are wonderful. It is my great desire now to seal up and preserve a complete set of my Victor Records for my children."
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"The Victor today is the most relentless but the most just critic, as it reproduces absolutely what the artist has done."

"The reproductions of the selections I sang for Victor Records are wonderfully lifelike—they reproduce the actual quality of the human voice."

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